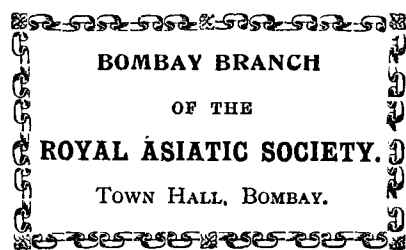




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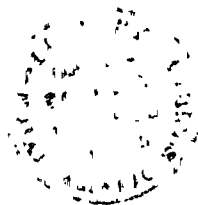


(Nabobs of Arcot's Debts.)

THE
SEVENTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS

Appointed under an Agreement, concluded on the
10th of July 1805, between the EAST INDIA Company
and The PRIVATE CREDITORS of the late NABOBS of
The CARNATIC.

(46 GEO. III. c. 133.)



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cc

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1821.

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THE REPORT - - - - -	p. 3
LIST (in Continuation) of Claims (N° 4,557) - - - - -	p. 4
Aggregate Sterling Amount of CLAIMS, in former and in this List -	ibid.
Absolute ADJUDICATIONS <i>in favour</i> of Claimants - - -	pp. 5 to 42
Aggregate Sterling Amount adjudicated <i>in favour</i> of Claimants -	ibid.
Absolute ADJUDICATIONS <i>against</i> Claimants - - -	pp. 43 to 51
Aggregate Sterling Amount adjudicated absolutely <i>against</i> the Claimants, to the date of this Report - - - }	p. 52
Conclusion of This Report - - - - -	ibid.



00108152

TO THE

Honourable THE COMMONS of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
in Parliament assembled.

THE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT of the Commissioners
appointed under an Agreement concluded on the 10th July 1805,
between The EAST INDIA COMPANY and The PRIVATE
CREDITORS of the late NABOBS of The CARNATIC.

IN Obedience to sect. 9, of the 46th of the late KING, cap. 133,
(continued by four Acts, the one passed in the 50th, another in the 52^d,
another in the 57th, and the other in the 59th year of his Reign;) which directs
- the Commissioners in *England*, within twenty-one days after the commencement
of the next and every subsequent Session of Parliament, to present to both
Houses of Parliament, “A List of all Claims which have been or shall be pre-
ferred to them or to the Commissioners in *India*, from time to time; and also
“a List of such Claims as from time to time shall have been decided upon,
“either provisionally or absolutely, by the said Commissioners, with the grounds
“of their decision thereon;”—We submit to the notice of this Honourable
House, the only Claim which has been preferred since the date of our
last Report.

CONTINUATION

CONTINUATION of the CLAIMS preferred to the Commissioners for investigating The DEBTS of the late NABOBS of The CARNATIC, by Parties who have executed the Deed of Agreement with The EAST INDIA COMPANY.

No.	C L A I M.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claim in the Com specified	Aggregate A M O U N T of The Principal and Interest, in Sterling Money.
4557	Maclea, Archibald, of Pennycross, Isle of Mull, N. B. cousin-german and next of kin to Charles Maclean, deceased, formerly cornet in the service of his late Highness Wallajah Nabob of the Carnatic, for arrears of pay alleged to be due to the said late Charles Maclean, estimated at about the sum of - - -	S. Pags F. C. 1,680 — —	£. s. d. 1,963 4 8½

The Aggregate Sterling Amount of the CLAIMS, specified in the Lists formerly presented to This Honourable House, and in this continuation, as nearly as can be calculated from the imperfect manner in which many of the Claims are stated, is - - - - -	£. s. d. 30,076,449 4 9½
To this Aggregate must be added, the Amount of Sums as far as can at present be ascertained, which were either not extended at all in the said Lists, or only in part extended - - - - -	9,128 — —
TOTAL - - -	£. 30,085,577 4 9½

HAVING decided absolutely on many Claims, since the date of our last Report, we conceive that the most proper manner of obeying the Act of Parliament, which requires us to state the grounds of such decision, is, to lay before This Honourable House, Copies of the Awards which we have made.

ABSOLUTE ADJUDICATIONS *in favour of* CLAIMANTS.Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

CLAIM N° 1,088 in our Fifth Report.

N° 541.

CLAIM
N° 544 in the London
Gazette of the 15th
July 1809; and,
N° 1,088 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.Rama Row, as Son,
and Heir of Vencat
Row.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Rama Row of the East Indies, as son and heir of Vencat Row, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the aforesaid Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now Know ye, That we, the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Rama Row, as son and heir as aforesaid, upon his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of two thousand seven hundred and eleven Star Pagodas two fanams and sixty cash, (S.P. 2,711. 2 f. 60 c.) as a balance of an account current, including the amount of a Tunkha for one thousand five hundred and fifty Arcot Rupees (A.R. 1,550) which said balance of two thousand seven hundred and eleven Star Pagodas two fanams and sixty cash (S.P. 2,711. 2 f. 60 c.) with the arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, as stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of six thousand nine hundred and one Star Pagodas and thirty-nine fanams, (S.P. 6,901. 39 f.) or two thousand seven hundred and sixty Pounds fourteen Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 2,760. 14 s. 11 d.); and having duly investigated the said Claim, according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said late Vencat Row was a Writer in the service of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and that a Tunkah bearing date the twenty-second Mohurram, eleven hundred and ninety-one of the Hegyra, was granted by his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in favour of the said late Vencat Row, for the principal sum of fifteen hundred and fifty Arcot Rupees (A.R. 1,550) on account of pay: And we do further find, That the amount of the said Tunkah with interest thereon from the day of its date, is the only sum justly due from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the representatives of the said late Vencat Row: And we do further find, That upon making up the account on the said Tunkah, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, the aggregate amount, principal and interest, due from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the representative or representatives of the said late Vencat Row, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, was one thousand three hundred and seventy-six Star Pagodas thirty-three fanams and eight cash (S.P. 1,376. 33 f. 8 c.) or five hundred and fifty Pounds fourteen Shillings and three-pence half-penny sterling (£. 550. 14 s. 3½ d.) And we, the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby award and adjudge, That upon the said fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of one thousand three hundred and seventy-six Star Pagodas thirty-three fanams and eight cash (S.P. 1,376. 33 f. 8 c.) or five hundred and fifty Pounds fourteen Shillings and three-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 550. 14 s. 3½ d.) and no more, was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Rama Row, as son and heir of the said Vencat Row, and that the said Rama Row as son and heir aforesaid, hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand three hundred and seventy-six Star Pagodas thirty-three fanams and eight cash (S.P. 1,376. 33 f. 8 c.) or five hundred and fifty Pounds fourteen Shillings and three-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 550. 14 s. 3½ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted for pay for civil services due by his said Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Vencat Row, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever in respect of the Claim made as aforesaid, or in respect of the said Tunkah or the debt claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Rama Row, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the Tunkah aforesaid shall be cancelled and delivered up to the

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

CLAIM N° 1,082 in our Fifth Report.

N° 544.

CLAIM
N° 480 in the London
Gazette of the 15th
July 1809; and,
N° 1,082 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

*Radda Bayee and
Jankee Bayee,
Widows of the late
Ram Row, Geery
Bayee, Widow of
the late Lutchman
Row, and Tremul
Row, Nephew of
the said Ram Row,
and of the said
Lutchman Row,
through their At-
torney William
Douglas Brodie.*

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Radda Bayee and Jankee Bayee, widows of the late Ram Row, Geery Bayee, widow of the late Lutchman Row, and Tremul Row nephew of the said Ram Row and of the said Lutchman Row, all now or formerly of the East Indies, have through their attorney, William Douglas Brodie, also of the East Indies, become parties to the aforesaid Indenture, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the aforesaid Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now Know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said William Douglas Brodie, attorney as aforesaid, upon his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of salary stated to be due to the said late Ram Row, and to amount, on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, to the sum of twenty-five thousand Arcot Rupees (A. R. 25,000) or seven thousand one hundred and forty-one Star Pagodas and thirty-six fanams (S. P. 7,141 36 f.) which, with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of eleven thousand five hundred and fifteen Star Pagodas and twenty-eight fanams (S. P. 11,515 28 f.) or four thousand six hundred and six Pounds five Shillings and three-pence sterling (£.4,606. 5s. 3d.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said late Ram Row was Dewance Peishkar in the service of the said late Nabob Wallajah: And we do further find, That upon making up, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, an account of the arrears of the salary of the said late Ram Row, the aggregate amount, principal and interest, due from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah, to the representatives of the said late Ram Row, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, was seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixteen Star Pagodas nine fanams and fourteen cash (S. P. 17,716 9 f. 14 c.) or seven thousand and eighty-six Pounds nine Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£.7,086. 9s. 9d.): And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That upon the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum of seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixteen Star Pagodas nine fanams and fourteen cash (S. P. 17,716 9 f. 14 c.) or seven thousand and eighty-six Pounds nine Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£.7,086. 9s. 9d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah to the said Radda Bayee and Jankee Bayee, widows of the said Ram Row, to the said Geery Bayee, widow of the said Lutchman Row, and to the said Tremul Row, nephew of the said Ram Row and of the said Lutchman Row, for the benefit of the parties legally interested in the said Claim; and that the said hereinbefore recited parties have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixteen Star Pagodas nine fanams and fourteen cash (S. P. 17,716 9 f. 14 c.) or seven thousand and eighty-six Pounds nine Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£.7,086. 9s. 9d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted by his said Highness the Nabob Wallajah, for pay due to the said Ram Row for civil services, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said Nabob Wallajah and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever in respect of the Claim so made as aforesaid, at the instance of the said hereinbefore recited claimants, them or either

of

CARNATIC COMMISSIONERS.

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of them, or of any other person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

CLAIM N° 1,083 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part, and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas, Geerey Bauyee widow of Lutchman Row, Radda Bauyee and Janka Bauyee widows of Ram Row and Tremel Row, nephew of the said Lutchman Row and of the said Ram Row, all now or formerly of the East Indies, have by their attorney, William Douglas Brodie, also of the East Indies, become parties to the aforesaid Indenture, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the aforesaid Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now Know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said William Douglas Brodie, attorney, as aforesaid, upon his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of salary stated to be due to the said late Lutchman Row, and to amount on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, to the sum of two thousand five hundred Star Pagodas (S.Ps 2,500), which, with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of four thousand and thirty Star Pagodas and thirty-five fanams (S.Ps 4,030. 35 f.) or one thousand six hundred and twelve Pounds six Shillings and seven pence sterling (£. 1,612. 6s. 7d.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said late Lutchman Row was a Serishtadar in the civil service of the said late Nabob Wallah Jah: And we do further find, That upon making up, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, an account of the arrears of the Salary of the said late Lutchman Row, the aggregate amount, principal and interest, due from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, to the representatives of the said late Lutchman Row, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, was four thousand and twenty-three Star Pagodas eleven fanams and thirty-six cash (S.Ps 4,023. 11 f. 36 c.) or one thousand six hundred and nine Pounds six Shillings and two-pence sterling (£. 1,609. 6s. 2d.): And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That upon the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum of four thousand and twenty-three Star Pagodas eleven fanams and thirty-six cash (S.Ps 4,023. 11 f. 36 c.) or one thousand six hundred and nine Pounds six Shillings and two-pence sterling (£. 1,609. 6s. 2d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said Geerey Bauyee, widow of the said Lutchman Row, to the said Radda Bauyee and Jankee Bauyee, widows of the said Ram Row, and to the said Tremel Row, nephew of the said Lutchman Row and of the said Ram Row, for the benefit of the parties legally interested in the said Claim, and that the said hereinbefore recited parties have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of four thousand and twenty-three Star Pagodas eleven fanams and thirty-six cash (S.Ps 4,023. 11 f. 36 c.) or one thousand six hundred and nine Pounds six Shillings and two pence sterling (£. 1,609. 6s. 2d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted by his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, for pay due to the said Lutchman Row for civil services, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever in respect of the Claim so made as aforesaid, at the instance of the said hereinbefore recited Claimants, them or either of them, or of any other person or persons whatsoever.

N° 545.

CLAIM

N° 481 in the London Gazette of the 15th July 1809; and, N° 1,083 in the Fifth Report to Parliament.

Geerey Bauyee, Widow of Lutchman Row, Radda Bauyee and Jankee Bauyee, Widows of Ram Row, and Tremel Row, Nephew of the said Lutchman Row, and of the said Ram Row, by their Attorney William Douglas Brodie.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

ever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIMS N^o 143 and 144 in our Second Report.

N^o 546.

CLAIMS
N^{os} 161 and 162 in the
London Gazette of
the 22d August
1807; and,
N^{os} 143 and 144 in the
Second Report to
Parliament.

Thomas Binny.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Thomas Binny, formerly of Madras in the East Indies, but now of Maules Den in the county of Forfar, in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the aforesaid Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: And whereas the said Thomas Binny hath become party to certain Articles of Agreement, bearing date the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, between several persons describing themselves as Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, of the first part; John Fordyce of Whitehall in the county of Middlesex, since deceased, of the second part; and the persons therein named as Trustees, of the third part; and hath thereby transferred and assigned over to the said Trustees one-twentieth part of every debt or sum of money owing to him from their Highnesses the late Nabobs of Arcot, or the Ameer ul Omrah, or from any one of them, and of the interest to accrue thereon; the said one-twentieth part to be taken upon the sum at which the principal and interest of the said debts shall be liquidated or made up; to receive and hold the said one-twentieth part so thereby to them assigned, upon the trusts in the said Articles of Agreement mentioned and set forth: And whereas George Moubray and Charles Binny, being the surviving trustees, who are parties to the said Articles of Agreement, are also parties to the aforesaid Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now Know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration two Claims made by the said Thomas Binny, upon his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the first upon a Bond of his said late Highness in favour of the said Thomas Binny, under date the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, for the principal sum of fifteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five Star Pagodas four fanams and fifty cash (S. P^s 15,455. 4f. 50 c.) which with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of nineteen thousand and forty-eight Star Pagodas sixteen fanams and thirty cash (S. P^s 19,048. 16f. 30 c.) or seven thousand six hundred and nineteen Pounds and seven Shillings sterling (£. 7,619. 7s.); the second for the balance of an account current, originating in a Respondentia or Bottomry-bond of his said Highness, in favour of the said Thomas Binny, bearing the same date as the preceding Bond, namely, the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, for the principal sum of twenty thousand Star Pagodas (S. P^s 20,000), which said balance is stated to amount, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the sum of ten thousand one hundred and seventy-one Star Pagodas and twenty-one fanams (S. P^s 10,171. 21f.) or four thousand and sixty-eight Pounds and twelve Shillings sterling (£. 4,068. 12s.) which said two sums amount to the aggregate sum of twenty-nine thousand two hundred and nineteen Star Pagodas thirty-seven fanams and thirty cash (S. P^s 29,219. 37f. 30 c.) or eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-seven Pounds and nineteen Shillings sterling (£. 11,687. 19s.): And having also taken into consideration a Claim made on behalf of the said George Moubray and Charles Binny, trustees as aforesaid, named in the said Articles of Agreement, of the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, for themselves and others as assignees aforesaid, for the one-twentieth part as aforesaid, of the sums claimed as aforesaid by the said Thomas Binny; and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Thomas Binny was in the service of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as commander of his said Highness's

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

Highness's ships, called the Success and Surprise galleys: And we do further find, That the said Thomas Binny disbursed various sums on account of his said Highness, for the repair and supply of the said ships: And we do further find, That the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah granted two English Bonds to the said Thomas Binny, both bearing date the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, the one for the principal sum of fifteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five Star Pagodas four fanams and fifty cash (S.P^a 15,455. 4 f. 50 c.) and purporting on the face of it to be "for disbursements and expences incurred by him on the ship Success galley;" and the other for the principal sum of twenty thousand Star Pagodas (S.P^a 20,000.) stated on the face of it to have been "disbursed by him on our ship Success galley, which sum is to run at respondentia on the said ship, whereof Charles Binny is now master or commander, from the port or roads of Madras, and bound on a voyage to the eastward, in the service of Government, at a premium of three per cent. per month, for six months from this date, or if longer, pro rato," &c. &c.: And we do further find, That on setting aside the said Bonds, and making up an account of the original transactions, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, the aggregate sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and six Star Pagodas thirty-four fanams and sixty cash (S.P^a 13,406. 34 f. 60 c.) or five thousand three hundred and sixty-two Pounds fourteen Shillings and seven-pence sterling (£. 5,362. 14s. 7d.) was on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Thomas Binny and his assigns: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and six Star Pagodas thirty-four fanams and sixty cash (S.P^a 13,406. 34 f. 60 c.) or five thousand three hundred and sixty-two Pounds fourteen Shillings and seven-pence sterling (£. 5,362. 14s. 7d.) and no more, was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Thomas Binny and his assigns: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by his said Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money disbursed and expences incurred on account of his said Highness, is and shall be comprised in the Second Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas twenty fanams and thirty-three cash (S.P^a 12,736. 20 f. 33 c.) or five thousand and ninety-four Pounds eleven Shillings and ten-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 5,094. 11s. 10½d.) being a portion of the said debt, is due and owing to the said Thomas Binny; and that the said Thomas Binny hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas twenty fanams and thirty-three cash (S.P^a 12,736. 20 f. 33 c.) or five thousand and ninety-four Pounds eleven Shillings and ten-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 5,094. 11s. 10½d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, and that the sum of six hundred and seventy Star Pagodas fourteen fanams and twenty-seven cash (S.P^a 670. 14 f. 27 c.) or two hundred and sixty-eight Pounds two Shillings and eightpence halfpenny sterling (£. 268. 2s. 8½d.) being the remaining portion of the said debt, is due and owing to George Mowbray and Charles Binny assignees as aforesaid; and that the said George Mowbray and Charles Binny have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of six hundred and seventy Star Pagodas fourteen fanams and twenty-seven cash (S.P^a 670. 14 f. 27 c.) or two hundred and sixty-eight Pounds two Shillings and eightpence halfpenny sterling (£. 268. 2s. 8½d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and his successors or representatives are, and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claims whatsoever in respect of the said Bonds, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Thomas Binny, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the two original Bonds aforesaid, shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) George Parkhouse.

CLAIMS N^o 1,301 and 1,302 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob

N^o 548.

CLAIMS
N^o 1,638 in the Madras
Gazette of the 25th
May 1809; and,
N^{os} 679 and 680, in the
London Gazette of

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the 2d September
1809; and,
Nos 1,301 and 1,302,
in the Fifth Report
to Parliament.

*Syed Mohummud
Attar, since de-
ceased, and Gopal
Jya alias Sooba
Gool Furosh.*

Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Syed Mohummud Attar, since deceased, formerly of the East Indies, did become party to the aforesaid Indenture: And whereas Gopal Jya alias Sooba Gool Furosh, also of the East Indies, did likewise become party to the aforesaid Indenture; and thus they the said Syed Mohummud Attar and the said Gopal Jya alias Sooba Gool Furosh, thereby respectively submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim upon the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, preferred for his arrears of pay by the said Syed Mohummud Attar, who refers to the Dufters for the amount thereof; and having also taken into consideration another, being the second Claim made by the said Syed Mohummud Attar upon the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for the principal sums of forty-two Star Pagodas (S.P^s 42) and two hundred and eighty-six Arcot Rupees (A.R^s 286) which two sums taken together are, according to the calculations in the Schedule, equal to one hundred and twenty-three Pagodas thirty-one fanams and seventy cash (P^s 123. 31 f. 70 c. or forty-one Pounds and eight Shillings sterling (£. 41. 8 s.); and having also taken into consideration another, being the third Claim made upon the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, by the said Syed Mohummud Attar, on his own behalf and on behalf of the said Gopal Jya alias Sooba Gool Furosh, for the principal sum of one thousand eight hundred and eleven Rupees and seven and one half annas (R^s 1,811. 7½ a^s) and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, in regard to the first Claim so made as aforesaid, that the said Syed Mohummud Attar was entertained in the service of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, on the fifteenth Zeecad, twelve hundred and eleven of the Hegyra, or the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, at a salary of thirty Arcot Rupees (A.R^s 30) per month; and that the aggregate amount, principal and interest, due on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, from his said Highness to the said Syed Mohummud Attar, amounted to four hundred and seventy-six Star Pagodas four fanams and forty-six cash (S.P^s 476. 4 f. 46 c.) or one hundred and ninety Pounds eight Shillings and ten-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 190. 8 s. 10½ d.): And we do further find, That of this amount the sum of three hundred and sixty Arcot Rupees (A.R^s 360) was paid to the said Syed Mohummud Attar by the Madras Government, on behalf of the United East India Company; which said sum of three hundred and sixty Arcot Rupees (A.R^s 360) or one hundred and two Star Pagodas and thirty-six fanams (S.P^s 102. 36 f.) or at eight shillings (8 s.) per Pagoda, forty-one Pounds two Shillings and ten-pence one farthing sterling (£. 41. 2 s. 10¼ d.); a Claim for it having been preferred by the said United East India Company, is therefore deducted from the amount hereinafter awarded: And we do further find in regard to the second Claim so made as aforesaid, That the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah granted in favour of Sied Mohammed Attar, a Tunkah bearing date the twenty-eighth Showal, twelve hundred and fourteen of the Hegyra, for the sums of forty-two Star Pagodas (S.P^s 42) and two hundred and eighty-six Arcot Rupees (A.R^s 286) on account of the purchase of "Otto and Amberguis, &c.:" And we do further find, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate amount, principal and interest, due from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Syed Mohummud Attar, in respect of the said Tunkah, was one hundred and forty-seven Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and seventy-three cash (S.P^s 147. 19 f. 73 c.) or fifty-eight Pounds nineteen Shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 58. 19 s. 9½ d.): And we do further find, in regard to the third Claim so made as aforesaid, That the principal sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety-three Arcot Rupees fifteen and one-half annas (A.R^s 1,693. 15½ a^s) or four hundred and eighty-three Star Pagodas forty-one fanams and fifty cash (S.P^s 483. 41 f. 50 c.) or one hundred and ninety-three Pounds eleven Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 193. 11 s. 11 d.) was justly due from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Syed Mohummud Attar and the said Gopal Jya alias Sooba Gool Furosh, for articles furnished by them under the orders of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and that the aggregate sum, principal and interest, due on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Syed Mohummud Attar and the said Gopal Jya alias Sooba Gool Furosh, was five hundred and fifty-one Star Pagodas twenty fanams and twenty-seven cash (S.P^s 551. 20 f. 27 c.) or two hundred and twenty Pounds eleven Shillings and ten-pence three farthings sterling (£. 220. 11 s. 10¾ d.): And we do further find, That of the said sum of five hundred and fifty-one Star Pagodas twenty fanams and twenty-seven cash (S.P^s 551. 20 f. 27 c.) or two hundred and twenty Pounds eleven Shillings and ten-pence three farthings sterling (£. 220. 11 s. 10¾ d.) the sum of two hundred and seven Star Pagodas thirty-one fanams and sixty-two cash (S.P^s 207. 31 f. 62 c.) or eighty-three Pounds two Shillings and three farthings sterling (£. 83. 2 s. 0¾ d.) is the proportion justly due on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, from the representatives

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representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Syed Mohummud Attar, and that the remaining sum of three hundred and forty-three Star Pagodas thirty fanams and forty-five cash (S. P^s £.343. 30 f. 45 c.) or one hundred and thirty-seven Pounds nine Shillings and ten-pence sterling (£.137. 9 s. 10 d.) is the proportion justly due on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Gopal Jya alias Sooba Gool Furosh: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That after deducting the said sum of three hundred and sixty Arcot Rupees (A. R^s 360.) or one hundred and two Star Pagodas and thirty-six fanams (S. P^s 102. 36 f.) or forty-one Pounds two Shillings and ten-pence one farthing sterling (£. 41. 2 s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) claimed as aforesaid by the United East India Company from the said aggregate sum of four hundred and seventy-six Star Pagodas four fanams and forty-six cash (S. P^s 476. 4 f. 46 c.) or one hundred and ninety Pounds eight Shillings and ten-pence halfpenny sterling (£.190. 8 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) there was due and owing on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Syed Mohummud Attar the sum of three hundred and seventy three Star Pagodas ten fanams and forty-six cash (S. P^s 373. 10 f. 46 c.) or one hundred and forty-nine Pounds six Shillings and one farthing sterling (£.149. 6 s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) in respect of the first herein recited claim; and that the said sum of three hundred and seventy-three Star Pagodas ten fanams and forty-six cash (S. P^s 373. 10 f. 46 c.) or one hundred and forty-nine Pounds six Shillings and one farthing sterling (£. 149. 6 s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) is still due and owing to the legal representatives of the said Syed Mohummud Attar: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of payment and allowances, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the two hereinbefore recited sums of one hundred and forty-seven Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and seventy-three cash (S. P^s 147. 19 f. 73 c.) or fifty-eight Pounds nineteen Shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 58. 19 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and two hundred and seven Star Pagodas thirty-one fanams and sixty-two cash (S. P^s 207. 31 f. 62 c.) or eighty-three Pounds two Shillings and three farthings sterling (£. 83. 2 s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.) making together the aggregate sum of three hundred and fifty-five Star Pagodas nine fanams and fifty-five cash (S. P^s 355. 9 f. 55 c.) or one hundred and forty-two Pounds one Shilling and ten-pence one farthing sterling (£. 142. 1 s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) were justly due and owing from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Syed Mohummud Attar, in respect of the second and third hereinbefore recited Claims; and that the said aggregate sum of three hundred and fifty-five Star Pagodas nine fanams and fifty-five cash (S. P^s 355. 9 f. 55 c.) or one hundred and forty-two Pounds one Shilling and ten-pence one farthing sterling (£. 142. 1 s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) still is justly due and owing to the legal representatives of the said Syed Mohummud Attar: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum of three hundred and forty-three Star Pagodas thirty fanams and forty-five cash (S. P^s 343. 30 f. 45 c.) or one hundred and thirty-seven Pounds nine Shillings and ten-pence sterling (£. 137. 9 s. 10 d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Gopal Jya alias Sooba Gool Furosh, in respect of the third hereinbefore recited Claim: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debts, in respect of the second and third hereinbefore recited Claims, being debts contracted by the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for articles supplied on account of his said Highness, are and shall be comprized in the Second Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the legal representatives of the said Syed Mohummud Attar, and that the said Gopal Jya alias Sooba Gool Furosh, have and shall have right to participate in the sums aforesaid, so respectively awarded to them in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives are, and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever in respect of the said hereinbefore recited claims, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the legal representatives of the said Syed Mohummud Attar, or at the instance of the said Gopal Jya alias Sooba Gool Furosh, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the Tunkah aforesaid, shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the Presence of

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

N° 549.

CLAIM

N° 611 in the London
Gazette of the 29th
July 1809; and,
N° 649 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

*Jonnageddala Goo-
roomoorty Braminy,*
as Heir of the late
Vencata Narasoo.

CLAIM N° 649 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Jonnageddala Gooroomoorty Braminy, of the East Indies, as heir of the late Vencata Narasoo, formerly of the East Indies, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made on behalf of the said Jonnageddala Gooroomoorty Braminy, upon his Highness the late Nabob Wallajah, for the principal sum of two hundred and thirty-two Pagodas and eighteen fanams (P^s 232. 18f.) which, with the arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of six hundred and ninety-five Pagodas one fanam and sixty-two cash (P^s 695. 1f. 62c.) or two hundred and seventy-eight Pounds eight Shillings and three-pence sterling (£.278. 8s. 3d.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said late Vencata Narasoo was an English writer in the service of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah, and that two berauts or drafts on the treasury of the said Nabob, were passed in favour of the said Vencata Narasoo, the first bearing date the twentieth day of Rujeb, eleven hundred and ninety-two of the Hegyra, for the principal sum of one hundred and sixteen Pagodas and four annas (P^s 116. 4a^s); and the second, bearing date the nineteenth of Remzaan, eleven hundred and ninety-three of the Hegyra, also for the principal sum of one hundred and sixteen Pagodas and four annas (P^s 116. 4a^s): And we do further find, That the said Vencata Narasoo continued in the service of the said Nabob beyond the nineteenth of Remzaan, eleven hundred and ninety-three of the Hegyra, viz. to the first of Rujeb, eleven hundred and ninety-four of the Hegyra, or the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, when, as it appears by a memorandum on his Isumnaveesee, he resigned the service of the said Nabob: And we do further find, That including the arrears for the period last herein-mentioned, the aggregate amount, principal and interest, due from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah, to the representatives of the said Vencata Narasoo, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, was nine hundred and thirty-one Star Pagodas nine fanams and thirty-nine cash (S. P^s 931. 9f. 39c.) or three hundred and seventy-two Pounds nine Shillings and nine-pence three farthings sterling (£.372. 9s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.): And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of nine hundred and thirty-one Star Pagodas nine fanams and thirty-nine cash (S. P^s 931. 9f. 39c.) or three hundred and seventy-two Pounds nine Shillings and nine-pence three farthings sterling (£.372. 9s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah, to Jonnageddala Gooroomoorty Braminy, as the legal representative of the said late Vencata Narasoo; and that the said Jonnageddala Gooroomoorty Braminy hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of nine hundred and thirty-one Star Pagodas nine fanams and thirty-nine cash (S. P^s 931. 9f. 39c.) or three hundred and seventy-two Pounds nine Shillings and nine-pence three farthings sterling (£.372. 9s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted by his Highness the late Nabob Wallajah, for civil pay, is and shall be comprized in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all claim whatsoever in respect of the said two berauts, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Jonnageddala Gooroomoorty Braminy, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the two berauts aforesaid, shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of (Signed) *George Parkhouse.*
(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIM N° 1,131 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come : We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, " between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part ; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part ;" Send Greeting : Whereas Roy Reddy Row of Madras in the East Indies, (since deceased) did become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and did thereby submit himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture : And whereas the said Roy Reddy Row did also become party to certain Articles of Agreement, bearing date the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, between several Persons describing themselves as Creditors of the said Nabobs of the Carnatic, of the first part ; John Fordyce of Whitehall in the County of Middlesex, since deceased, of the second part ; and the Persons therein named as Trustees, of the third part ; and did thereby transfer and assign over to the said Trustees, one-twentieth part of every debt or sum of money owing to him the said Roy Reddy Row, from their Highnesses the said Nabobs of the Carnatic, or the Ameer ul Omrah, or from any one of them, and of the interest to accrue thereon ; the said one-twentieth part to be taken upon the sum at which the principal and interest of the said debt shall be liquidated or made up, to receive and hold the said one-twentieth part so thereby to them assigned, upon the trusts in the said Articles of Agreement mentioned and set forth : And whereas George Mowbray and Charles Binny, being the surviving Trustees who are parties to the said Articles of Agreement, are also parties to the aforesaid Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture : Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Roy Reddy Row, for the principal sum of one thousand one hundred and four Pagodas nineteen fanams and fifty-five cash (P^s 1,104. 19 f. 55 c.) stated to be the balance of his account with his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, after deducting the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four Pagodas (P^s 884.) paid by the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, which said balance of one thousand one hundred and four Pagodas nineteen fanams and fifty-five cash (P^s 1,104. 19 f. 55 c.) with the arrears of interest alledged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of one thousand four hundred and thirty seven Pagodas eight fanams and thirteen cash (P^s 1,437. 8 f. 13 c.) or five hundred and seventy-four Pounds and seventeen Shillings sterling (£. 574. 17s.) ; and having also taken into consideration, a Claim made by the said George Mowbray and Charles Binny, trustees as aforesaid named in the said Articles of Agreement of the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, for themselves and others as assignees aforesaid, for the one-twentieth part as aforesaid, of the sum claimed as aforesaid by the said Roy Reddy Row ; and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture ; do find, That the said Roy Reddy Row was a serishtadar in the civil service of his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah : And we do further find, That the sum stated in the schedule of the Claim of the said Roy Reddy Row, as the original amount of the arrears of pay due to him from the representatives of his said late Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and fifty-five cash (S. P^s 1,988. 19 f. 55 c. :) And we do further find, That in part discharge of the principal of the said arrears, the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four Star Pagodas sixteen fanams and forty cash (S. P^s 884. 16 f. 40 c.) was on the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, paid to the said Roy Reddy Row, by the Government of Madras on the part of the said United Company, and that a Claim for the said sum hath been preferred by the said United Company : And we do further find, That in full discharge of the principal of the said arrears calculated by the Commissioners at Madras, at the sum of nineteen hundred and sixty-five Star Pagodas three fanams and twenty cash (S. P^s 1,965. 3 f. 20 c.) the further sum of one thousand and eighty Star Pagodas twenty-eight fanams and sixty cash (S. P^s 1,080. 28 f. 60 c.) was on or about the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, paid to the said Roy Reddy Row, by the Government aforesaid, on the part of the said United Company ; and that a Claim for the said sum hath also been preferred by the said

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

N° 550.

CLAIM
N° 740 in the London
Gazette of the 2d
September 1809 ;
and,
N° 1,131 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Roy Reddy Row,
(since deceased).

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Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

said United Company: And we do further find, Upon making up an account of the arrears of pay due to the said Roy Reddy Row, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum principal and interest of six hundred and two Star Pagodas forty fanams and fifty-three cash (S. P^s 602. 40 f. 53 c.) or two hundred and forty-one Pounds three Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£. 241. 3 s. 9 d.) and no more, was and still is due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Roy Reddy Row and his representatives: And we do further find, That of the said aggregate amount of six hundred and two Star Pagodas forty fanams and fifty-three cash (S. P^s 602. 40 f. 53 c.) or two hundred and forty-one Pounds three Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£. 241. 3 s. 9 d.) the sum of thirty Star Pagodas six fanams and nineteen cash (S. P^s 30. 6 f. 19 c.) or twelve Pounds one Shilling and twopence sterling (£. 12. 1 s. 2 d.) is due and owing to George Mowbray and Charles Binny assignees as aforesaid; and that the sum of five hundred and seventy-two Star Pagodas thirty-four fanams and thirty-four cash (S. P^s 572. 34 f. 34 c.) or two hundred and twenty-nine Pounds two Shillings and seven-pence sterling (£. 229. 2 s. 7 d.) being the remainder thereof, is due and owing to the said United Company, the said sum being less than the amount of the payment so made as aforesaid, on or about the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, by the said United Company, to the said Roy Reddy Row: And we, the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said sum of six hundred and two Star Pagodas forty fanams and fifty-three cash (S. P^s 602. 40 f. 53 c.) or two hundred and forty-one Pounds three Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£. 241. 3 s. 9 d.) and no more, was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Roy Reddy Row and his representatives: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of thirty Star Pagodas six fanams and nineteen cash (S. P^s 30. 6 f. 19 c.) or twelve Pounds one Shilling and twopence sterling (£. 12. 1 s. 2 d.) being a portion of the said debt, is due and owing to George Mowbray and Charles Binny assignees as aforesaid, and that the said George Mowbray and Charles Binny have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of thirty Star Pagodas six fanams and nineteen cash (S. P^s 30. 6 f. 19 c.) or twelve Pounds one Shilling and twopence sterling (£. 12. 1 s. 2 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of five hundred and seventy-two Star Pagodas thirty-four fanams and thirty-four cash (S. P^s 572. 34 f. 34 c.) or two hundred and twenty-nine Pounds two Shillings and seven-pence sterling (£. 229. 2 s. 7 d.) being the remaining portion of the said debt, is due and owing as aforesaid, to the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and that the said United East India Company have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of five hundred and seventy-two Star Pagodas thirty-four fanams and thirty-four cash (S. P^s 572. 34 f. 34 c.) or two hundred and twenty-nine Pounds two Shillings and seven-pence sterling (£. 229. 2 s. 7 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever, in respect of the said Claim made at the instance of the representatives of the said Roy Reddy Row, or of the said United Company, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of
(Signed) George Parkhouse.

(Signed) { BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIM N^o 584 in our Fifth Report.

N^o 551.

CLAIM
N^o 428 in the London
Gazette of the 15th
July 1809; and,
N^o 584 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

James Blacker, Ex-
ecutor of Captain
William Blacker,
Mortgagee of
Charles Darke.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas it appears

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appears by an Award, number four hundred and fifteen (N^o 415), under our hands, bearing date the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, that the sum of thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-six Star Pagodas one fanam and five cash (S.P^a 13,156. 1 f. 5 c.) or five thousand two hundred and sixty-two Pounds eight Shillings and two-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 5,262. 8 s. 2 ½ d.) was found due on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, from the representatives of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Charles Darke, his representatives and assigns, on a Bond granted by the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for twenty thousand Pagodas (P^a 20,000.) to the said Charles Darke, bearing date the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and severally claimed on the part of the estate of the said late Charles Darke, and of the estate of the late Harriet Hughes, and of the estate of the late Captain William Blacker, as upon reference being had to the said Award will more fully appear: And whereas it appears by the Award aforesaid, that the estate of the said Harriet Hughes hath no claim in respect of the said Bond, and that in regard to the estate of the said Charles Darke, and to the estate of the said William Blacker, the absolute adjudication was withdrawn by us from the said Award, on the ground that the titles of the parties claiming on their behalf required further investigation: And whereas the said Bond of the said Nabob to the said Charles Darke, was with other Securities mortgaged by him to Captain William Blacker, by Deed bearing date the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, to secure the payment of two thousand five hundred Star Pagodas S.P^a 2,500.) borrowed by him the said Charles Darke from the said Captain William Blacker, with interest at the rate of twelve (12) per centum per annum: And whereas of the said sum of thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-six Star Pagodas one fanam and five cash (S.P^a 13,156. 1 f. 5 c.) or five thousand two hundred and sixty-two Pounds eight Shillings and two-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 5,262. 8 s. 2 ½ d.) found due on the said Bond, and withdrawn from our Award, number four hundred and fifteen (N^o 415.) as aforesaid, one-twentieth part amounting to the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven Star Pagodas thirty-three fanams and fifty-two cash (S.P^a 657. 33 f. 52 c.) or two hundred and sixty-three Pounds two Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 263. 2 s. 5 d.) was assigned by the representatives of the said Charles Darke, and by the representatives of the said William Blacker, to George Moubray, Charles Binny and Valentine Conolly, since deceased, the Trustees of the late John Fordyce: And whereas with a view to prevent loss to the parties interested, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, on the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, resolved, upon application from the said parties, to grant a provisional adjudication, in the names of trustees mutually chosen by them, and afterwards did provisionally adjudicate the sum of twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-eight Star Pagodas nine fanams and thirty-three cash (S.P^a 12,498. 9 f. 33 c.) or four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Pounds five Shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 4,999. 5 s. 9 ½ d.) being the amount due on the said Bond, exclusive of the one-twentieth so assigned as aforesaid, in the names of William Nash Round and Charles Vicars Hunter, until the further investigation into the titles of the parties interested therein should be completed: And whereas on the twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven Star Pagodas thirty-three fanams and fifty-two cash (S.P^a 657. 33 f. 52 c.) or two hundred and sixty-three Pounds two Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 263. 2 s. 5 d.) being the amount found due to the trustees of the late John Fordyce, was absolutely awarded to the said George Moubray, Charles Binny, and Valentine Conolly: And whereas the title and accounts of the respective Claimants having been further investigated, and it having been mutually agreed by and between them, that the said principal sum of twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-eight Star Pagodas nine fanams and thirty-three cash (S.P^a 12,498. 9 f. 33 c.) or four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Pounds five Shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 4,999. 5 s. 9 ½ d.) being the sums so provisionally awarded, together with the dividends received thereon by the said provisional trustees, shall be absolutely Awarded to James Blacker, executor of Captain William Blacker, the said dividends being subject to the payment of seven hundred and thirty-five Pounds and six-pence sterling (£. 735. 0 s. 6 d.) to Oliver Colt, administrator to the estate of the said Charles Darke, in final settlement of all accounts between the said Claimants; the said James Blacker further discharging and delivering up to the representative of the said Charles Darke, the mortgage bond of the said Charles Darke to Captain William Blacker, and all his right and title to the premises which were therein and thereby mortgaged, as a further security for the payment of the said debt; and the said dividends being also subject to the payment of the further sum of fifty-one Pounds ten Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 51. 10 s. 5 d.) for the charges of preparing and executing the Trust Deed and Bond of Indemnity in this case: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the principal sum of twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-eight Star Pagodas nine fanams and thirty-three cash (S.P^a 12,498. 9 f. 33 c.) or four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Pounds five Shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 4,999. 5 s. 9 ½ d.) so provisionally adjudicated, shall be absolutely established in the name of the said James Blacker, executor of the said Captain William Blacker, and that the said James Blacker hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-eight Star Pagodas nine fanams and thirty-three cash (S.P. 12,498. 9 f. 33 c.) or

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four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Pounds five Shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling (£.4,999. 5s. 9½ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the amount of interest already received by the said provisional trustees, shall also be paid over to him the said James Blacker, with the exception of the sums of seven hundred and thirty-five Pounds and sixpence sterling (£.735. 0s. 6d.) and fifty-one Pounds ten Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 51. 10s. 5d.) which said sum of seven hundred and thirty-five Pounds and sixpence sterling (£.735. 0s. 6d.) the said William Nash Round and the said Charles Vicars Hunter are directed, in virtue of the Deed of Trust and Security executed by them, to pay over to the said Oliver Colt, administrator as aforesaid, and the said sum of fifty-one Pounds ten Shillings and five-pence sterling (£.51. 10s. 5d.) the said William Nash Round and the said Charles Vicars Hunter are hereby further directed in virtue of the said Deed, to apply in defraying the charges of the said Trust Deed and the expences attendant thereon: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent, is and shall be comprised in the Second Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and his representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever in respect of the said debt claimed at the instance of the aforesaid parties, them or either of them, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the original Bond aforesaid shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of
(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

(Signed) { BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

N° 553.

CLAIM N° 557 in our Fifth Report.

CLAIM
N° 785 in the London
Gazette of the 9th
December 1809;
and,
N° 557 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Major, now Colonel
Hamilton Hall,
Mortgagee of *John
Tulloh*, Mortgagee
of Doctor *Charles
Lloyd*, Mortgagee
of the late *Zachariah
Polack*, Attor-
ney of the late
Jacob Barnet.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Major now Colonel Hamilton Hall, of Madras in the East Indies, mortgagee of John Tulloh, of Madras aforesaid, mortgagee of Doctor Charles Lloyd, of Madras aforesaid, mortgagee of the late Zachariah Polack, formerly of Madras aforesaid, attorney of the late Jacob Barnet, formerly of Madras aforesaid, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the aforesaid Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: And whereas the said Zachariah Polack, attorney as aforesaid, became party to certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, between several persons describing themselves as Creditors of the late Nabob of Arcot, of the first part; the late John Fordyce of the second part; and the persons therein named as Trustees, of the third part; and thereby transferred and assigned over to the said Trustees, one-twentieth part of every debt or sum of money owing to him from his Highness Omdut ul Omrah and of the interest to accrue thereon; the said one-twentieth part to be taken upon the sum at which the principal and interest of the said debt shall be liquidated or made up; to receive and hold the said one-twentieth part so thereby to them assigned, upon the trusts in the said Articles of Agreement mentioned and set forth: And whereas Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny, being the only two of the said Trustees who have become parties to the said Articles of Agreement, have also executed the aforesaid Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: And whereas Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Jacob Barnet, have been granted by the Supreme Court at Madras to the said Colonel Hamilton Hall: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made on behalf of the said Major Hamilton Hall as aforesaid, upon a Bond of his said Highness Omdut ul Omrah, under date the fifteenth day of Rujub ul Morujjub, eleven hundred and ninety-two of the Hegyra, for the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-

Star

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

Star Pagodas (S.P^s 4,630) which, with arrears of interest, is stated to amount, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty-five Star Pagodas five fanams and thirty cash (S.P^s 13,565. 5f. 30c.) or five thousand four hundred and twenty-six Pounds one Shilling and one farthing sterling (£.5,426. 1s. 0½d.); and having also taken into consideration a Claim made on behalf of the said Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny, as Trustees aforesaid, for the one-twentieth part as aforesaid, of the sum claimed as aforesaid by the said Major Hamilton Hall as aforesaid; and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah granted a bond, bearing date the fifteenth day of Rujub ul Morujjub eleven hundred and ninety-two of the Hegyra, to the said Jacob Barnet, for the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty Star Pagodas (S.P^s 4,630:) And we do further find, That the consideration of the said Bond was for goods sold by the said Jacob Barnet to the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah: And we do further find, That the said Jacob Barnet blank-endorsed the said Bond, and granted to the said Zachariah Polack a special power to recover the same: And we do further find, That the said Zachariah Polack mortgaged the said Bond to the said Charles Loyd, to secure the payment of a Bond of the said Zachariah Polack to the said Charles Loyd, for six thousand two hundred and eighty Star Pagodas (S.P^s 6,280), under date the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four: And we do further find, That the said Charles Loyd mortgaged his interest in the said Bond, in part security for the payment of his Bond to the said John Tulloh, under date the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, for the sum of five thousand two hundred and fifty-seven Star Pagodas and twenty-one fanams (S.P^s 5,257. 21f.): And we do further find, That the said John Tulloh mortgaged his interest in the said Bond, in part security for the payment of his own Bond, to the said Major Hamilton Hall, under date the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, for the sum of eight thousand Star Pagodas (S.P^s 8,000): And we do further find, That upon making up the account agreeably to the directions of the aforesaid Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, the aggregate sum principal and interest due on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, from the representatives of his said Highness Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Jacob Barnet and his representatives, was ten thousand five hundred and ninety-four Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and eight cash (S.P^s 10,594. 19f. 8c.) or four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven Pounds fifteen Shillings and eight-pence sterling (£.4,237. 15s. 8d.): And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, that upon the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the sum of ten thousand five hundred and ninety-four Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and eight cash (S.P^s 10,594. 19f. 8c.) or four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven Pounds fifteen Shillings and eight-pence sterling (£.4,237. 15s. 8d.) and no more, was and is justly due and owing from the representatives of his said Highness Omdut ul Omrah to the said Jacob Barnet and his representatives: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted for goods sold and delivered to his said Highness Omdut ul Omrah, is and shall be comprised in the Second Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of ten thousand and sixty-four Star Pagodas thirty fanams and fifty-nine cash (S.P. 10,064. 30f. 59c.) or four thousand and twenty-five Pounds seventeen Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£.4,025. 17s. 11d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, and that the sum of five hundred and twenty-nine Star Pagodas thirty fanams and twenty-nine cash (S.P. 529. 30f. 29c.) or two hundred and eleven Pounds seventeen Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£.211. 17s. 9d.) being the remainder of the said debt, is due and owing to the said Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny, as assignees aforesaid; and that the said Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of five hundred and twenty-nine Star Pagodas thirty fanams and twenty-nine cash (S.P. 529. 30f. 29c.) or two hundred and eleven Pounds seventeen Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£.211. 17s. 9d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his said Highness Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever, in respect of the said Bond or the debt claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Colonel Hamilton Hall, as aforesaid, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the Bond aforesaid shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

(Signed) George Parkhouse.

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

N° 555.

Part of CLAIM
N° 236 in the London
Gazette of the 17th
June 1809; and,
Part of N° 367 in the
Fifth Report to Par-
liament.

William Fairlie
and John Innes,
Assignees of
William Douglas
Brodie, Assignee of
Coovoor Videnatha
Moodelliar, Grand-
son of the late
Coovoor Videnatha
Moodelliar.

Part of CLAIM N° 367 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas, by Award, number five hundred and twenty-two, (N° 522) under our hands, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, (in favour of the legal representative or representatives of the late Coovoor Videnatha Moodelliar, the sum of nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four Star Pagodas eight fanams and fifty-three cash (S. P^s 9,274. 8 f. 53 c.), or three thousand seven hundred and nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and seven-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 3,709. 13 s. 7½ d.), being one-twentieth of the sum found due on the Claim therein recited, was reserved from the said Award, on the ground that it had been represented to us that the therein mentioned Coovoor Videnatha Moodelliar of Madras in the East Indies, grandson of the said late Coovoor Videnatha Moodelliar, did by a certain Deed in writing duly executed, assign and transfer to William Douglas Brodie of Madras aforesaid, as his agent in the premises, one twentieth of the amount of the debt or debts which might be found due to the representatives of the said late Coovoor Videnatha Moodelliar, from the representatives of his said late Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah: And whereas a Claim for the said one-twentieth was accordingly made before us, by the said William Douglas Brodie; and whereas it was represented to us by the said William Douglas Brodie, as stated in our said Award, [Number five hundred and twenty-two] (N° 522) that the said twentieth part had for a valuable consideration been subsequently by him assigned and transferred to William Fairlie and John Innes of Broad-street Buildings London, who had accordingly preferred a Claim thereon before us, which said several Claims required further investigation, and were in consequence excepted from our said Award: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having further investigated and considered the said Claim, do find, That the said Claim so preferred by the said William Douglas Brodie, hath been sustained: And we do further find, That the said William Douglas Brodie did assign and transfer the said one-twentieth to the said William Fairlie and John Innes: And we do further find, That the said sum of nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four Star Pagodas eight fanams and fifty-three cash (S. P^s 9,274. 8 f. 53 c.), or three thousand seven hundred and nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and seven-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 3,709. 13 s. 7½ d.), is accordingly due and owing to the said William Fairlie and John Innes: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the sum of nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four Star Pagodas eight fanams and fifty-three cash (S. P^s 9,274. 8 f. 53 c.) or three thousand seven hundred and nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and seven-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 3,709. 13 s. 7½ d.) is due and owing to William Fairlie and John Innes assignees as aforesaid; and that the said William Fairlie and John Innes have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of nine thousand two hundred and seventy four Star Pagodas eight fanams and fifty-three cash (S. P^s 9,274. 8 f. 53 c.) or three thousand seven hundred and nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and seven-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 3,709. 13 s. 7½ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in the First Class of Debts: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said Nabob Wallah Jah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever in respect of the said sum so reserved as aforesaid, and now awarded, or the debt claimed thereon, at the instance of the said William Douglas Brodie, or of the said William Fairlie and John Innes, or of any other person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

(Signed) Robert Playfair.

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIM N° 1,051 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come, We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Peermawll Naick of the East Indies, since deceased, did become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and did thereby submit himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: And whereas the said Peermawll Naick did become party to certain Articles of Agreement, bearing date the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, between several persons describing themselves as Creditors of the said Nabobs of the Carnatic, of the first part; John Fordyce of Whitehall in the County of Middlesex, since deceased, of the second part; and the persons therein named as Trustees, of the third part; and did thereby transfer and assign over to the said Trustees, one-twentieth part of every debt or sum of money owing to him from their Highnesses the said Nabobs of the Carnatic, or the Ameer ul Omrah, or from any one of them, and of the interest to accrue thereon; the said one-twentieth part to be taken upon the sum at which the principal and interest of the said debt shall be liquidated or made up; to receive and hold the said one-twentieth part so thereby to them assigned, upon the trusts in the said Articles of Agreement mentioned and set forth: And whereas George Moubray and Charles Binny, being the remaining surviving Trustees, who have become parties to the said Articles of Agreement, have also become parties to the aforesaid Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we, the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Peermawll Naick, upon his Highness the late Nabob Wallah Jah, for the principal sum of seven hundred and seventy-three Star Pagodas and fourteen fanams (S.P^s 773. 14f.) stated to be a balance due on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, on an Account Current between his said Highness and the said Peermawll Naick, which said balance with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of one thousand nine hundred and nine Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and forty-six cash (S.P^s 1909. 39f. 46c.) or seven hundred and sixty-three Pounds nineteen Shillings and six-pence sterling (£.763. 19s. 6d.); and having also taken into consideration a Claim made on behalf of the said George Moubray and Charles Binny, Trustees as aforesaid, named in the said Articles of Agreement of the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, for themselves and others as assignees aforesaid for the one-twentieth part as aforesaid, of the sum claimed as aforesaid by the said Peermawll Naick; and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Claim is founded upon an Account Current between his Highness the said Nabob Wallah Jah and the said Peermawll Naick: And we do further find, That the consideration of the debt stated in the said Account Current, was the balance arising from the purchase of certain Elephants sold by the said Peermawll Naick to the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, on or about the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, the amount of which said balance the said late Ameer ul Omrah, then acting as the minister of his Highness the said Nabob Wallah Jah, engaged on the part of the Circar to pay to the said Peermawll Naick: And we do further find, That upon making up the said Account according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, the aggregate sum principal and interest due from the representatives of the said late Nabob Wallah Jah to the said late Peermawll Naick and his assigns, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, was one thousand six hundred and seven Star Pagodas fourteen fanams and thirty-five cash (S.P^s 1607. 14f. 35c.) or six hundred and forty-two Pounds eighteen Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£.642. 18s. 9d.): And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby award and adjudge, That upon the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the sum of one thousand six hundred and seven Star Pagodas fourteen fanams and thirty-five cash (S.P^s 1607. 14f. 35c.) or six hundred

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

N° 556.

CLAIM
N° 231 in the London
Gazette of the 17th
June 1809; and,
N° 1,051 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Peermawll Naick,
since deceased.

Absolute
A Judications
in favour of
Claimants.

hundred and forty-two Pounds eighteen Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£. 642. 18s. 9d.) and no more, was due and owing from the representatives of the said Nabob Wallah Jah to the said Peermawll Naick and his assigns: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt for which the said Nabob Wallah Jah became responsible as aforesaid previous to the twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further award and adjudge, That the sum of one thousand five hundred and twenty-six Star Pagodas forty-one fanams and two cash (S. P^a 1,526. 41 f. 2 c.) or six hundred and ten pounds fifteen shillings and ten-pence sterling (£. 610. 15s. 10d.) being a portion of the said debt, is due and owing to the legal representative or representatives of the said Peermawll Naick, and that the said legal representative or representatives hath have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand five hundred and twenty-six Star Pagodas forty-one fanams and two cash (S. P^a 1,526. 41 f. 2 c.) or six hundred and ten Pounds fifteen Shillings and ten-pence sterling (£. 610. 15s. 10d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, and that the sum of eighty Star Pagodas fifteen fanams and thirty-three cash (S. P^a 80. 15f. 33 c.) or thirty-two Pounds two Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 32. 2s. 11d.) being the remaining portion of the said debt, is due and owing to George Moubray and Charles Binny as assignees aforesaid; and that the said George Moubray and Charles Binny have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of eighty Star Pagodas fifteen fanams and thirty-three cash (S. P^a 80. 15f. 33 c.) or thirty-two Pounds two Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 32. 2s. 11d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said Nabob Wallah Jah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demands whatsoever, in respect of the said Account Current, or the debt claimed thereon at the instance of the said late Peermawll Naick or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further award and order, That the original account aforesaid shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)

in the presence of

(Signed) Robert Playfair.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.

THOMAS COCKBURN.

ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

N^o 558.

CLAIM N^o 1,070 in our Fifth Report.

CLAIM
N^o 636 in the London
Gazette of the 29th
July 1809; and,
N^o 1,070 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment

Rajah Khoobchund,
(since deceased).

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer*ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas, Rajah Khoobchund of Madras in the East Indies, (since deceased) became party to the aforesaid Indenture, and thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a claim made by the said late Rajah Khoobchund, upon his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, for the principal sum of nine hundred and fifty Star Pagodas (S. P^a 950), which with the arrears of interest alledged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine Star Pagodas thirty-three fanams and sixty-six cash (S. P^a 1,259. 33 f. 66 c.), or five hundred and three Pounds eighteen Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 503. 18s. 5d.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Rajah Khoobchund was a Moonshee in the service of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah; and that a Tunkah bearing date the seventeenth of Jemadeeulawul twelve hundred and twelve of the Hegyra, or the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, was granted by his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in favour of the said Rajah Khoobchund, for the said principal sum of nine hundred and fifty Star Pagodas (S. P^a 950.), "in part of old arrears of pay," meaning pay due by his said late Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said late Rajah Khoobchund: And we do further find, That upon making up an account of the pay due from the said Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said Rajah Khoobchund, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture

Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, the aggregate amount, principal and interest, due from his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said Rajah Khoobchund, on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, to which day the pay account of the said Claimant, as a servant of his said Highness, was brought, is five thousand one hundred and seventeen Rupees two and a half annas (R⁵ 5,117. 2½ a^s.) which with the arrears of interest due thereon, amounted on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-four Rupees fourteen annas and five pice (R⁷ 7,824. 14 a^s. 5 p.): And we do further find, That certain doubts exist as to the value of the Rupee in which the said pay is calculated: And we do further find, That taken at the highest value of the Rupee, the aforesaid aggregate amounts to two thousand two hundred and thirty-five Star Pagodas twenty-eight fanams and sixty-seven cash (S. P² 2,235. 28 f. 67 c.) or eight hundred and ninety-four Pounds five Shillings and six-pence sterling (£. 894. 5 s. 6 d.) or taken at the lowest value of the Rupee, to one thousand four hundred and ninety Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and eighteen cash (S. P¹ 1,490. 19 f. 18 c.), or five hundred and ninety-six Pounds three Shillings and eight-pence sterling (£. 596. 3 s. 8 d.): And we do therefore find, That it is expedient to suspend for further enquiry in India, the difference between the said sums taken at the different value of the Rupee as aforesaid, namely, seven hundred and forty-five Star Pagodas nine fanams and forty-nine cash (S. P⁷ 745. 9 f. 49 c.) or two hundred and ninety-eight Pounds one Shilling and ten-pence sterling (£. 298. 1 s. 10 d.), and the said sum is therefore not included in the present Award: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and eighteen cash (S. P¹ 1,490. 19 f. 18 c.), or five hundred and ninety-six Pounds three Shillings and eight-pence sterling (£. 596. 3 s. 8 d.) being the amount calculated as aforesaid, at the lowest rate of the Rupee, was justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said Rajah Khoobchund, and still is justly due and owing as aforesaid, to the legal representative or representatives of the said late Rajah Khoobchund; and that the legal representative or representatives of the said late Rajah Khoobchund, hath have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and eighteen cash (S. P¹ 1,490. 19 f. 18 c.), or five hundred and ninety-six Pounds three Shillings and eight-pence sterling (£. 596. 3 s. 8 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted for civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of their Highnesses the said late Nabobs Wallah Jah and Omdut ul Omrah, and their successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever in respect of the said Tunkah or the debt claimed thereon, at the instance of the legal representative or representatives of the said Rajah Khoobchund, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, save and except as hereinbefore excepted: And we do further Award and Order, That the said Tunkah shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) George Parkhouse.

Connected with CLAIM N^o 1,070 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Rajah Khoobchund of Madras in the East Indies (since deceased,) became party to the aforesaid Indenture, and thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

N^o 559.

Connected with
CLAIM
N^o 636 in the London
Gazette of the 29th
July 1809; and,
N^o 1,070 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Rajah Khoobchund,
(since deceased).

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

the said late Rajah Khoobchund upon his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of one thousand and seventy-one Star Pagodas nine fanams and seventy-two cash (S.P^s 1,071. 9 f. 72 c.) stated to be the balance of his account with his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, after deducting the sum of one thousand two hundred and thirty-three Star Pagodas thirty-two fanams and eight cash (S.P^s 1,233. 32 f. 8 c.) as having been paid to the Claimant by the said United East India Company; which said balance of one thousand and seventy-one Star Pagodas nine fanams and seventy-two cash (S.P^s 1,071. 9 f. 72 c.) with the arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven Star Pagodas thirteen fanams and twelve cash (S.P^s 1,457. 13 f. 12 c.) or five hundred and eighty-two Pounds and nineteen Shillings sterling (£. 582. 19 s.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture; do find, That the said Rajah Khoobchund was a moonshee in the service of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and that the sum stated in the schedule, of the Claim of the said Rajah Khoobchund, as the original amount of the arrears of pay due to him from the representatives of his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is two thousand three hundred and five Star Pagodas (S.P^s 2,305): And we do further find, That in part discharge of the principal of the said arrears, the sum of one thousand two hundred and thirty-three Star Pagodas thirty-two fanams and eight cash (S.P^s 1,233. 32 f. 8 c.) was on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, paid to the said Rajah Khoobchund by the Government of Madras, on the part of the said United East India Company, and that a Claim for the said sum hath been preferred before us, by the said United Company: And we do further find, upon making up an account of the arrears of pay due from the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Rajah Khoobchund, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, That on the fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate amount (principal and interest) due from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Rajah Khoobchund, was the sum of two thousand seven hundred and thirteen Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and sixty-five cash (S.P^s 2,713. 19 f. 65 c.) or one thousand and eighty-five Pounds seven Shillings and nine-pence farthing sterling (£. 1,085. 7 s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.): And we do further find, That certain doubts exist as to the value of the Rupee in which the said pay is calculated: And we do further find, That the aforesaid aggregate, taken at the lowest value of the Rupee, amounted on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine Star Pagodas twenty fanams and thirty-seven cash (S.P^s 1,279. 20 f. 37 c.) or five hundred and eleven Pounds fifteen Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 511. 15 s. 11 d.): And we do therefore find, That it is expedient to suspend for further inquiry in India, the difference between the said sums taken at the different value of the Rupee as aforesaid, namely one thousand four hundred and thirty-three Star Pagodas forty-one fanams and twenty-eight cash (S.P^s 1,433. 41 f. 28 c.) or five hundred and seventy-three Pounds eleven Shillings and ten-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 573. 11 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and the said sum is therefore not included in the present Award: And we do further find, That of the said aggregate amount of one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine Star Pagodas twenty fanams and thirty-seven cash (S.P^s 1,279. 20 f. 37 c.) or five hundred and eleven Pounds fifteen Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 511. 15 s. 11 d.) the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-one Star Pagodas eighteen fanams and twenty-six cash (S.P^s 1,121. 18 f. 26 c.) or four hundred and forty-eight Pounds eleven Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 448. 11 s. 6 d.) was on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and still is, in respect of the said hereinbefore recited payment; due and owing to the said United Company; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight Star Pagodas two fanams and eleven cash (S.P^s 158. 2 f. 11 c.) or sixty-three Pounds four Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 63. 4 s. 5 d.) being the remainder of the said aggregate, valued at the lowest rate of the Rupee, was justly due and owing to the said Rajah Khoobchund: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine Star Pagodas twenty fanams and thirty-seven cash (S.P^s 1,279. 20 f. 37 c.) or five hundred and eleven Pounds fifteen Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 511. 15 s. 11 d.) was justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Rajah Khoobchund, and still is justly due and owing as aforesaid to the legal representative or representatives of the said late Rajah Khoobchund: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-one Star Pagodas eighteen fanams and twenty-six cash (S.P^s 1,121. 18 f. 26 c.) or four hundred and forty-eight Pounds eleven Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 448. 11 s. 6 d.) being a portion of the said aggregate sum of one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine Star Pagodas twenty fanams and thirty-seven cash (S.P^s 1,279. 20 f. 37 c.) or five hundred and eleven Pounds fifteen Shillings and eleven pence sterling (£. 511. 15 s. 11 d.) found due as aforesaid from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is justly due and owing to the said United

Company

Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said United East India Company have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-one Star Pagodas eighteen fanams and twenty-six cash (S.P^s 1,121. 18 f. 26 c.) or four hundred and forty-eight Pounds eleven Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 448. 11 s. 6 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight Star Pagodas two fanams and eleven cash (S.P^s 158. 2 f. 11 c.) or sixty-three Pounds four Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 63. 4 s. 5 d.) being the remaining portion of the said aggregate amount, was due and owing to the said Rajah Khoobchund, and still is justly due and owing to the legal representative or representatives of the said late Rajah Khoobchund; and that the legal representative or representatives of the said late Rajah Khoobchund have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one hundred and fifty-eight Star Pagodas two fanams and eleven cash (S.P^s 158. 2 f. 11 c.) or sixty-three Pounds four Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 63. 4 s. 5 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever, in respect of the said Claim or the debt claimed thereon, at the instance of the legal representative or representatives of the said late Rajah Khoobchund, or of the said United Company, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, save and except as hereinbefore excepted. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

George Parkhouse.

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

CLAIM N^o 1,360 in our Fifth Report..

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Tirmul Row (son of Pursotum Pundit) of Madras in the East Indies, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Tirmul Row, upon his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, for the principal sum of four thousand seven hundred and forty Star Pagodas thirty-five fanams and twelve cash (S.P^s 4,740. 35 f. 12 c.) which with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of eight thousand one hundred and fifty-two Star Pagodas thirty fanams and seventy-four cash (S.P^s 8,152. 30 f. 74 c.) or three thousand two hundred and sixty-one Pounds and one Shilling sterling (£. 3,261. 1 s.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Tirmul Row was a serishtadar in the service of the said Nabob Wallah Jah, in the Dewanny department: And we do further find, That certain doubts exist as to the value of the Rupee, in which a portion of the pay due to the said Tirmul Row was calculated: And we do further find, upon making up an account of the pay due from the said Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said Tirmul Row, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum principal and interest of one hundred and eleven Star Pagodas thirty-one fanams and thirty-seven cash (S.P^s 111. 31 f. 37 c.) or forty-four Pounds and fourteen Shillings sterling (£. 44. 14 s.) taken at the highest value of the Rupee, or the sum of seventy-four Star Pagodas twenty fanams and seventy-eight cash (S.P^s 74. 20 f. 78 c.), or twenty-nine Pounds and sixteen Shillings sterling (£. 29. 16 s.) at the lowest rate of the Rupee, appears to have been due from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said

N^o 560.

CLAIM
N^o 535 in the London
Gazette of the 15th
July 1809; and,
N^o 1,360 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

*Tirmul Row, (Son
of Pursotum Pun-
dit.)*

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Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

Tirmull Row on the first account: But we do further find, That it is expedient to make further inquiry in India, in respect to the said account, and therefore the amount thereof is not included in the present Award: And we do further find, in respect to the second account, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum principal and interest of one thousand four hundred and forty-seven Star Pagodas thirty-one fanams and fourteen cash (S.P^s 1,447. 31 f. 14 c.) or five hundred and seventy-nine Pounds one Shilling and eleven-pence one farthing sterling (£. 579. 1 s. 11½d.) if taken at the highest value of the Rupee, or nine hundred and sixty-five Star Pagodas six fanams and sixty-three cash (S.P^s 965. 6 f. 63 c.) or three hundred and eighty-six Pounds one Shilling and three-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 386. 1 s. 3½d.) if taken at the lowest value of the Rupee, was justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said Tirmul Row: And we do further find, That it is expedient to suspend for enquiry in India, the difference between the above recited sums, namely, four hundred and eighty-two Star Pagodas twenty-four fanams and thirty-one cash (S.P^s 482. 24 f. 31 c.) or one hundred and ninety-three Pounds and seven-pence three farthings sterling (£. 193. 0 s. 7¾d.), and this sum also is therefore not included in the present Award: And we do further find, in respect to the third account, That on the said fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the sum of four thousand nine hundred and seventy-six Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and four cash (S.P^s 4,976. 21 f. 4 c.), or one thousand nine hundred and ninety Pounds and twelve Shillings sterling (£. 1,990. 12 s.) was justly due and owing from the representatives of the said late Nabob Wallah Jah to the said Tirmull Row: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the two several hereinbefore recited sums, that is to say, the sum of nine hundred and sixty-five Star Pagodas six fanams and sixty-three cash (S.P^s 965. 6 f. 63 c.) or three hundred and eighty-six Pounds one Shilling and three-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 386. 1 s. 3½d.) and the sum of four thousand nine hundred and seventy-six Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and four cash (S.P^s 4,976. 21 f. 4 c.), or one thousand nine hundred and ninety Pounds and twelve Shillings sterling (£. 1,990. 12 s.) forming together the aggregate sum of five thousand nine hundred and forty-one Star Pagodas twenty-seven fanams and sixty-seven cash (S.P^s 5,941. 27 f. 67 c.) or two thousand three hundred and seventy-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and three-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 2,376. 13 s. 3½d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said Tirmull Row, and that the said Tirmull Row hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of five thousand nine hundred and forty-one Star Pagodas twenty-seven fanams and sixty-seven cash (S.P^s 5,941. 27 f. 67 c.) or two thousand three hundred and seventy-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and three-pence half-penny sterling (£. 2,376. 13 s. 3½d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted by the said late Nabob Wallah Jah for civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever in respect of the said Claim, at the instance of the said Tirmul Row, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, save and except as hereinbefore excepted. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

CLAIM N° 1,362 in our Fifth Report.

N° 561.

CLAIM

N° 738 in the London
Gazette of the 2d
September 1809;
and,

N° 1,362 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

*Tirmull Row, (Son
of Pursotum Pun-
dit.)*

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Tirmull Row (son of Pursotum Pundit) of Madras in the East Indies, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under

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Claimants.

under the said Indenture : Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Tirmull Row upon his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of two thousand four hundred and seventeen Star Pagodas, twenty-six fanams, and twenty cash (S.P. 2,417. 26 f. 20 c.) stated to be the balance of his account with his said Highness, after deducting the sum of one thousand two hundred Star Pagodas (S.P. 1,200.) as having been paid to the Claimant by the said United East India Company; which said balance of two thousand four hundred and seventeen Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and twenty cash (S.P. 2,417. 26 f. 20 c.) with arrears of interest, alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of three thousand and twenty-three Star Pagodas twenty-four fanams and sixty-eight cash (S.P. 3,023. 24 f. 68 c.) or one thousand two hundred and nine Pounds and eight Shillings sterling (£. 1,209 8s.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Tirmull Row was a serishtadar in the service of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in the Dewanny department, and that the sum stated in the schedule, of the Claim of the said Tirmull Row, as the original amount of the arrears of pay due to him from the representatives of his said late Highness, is three thousand six hundred and seventeen Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and twenty cash (3,617 S. P. 26 f. 20 c.): And we do further find, That in part discharge of the principal of the said arrears, the sum of one thousand two hundred Star Pagodas (S.P. 1,200.) was on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, paid to the said Tirmull Row by the Government of Madras, on the part of the said United Company, and that a Claim for the said sum hath been preferred before us by the said United Company: And we do further find, That in further discharge of the principal of the said arrears, the further sum of two thousand four hundred Star Pagodas (S.P. 2,400.) was on or about the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, paid to the said Tirmull Row by the Government of Madras aforesaid, on the part of the said United Company, and that a Claim for the said sum hath also been preferred before us by the said United Company: And we do further find, upon making up an account of the arrears of pay due to the said Tirmull Row, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum (principal and interest) of four thousand two hundred and sixteen Star Pagodas sixteen fanams and ten cash (S.P. 4,216. 16 f. 10 c.) or one thousand six hundred and eighty-six Pounds eleven Shillings and one penny sterling (£. 1,686. 11 s. 1 d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Tirmull Row and his representatives: And we do further find, That of the said aggregate amount the sum of three thousand and seventy-three Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and five cash (S.P. 3,073. 39 f. 5 c.) or one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine Pounds eleven Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 1,229. 11 s. 5 d.) was on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and still is in respect of the said hereinbefore recited payments, justly due and owing to the said United Company; and that the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-two Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and five cash (S.P. 1,142. 19 f. 5 c.) or four hundred and fifty-six Pounds nineteen Shillings and eight-pence sterling (£. 456. 19 s. 8 d.), being the remainder of the said aggregate, is due and owing to the said Tirmull Row: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the sum of four thousand two hundred and sixteen Star Pagodas sixteen fanams and ten cash (S.P. 4,216. 16 f. 10 c.) or one thousand six hundred and eighty-six Pounds eleven Shillings and one penny sterling (£. 1,686. 11 s. 1 d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Tirmull Row and his representatives: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted by the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of three thousand and seventy-three Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and five cash (S.P. 3,073. 39 f. 5 c.) or one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine Pounds eleven Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 1,229. 11 s. 5 d.) being a portion of the said debt, is due and owing to the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said United Company have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of three thousand and seventy-three Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and five cash (S.P. 3,073. 39 f. 5 c.) or one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine Pounds eleven Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 1,229. 11 s. 5 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic; and that the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-two Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and five cash (S.P. 1,142. 19 f. 5 c.) or four hundred and fifty-six Pounds nineteen Shillings and eight-pence sterling (£. 456. 19 s. 8 d.) being the remaining portion of the said debt, is due and owing to the said Tirmull Row; and that the said Tirmull Row hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-two Star Pagodas nineteen fanams and five cash (S.P. 1,142. 19 f. 5 c.) or four hundred and fifty-six Pounds nineteen Shillings and eight-

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pence sterling (£.456. 19s. 8d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever in respect of the said Claim, at the instance of the said Tirmull Row, or of the said United Company, or of any person or persons whatsoever: In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

(Signed) { BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIM N° 1,132 in our Fifth Report.

N° 562.

CLAIM
N° 741 in the London
Gazette of the 2d
September 1809;
and,
N° 1,132 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Roy Reddy Row,
(since deceased),
described as Heir
to the Estate of his
Brother the late
Roy Anund Row.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referrees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Roy Reddy Row, of Madras in the East Indies (since deceased) described as heir to the estate of his brother the late Roy Anund Row, also formerly of Madras aforesaid, did become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and did thereby submit his Claim as aforesaid to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Roy Reddy Row as aforesaid, for the principal sum of three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and thirty cash (S.P. 3,925. 39f. 30c.) stated to be arrears of pay due by his said Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said late Roy Anund Row, which said sum, with interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of four thousand and seven hundred and seventy-eight Star Pagodas seventeen fanams and fifty-two cash (S.P. 4,778. 17f. 52c.) or one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one Pounds and seven Shillings sterling (£. 1,921. 7s.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Roy Anund Row was a serishtadar in the civil service of his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah: And we do further find, upon making up an account of the pay due to the said Roy Anund Row, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum (principal and interest) of one thousand one hundred and four Star Pagodas twenty-three fanams and eleven cash (S.P. 1,104. 23f. 11c.) or four hundred and forty-one Pounds sixteen Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 441. 16s. 5d.) was and still is due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the representatives of the said late Roy Anund Row: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That upon the fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the sum of one thousand one hundred and four Star Pagodas twenty-three fanams and eleven cash (S.P. 1,104. 23f. 11c.) or four hundred and forty-one Pounds sixteen Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 441. 16s. 5d.) and no more, was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the legal representative or representatives of the said late Roy Anund Row, and that the said legal representative or representatives of the said Roy Anund Row, hath have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand one hundred and four Star Pagodas twenty-three fanams and eleven cash (S.P. 1,104. 23f. 11c.) or four hundred and forty-one Pounds sixteen Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 441. 16s. 5d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever, in respect of the said Claim made at the instance of any person

person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

CLAIMS N^o 1,251 and 1,250 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come : We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Soondur Row of Madras in the East Indies, son of Lutchmun Row, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we, the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Soondur Row upon his Highness the late Nabob Wallah Jah, for the principal sum of one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine Star Pagodas twenty-five fanams and sixty-five cash (S.P^s 1,849. 25 f. 65 c.), which with the arrears of interest alledged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of three thousand one hundred and six Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and sixty-five cash (S.P^s 3,106. 39 f. 65 c.) or one thousand two hundred and forty-two Pounds and fifteen Shillings sterling (£. 1,242. 15 s.); and having also taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Soondur Row upon his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of two hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas and thirty-three cash (S.P^s 236. 33 c.) stated to be the balance of his account with his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, after deducting the sum of three hundred and forty-two Star Pagodas thirty-eight fanams and twenty cash (S.P^s 342. 38 f. 20 c.) as having been paid to the Claimant by the said United East India Company, which said balance of two hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas and thirty-three cash (S.P^s 236. 33 c.) with the arrears of interest alledged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of three hundred and thirty-three Star Pagodas twenty-seven fanams and thirty-seven cash (S.P^s 333. 27 f. 37 c.) or converted into sterling money, one hundred and thirty-three Pounds nine Shillings and two-pence three-farthings (£. 133. 9 s. 2½ d.); and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That in respect of the Claim made upon his Highness the late Nabob Wallah Jah, the said Soondur Rowe was a serishtadar in the service of his said Highness in the Dustgurdan or Loan department, and that in respect of the hereinbefore recited Claim, so made as aforesaid by the said Soondur Row, there was on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, justly due to him, on account of arrears of pay from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, the aggregate sum principal and interest of one thousand one hundred and twenty-six Star Pagodas two fanams and nineteen cash (S.P^s 1,126. 2 f. 19 c.) or four hundred and fifty Pounds eight Shillings and five-pence sterling (£. 450. 8 s. 5 d.); and we do further find, That in respect of the Claim made upon his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the said Soondur Row was retained as serishtadar in the service of his said Highness in the Dustgurdan or Loan department, and that the sum stated in the schedule of the Claim of the said Soondur Row, as the original amount of the arrears of pay due to him from the representatives of his said late Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is five hundred and seventy-eight Star Pagodas thirty-eight fanams and fifty-three cash (S.P^s 578. 38 f. 53 c.): And we do further find, That in part discharge of the principal of the said arrears, the sum of three hundred and forty-two Star Pagodas thirty-eight fanams and twenty cash (S.P^s 342. 38 f. 20 c.) was on the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, paid to the said Soondur Row by the Government of Madras, on the part of the said United Company, and that a Claim for the said sum hath been preferred before us by the said United Company: And we do further find, That in further discharge of the principal of the said arrears, calculated by the Commissioners at Madras, at the sum of five hundred and seventy-eight Star Pagodas thirty-six fanams

N^o 563.

CLAIMS

N^o 835 in the London Gazette of the 9th December 1809; and,

N^o 745 in the London Gazette of the 2d September 1809; and,

N^{os} 1,251 and 1,250 in the Fifth Report to Parliament.

Soondur Row, Son of Lutchmun Row.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

fanams and eighteen cash (S.P^a 578. 36 f. 18 c.); the further sum of two hundred and thirty-five Star Pagodas thirty one fanams and seven and a half cash (S.P^a 235. 31 f. 7½ c.) was on or about the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, paid to the said Soondur Row by the Government of Madras aforesaid, on the part of the said United Company; and that a Claim for the said sum hath also been preferred before us by the said United Company: And we do further find, upon making up an account of the arrears of pay due to the said Soondur Row, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum (principal and interest) of six hundred and seventy-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-six cash (S.P^a 675. 26 f. 56 c.) or two hundred and seventy Pounds five Shillings and one-penny one farthing sterling (£.270. 5 s. 1¼ d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Soondur Row and his Representatives: And we do further find, That of the said aggregate amount of six hundred and seventy-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-six cash (S.P^a 675. 26 f. 56 c.), the sum of five hundred and six Star Pagodas five fanams and forty-two cash (S.P^a 506. 5 f. 42 c.) or two hundred and two Pounds nine Shillings and three farthings sterling (£.202. 9 s. 0¾ d.) was on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and still is in respect of the said hereinbefore recited payments, due and owing to the said United Company; and that the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and fourteen cash (S.P^a 169. 21 f. 14 c.) or sixty-seven Pounds sixteen Shillings and one halfpenny sterling (£.67. 16 s. 0½ d.) being the remainder of the said aggregate, is due and owing to the said Soondur Row: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of six hundred and seventy-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-six cash (S.P^a 675. 26 f. 56 c.) or two hundred and seventy Pounds five Shillings and one penny one farthing sterling (£.270. 5 s. 1¼ d.) was and still is justly due and owing, in respect of the arrears of pay claimed as aforesaid, from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Soondur Row and his representatives: And we do further Award and Order, that the said debt, being a debt contracted by the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of five hundred and six Star Pagodas five fanams and forty-two cash (S.P^a 506. 5 f. 42 c.) or two hundred and two Pounds nine Shillings and three farthings sterling (£.202. 9 s. 0¾ d.) being a portion of the said aggregate sum of six hundred and seventy-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-six cash (S.P^a 675. 26 f. 56 c.) or two hundred and seventy Pounds five Shillings and one penny one farthing sterling (£.270. 5 s. 1¼ d.) found due as aforesaid, from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is justly due and owing to the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and that the said United East India Company have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of five hundred and six Star Pagodas five fanams and forty-two cash (S.P^a 506. 5 f. 42 c.) or two hundred and two Pounds nine Shillings and three farthings sterling (£.202. 9 s. 0¾ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and fourteen cash (S.P^a 169. 21 f. 14 c.) or sixty-seven Pounds sixteen Shillings and one halfpenny sterling (£.67. 16 s. 0½ d.) being the remaining portion of the said debt, is justly due and owing to the said Soondur Row, in respect to the Claim so made as aforesaid upon his said Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and that the said Soondur Row hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one hundred and sixty-nine Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and fourteen cash (S.P^a 169. 21 f. 14 c.) or sixty-seven Pounds sixteen Shillings and one halfpenny sterling (£.67. 16 s. 0½ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-six Star Pagodas two fanams and nineteen cash (S.P^a 1,126. 2 f. 19 c.) or four hundred and fifty Pounds eight Shillings and five-pence sterling (£.450. 8 s. 5 d.) was on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said Nabob Wallajah to the said Soondur Row, in respect of the Claim so made as aforesaid upon his said Highness: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by his Highness the late Nabob Wallajah for civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the said Soondur Row hath and shall have right to participate, to the amount of the said sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-six Star Pagodas two fanams and nineteen cash (S.P^a 1,126. 2 f. 19 c.) or four hundred and fifty Pounds eight Shillings and five-pence sterling (£.450. 8 s. 5 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of their Highnesses the said Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever, in respect of the said hereinbefore recited Claims, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Soondur Row, or of the said United Company,

or

or of any person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

(Signed) { BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

CLAIMS N^o 1,156 and 1,153 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Rung Row (son of Ram Row) of Madras in the East Indies, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Rung Row upon his Highness the late Nabob Wallajah, for the principal sum of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven Star Pagodas sixteen fanams and twenty-three cash (S.P^s 1,867. 16 f. 23 c.) which, with the arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of three thousand one hundred and forty-two Star Pagodas thirteen fanams and twenty-three cash (S.P^s 3,142. 13 f. 23 c.) or one thousand two hundred and fifty-six Pounds and eighteen Shillings sterling (£. 1,256 18s.); and having also taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Rung Row upon his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of two hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas and thirty-three cash (S.P^s 236. 33 c.) stated to be the balance of his account with his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, after deducting the sum of three hundred and forty-two Star Pagodas thirty-eight fanams and twenty cash (S.P^s 342. 38 f. 20 c.) as having been paid to the claimant by the said United East India Company; which said balance of two hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas and thirty-three cash (S.P^s 236. 33 c.) with the arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of three hundred and thirty-three Star Pagodas twenty-seven fanams and thirty-seven cash (S.P^s 333. 27 f. 37 c.) or one hundred and thirty-three Pounds and nine Shillings sterling (£. 133. 9s.); and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, Do find, That in respect of the Claim made upon his Highness the late Nabob Wallajah, the said Rung Row was a serishtadar in the service of his said Highness in the Dustgurdan or Loan department; and that in respect of the hereinbefore recited Claim so made as aforesaid by the said Rung Row, there was on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, justly due to him on account of arrears of pay from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah, the aggregate sum, principal and interest, of one thousand and ninety-three Star Pagodas nine fanams and forty-nine cash (S.P^s 1,093. 9 f. 49 c.) or four hundred and thirty-seven Pounds five Shillings and tenpence sterling (£. 437. 5s. 10d.): And we do further find, That in respect of the Claim made upon his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the said Rung Row was retained as serishtadar in the service of his said Highness, in the Dustgurdan or Loan department, and that the sum stated in the schedule, of the Claim of the said Rung Row, as the original amount of the arrears of pay due to him from the representatives of his said late Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is five hundred and seventy-eight Star Pagodas thirty-eight fanams and fifty-three cash (S.P^s 578. 38 f. 53 c.): And we do further find, That in part discharge of the principal of the said arrears, the sum of three hundred and forty-two Star Pagodas thirty-eight fanams and twenty cash (S.P^s 342. 38 f. 20 c.) was on the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, paid to the said Rung Row by the Government of Madras, on the part of the said United Company, and that a Claim for the said sum hath been preferred before us by the said United Company: And we do further find, That in further discharge of the principal of the said arrears, calculated by the Commissioners at Madras, at the sum of five hundred and seventy-eight Star Pagodas thirty-six fanams and eighteen cash (S.P^s 578. 36 f. 18 c.)

N^o 564.

CLAIMS
N^o 836 in the London
Gazette of the 9th
December 1809;
and,
N^o 743 in the London
Gazette of the 2d
September 1809;
and,
N^{os} 1,156 and 1,153 in
the Fifth Report to
Parliament.

*Rung Row, (Son
of Ram Row).*

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

the further sum of two hundred and thirty-five Star Pagodas thirty-one fanams and seven and one-half cash (S.P^a 235. 31 f. 7½ c.) was, on or about the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, paid to the said Rung Row by the Government of Madras aforesaid, on the part of the said United Company, and that a Claim for the said sum hath also been preferred before us, by the said United Company: And we do further find, upon making up an account of the arrears of pay due to the said Rung Row, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum (principal and interest) of six hundred and seventy-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-six cash (S.P^a 675. 26 f. 56 c.) or two hundred and seventy Pounds five Shillings and one penny one farthing sterling (£. 270. 5 s. 1¼ d.) was and still is due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Rung Row, and his representatives: And we do further find, That of the said aggregate amount of six hundred and seventy-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-six cash (S.P^a 675. 26 f. 56 c.) the sum of five hundred and six Star Pagodas five fanams and forty-two cash (S.P^a 506. 5 f. 42 c.) or two hundred and two Pounds nine Shillings and three farthings sterling (£. 202. 9 s. 0¼ d.) is in respect of the said hereinbefore recited payments, due and owing to the said United Company, and that the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and fourteen cash (S.P^a 169. 21 f. 14 c.) or sixty-seven Pounds sixteen Shillings and one halfpenny sterling (£. 67. 16 s. 0½ d.) being the remainder of the said aggregate, is due and owing to the said Rung Row: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of six hundred and seventy-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-six cash (S.P^a 675. 26 f. 56 c.) or two hundred and seventy Pounds five Shillings and one penny one farthing sterling (£. 270. 5 s. 1¼ d.) was and still is justly due and owing, in respect of the arrears of pay claimed as aforesaid, from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Rung Row and his representatives: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted by the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of five hundred and six Star Pagodas five fanams and forty-two cash (S.P^a 506. 5 f. 42 c.) or two hundred and two Pounds nine Shillings and three farthings sterling (£. 202. 9 s. 0¼ d.) being a portion of the said aggregate sum of six hundred and seventy-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-six cash (S.P^a 675. 26 f. 56 c.) or two hundred and seventy Pounds five Shillings and one penny one farthing sterling (£. 270. 5 s. 1¼ d.) found due as aforesaid from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is justly due and owing to the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said United East India Company have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of five hundred and six Star Pagodas five fanams and forty-two cash (S.P^a 506. 5 f. 42 c.) or two hundred and two Pounds nine Shillings and three farthings sterling (£. 202. 9 s. 0¼ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and fourteen cash (S.P^a 169. 21 f. 14 c.) or sixty-seven Pounds sixteen Shillings and one halfpenny sterling (£. 67. 16 s. 0½ d.) being the remaining portion of the said debt, is due and owing to the said Rung Row, in respect of the Claim so made as aforesaid upon his said Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and that the said Rung Row hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one hundred and sixty-nine Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and fourteen cash (S.P^a 169. 21 f. 14 c.) or sixty-seven Pounds sixteen Shillings and one halfpenny sterling (£. 67. 16 s. 0½ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of one thousand and ninety-three Star Pagodas nine fanams and forty-nine cash (S.P^a 1,093. 9 f. 49 c.) or four hundred and thirty-seven Pounds five Shillings and ten-pence sterling (£. 437. 5 s. 10 d.) was, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said Nabob Wallah Jah to the said Rung Row, in respect of the Claim so made as aforesaid upon his said Highness: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by his Highness the late Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the said Rung Row hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand and ninety-three Star Pagodas nine fanams and forty-nine cash (S.P^a 1,093. 9 f. 49 c.) or four hundred and thirty-seven Pounds five Shillings and ten-pence sterling (£. 437. 5 s. 10 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of their Highnesses the said Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever, in respect of the said hereinbefore recited Claims, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Rung Row, or the said United Company, or of any person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the

the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

CLAIM N° 980 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Narain Row (son of Soobrow) of Madras in the East Indies, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Narain Row, upon his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of two hundred and thirty-seven Star Pagodas and thirty-five fanams (S.P^a 237. 35f.) stated to be the balance of his account with his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, after deducting the sum of two hundred and seventy-four Star Pagodas twelve fanams and fifty cash (S.P^a 274. 12f. 50c.) as having been paid to the Claimant by the said United East India Company, which said balance of two hundred and thirty-seven Star Pagodas and thirty-five fanams (S.P^a 237. 35f.) with the arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of three hundred and sixty-five Star Pagodas twenty-three fanams and thirty cash (S.P^a 365. 23f. 30c.) or one hundred and forty-six Pounds and four Shillings sterling (£.146. 4s.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Narain Row was a mohurrir of the Dewanee Hindee Dufter of the Carnatic, and that the sum stated in the schedule, of the claim of the said Narain Row, as the original amount of the arrears of pay due to him from the representatives of his said late Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is five hundred and forty-eight Star Pagodas five fanams and fifty cash (S.P^a 548. 5f. 50c.): And we do further find, That in part discharge of the principal of the said arrears, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four Star Pagodas twelve fanams and fifty cash (S.P^a 274. 12f. 50c.) was, on the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, paid to the said Narain Row, by the Government of Madras, on the part of the said United Company, and that a Claim for the said sum hath been preferred before us by the said United Company: And we do further find, upon making up an account of the arrears of pay due to the said Narain Row, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum (principal and interest) of four hundred and ninety-nine Star Pagodas twenty-three fanams and sixty-three cash (S.P^a 499. 23f. 63c.) or one hundred and ninety-nine Pounds sixteen Shillings and sixpence farthing sterling (£.199. 16s. 6½d.) was and still is due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Narain Row and his representatives: And we do further find, That of the said aggregate amount of four hundred and ninety-nine Star Pagodas twenty-three fanams and sixty-three cash (S.P^a 499. 23f. 63c.) or one hundred and ninety-nine Pounds sixteen Shillings and sixpence farthing sterling (£.199. 16s. 6½d.) the sum of two hundred and forty-eight Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and five cash (S.P^a 248. 39f. 5c.) or ninety-nine Pounds eleven Shillings and five-pence farthing sterling (£.99. 11s. 5¼d.) was, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and still is in respect of the herein-before recited payment, due and owing to the said United East India Company, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-eight cash (S.P^a 250. 26f. 58c.) or one hundred Pounds five Shillings and one penny sterling (£.100. 5s. 1d.) being the remainder of the said aggregate, is due and owing to the said Narain Row: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of four hundred

N° 565.

CLAIM
N° 742 in the London
Gazette of the 2d
September 1809;
and,
N° 980 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Narain Row, (Son
of Soobrow).

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

and ninety-nine Star Pagodas twenty-three fanams and sixty-three cash (S.P^s 499. 23f. 63c.) or one hundred and ninety-nine Pounds sixteen Shillings and sixpence farthing sterling (£.199. 16s. 6½d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Narain Row, and his representatives: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for civil pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of two hundred and forty-eight Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and five cash (S.P^s 248. 39f. 5c.) or ninety-nine Pounds eleven Shillings and five-pence farthing sterling (£.99. 11s. 5½d.) being a portion of the said aggregate sum of four hundred and ninety-nine Star Pagodas twenty-three fanams and sixty-three cash (S.P^s 499. 23 f. 63 c.) or one hundred and ninety-nine Pounds sixteen Shillings and sixpence farthing sterling (£. 199. 16 s. 6 ½ d.) found due as aforesaid from the representatives of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is justly due and owing to the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and that the said United East India Company have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of two hundred and forty-eight Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and five cash (S.P^s 248. 39 f. 5 c.) or ninety-nine Pounds eleven Shillings and five-pence farthing sterling (£.99. 11 s. 5 ½ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of two hundred and fifty Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-eight cash (S. P^s 250. 26 f. 58 c.) or one hundred Pounds five Shillings and one penny sterling (£. 100. 5 s. 1 d.) is due and owing to the said Narain Row; and that the said Narain Row hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of two hundred and fifty Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and fifty-eight cash (S.P^s 250. 26 f. 58 c.) or one hundred Pounds five Shillings and one penny sterling (£. 100. 5 s. 1 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever in respect of the said Claim, or the debt or debts claimed thereon at the instance of the said Narain Row, or of the said United Company, or of any person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIM Part of N^o 324 in our Fifth Report.

N^o 566.

CLAIM
Part of N^o 538 in the
London Gazette of
the 15th July 1809;
and,
Part of N^o 324 in the
Fifth Report to Par-
liament.
*Bussunt Rae, as
Heir of his Grand-
father Bhowannee
Doss.*

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Bussunt Rae of Madras in the East Indies, as heir of his grandfather Bhowannee Doss, also formerly of the East Indies, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Bussunt Rae, as heir as aforesaid, upon his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, for the principal sum of one thousand five hundred and three Rupees (R^s 1,503.) which with the arrears of interest alledged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of four thousand and seventy-five Rupees twenty-six fanams and five cash (R^s 4,075. 26 f. 5 c.) or four hundred and sixty Rupees and eleven Shillings sterling (£. 460. 11 s.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Bhowannee Doss was a mooshrif of infantry in the service of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and that a Tunkah bearing date the twenty-third Zeehidge, eleven hundred and ninety-three of the Hegyra, was granted by his said Highness in favour of the said Bhowannee Doss, for the said principal sum of one thousand five hundred and three Rupees (R^s 1,503.): And we do further find, upon making up an account of the pay due to the said late Bhowannee Doss, agreeably to the principles

of

of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum (principal and interest) of one thousand one hundred and twenty-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and seventy-two cash (S.P^s 1,125. 26 f. 72 c.) or four hundred and fifty Pounds five Shillings and one penny halfpenny sterling (£. 450. 5s. 1½d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah to the said Bussunt Rae, as heir of the said late Bhowannee Doss: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and seventy-two cash (S.P^s 1,125. 26 f. 72 c.) or four hundred and fifty Pounds five Shillings and one penny halfpenny sterling (£. 450. 5s. 1½d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said Nabob Wallah Jah to the said Bussunt Rae, as heir of the said late Bhowannee Doss: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah for pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the said Bussunt Rae, as heir of the said Bhowannee Doss, hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-five Star Pagodas twenty-six fanams and seventy-two cash (S.P^s 1,125. 26 f. 72 c.) or four hundred and fifty Pounds five Shillings and one penny halfpenny sterling (£. 450. 5s. 1½d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the late Nabob Wallah Jah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever in respect of the said Tunkah or the debt claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Bussunt Rae, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the original Tunkah aforesaid, shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
{ THOMAS COCKBURN.
{ ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

CLAIM Part of N^o 324 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Bussunt Rae of Madras in the East Indies, son of Incharam, son of Bhowany Doss, both also formerly of the East Indies, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Bussunt Rae as aforesaid, upon their Highnesses the said late Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay due by their said late Highnesses to his father the said late Incharam, in part security for which arrears the said Bussant Rae hath produced the Tunkha hereinafter mentioned, but for the principal amount of which arrears he hath referred to the Dufters of their said late Highnesses; and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said late Incharam was a mooshrif of the infantry under their said late Highnesses the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah; and that in respect to the Claim upon his Highness the Nabob Wallajah, a Tunkah bearing date the twenty-third Zeehij, eleven hundred and ninety-three of the Hegyra, was granted by his said late Highness in payment of the arrears of the said Incharam "the son of Bhowannee Doss," for the principal sum of seven hundred and fourteen Rupees and twelve anas (R^s 714. 12 a^s): And we do further find, upon making up an account of the pay due from the said Nabob Wallajah to the said Incharam, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one

N^o 567.

CLAIM
Part of N^o 538 in the
London Gazette of
the 15th July 1809;
and,
Part of N^o 324 in the
Fifth Report to Par-
liament.

*Bussunt Rae, Son
of Incharam, Son
of Bhowanny Doss.*

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate amount principal and interest due from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah to the said Incharam, was six thousand and forty Rupees and fifteen anas (R^s 6,040. 15a^s); and we do further find, upon making up an account of the pay due from the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Incharam, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate amount principal and interest due from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Incharam, was one thousand three hundred and eleven Rupees eleven anas and seven pice (R^s 1,311. 11a^s 7p.); And we do further find, That certain doubts exist as to the value of the Rupee in which the pay on the said two articles of Claim is calculated; And we do further find, That taken at the highest value of the Rupee, the aforesaid aggregate found due against his said Highness the Nabob Wallajah, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, amounts to one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five Star Pagodas forty-one fanams and nineteen cash (S.P^s 1,725. 41 f. 19c.) or six hundred and ninety Pounds seven Shillings and ten-pence sterling (£. 690. 7s. 10d.); or taken at the lowest value of the Rupee, to one thousand one hundred and fifty Star Pagodas twenty seven-fanams and forty cash (S.P^s 1,150. 27 f. 40c.) or four hundred and sixty Pounds five Shillings and three-pence sterling (£. 460. 5s. 3d.): And we do further find, That taken at the highest value of the Rupee, the aforesaid aggregate found due against his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, amounts to three hundred and seventy-four Star Pagodas thirty-two fanams and fifty-five cash (S.P^s 374. 32 f. 55c.) or one hundred and forty-nine Pounds eighteen Shillings and three-pence sterling (£. 149. 18s. 3d.) or taken at the lowest value of the Rupee, to two hundred and forty-nine Star Pagodas thirty-five fanams and sixty-four cash (S.P^s 249. 35 f. 64c.) or ninety-nine Pounds eighteen Shillings and ten-pence sterling (£. 99. 18s. 10d.): And we do therefore find, That it is expedient to suspend for further inquiry in India, the difference between the said sums taken at the different value of the Rupees aforesaid, namely in reference to the article of Claim upon the Nabob Wallajah, five hundred and seventy-five Star Pagodas thirteen fanams and fifty-nine cash (S.P^s 575. 13 f. 59c.) or two hundred and thirty Pounds two Shillings and seven-pence sterling (£. 230. 2s. 7d.) and in reference to the article of Claim upon the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, one hundred and twenty-four Star Pagodas thirty-eight fanams and seventy-one cash (S.P^s 124. 38 f. 71c.) or forty-nine Pounds nineteen Shillings and five-pence (£. 49. 19s. 5d.) and the said sums are therefore not included in the present Award: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the aforesaid sums calculated at the lowest rate of the Rupee, namely in reference to the article of Claim upon the Nabob Wallajah, one thousand one hundred and fifty Star Pagodas twenty-seven fanams and forty cash (S.P^s 1,150. 27 f. 40c.) or four hundred and sixty Pounds five Shillings and three-pence sterling (£. 460. 5s. 3d.); and in reference to the article of Claim upon the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, two hundred and forty-nine Star Pagodas thirty-five fanams and sixty-four cash (S.P^s 249. 35 f. 64c.) or ninety-nine Pounds eighteen Shillings and ten-pence sterling (£. 99. 18s. 10d.) making together the aggregate sum of one thousand four hundred Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and twenty-four cash (S.P^s 1,400. 21 f. 24c.) or five hundred and sixty Pounds four Shillings and one penny sterling (£. 560. 4s. 1d.) were on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said Nabob Wallajah, and of his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Bussunt Rae as aforesaid; and that the said Bussunt Rae hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand four hundred Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and twenty-four cash (S.P^s 1,400. 21 f. 24c.) or five hundred and sixty Pounds four Shillings and one penny sterling (£. 560. 4s. 1d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debts, being debts contracted for civil pay due from the said late Nabobs Wallah Jah and Omdut ul Omrah, are and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of their Highnesses the said late Nabobs Wallah Jah and Omdut ul Omrah, and their successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever, in respect of the said two articles of Claim, or in respect of the said Tunkah, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Bussunt Rae, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, save and except as hereinbefore excepted: And we do further Award and Order, That the original Tunkah aforesaid, shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) George Parkhouse.

CLAIM

CLAIM N° 1,136 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Bussunt Rae (alias Roy Bussunt Roy) of Madras in the East Indies, (son of Incharam) hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Bussunt Rae, upon his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of six hundred and eight Star Pagodas thirty-two fanams and sixty-five cash (S.P. 608. 32 f. 65 c.) stated to be the balance of his account with his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, after deducting the sum of two hundred and seventy-four Star Pagodas and twelve fanams (S.P. 274. 12 f.) as having been paid to the Claimant by the said United East India Company, which said balance of six hundred and eight Star Pagodas thirty-two fanams and sixty-five cash (S.P. 608. 32 f. 65 c.) with the arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of seven hundred and fifty-six Star Pagodas twenty-nine fanams and eight cash (S.P. 756. 29 f. 8 c.) or three hundred and two Pounds and thirteen Shillings sterling (£. 302. 13s.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Bussunt Rae was a mooshrif of infantry under his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and that the sum stated in the schedule of the Claim of the said Bussunt Rae, as the original amount of the arrears of pay due to him from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is eight hundred and eighty-three Star Pagodas two fanams and sixty-five cash (S.P. 883. 2 f. 65 c.): And we do further find, That in part discharge of the principal of the said arrears, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four Star Pagodas and twelve fanams (S.P. 274. 12 f.) was on or about the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, paid to the said Bussunt Rae by the government of Madras, on the part of the said United East India Company, and that a Claim for the said sum hath been preferred before us, by the said United Company: And we do further find, upon making up an account of the arrears of pay due from the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Bussunt Rae, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate amount (principal and interest) due from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Bussunt Rae, was the sum of seven hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas one fanam and thirty-nine cash (S.P. 736. 1 f. 39 c.) or two hundred and ninety-four Pounds eight Shillings and three-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 294. 8s. 3½d.): And we do further find, That of the said aggregate amount of seven hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas one fanam and thirty-nine cash (S.P. 736. 1 f. 39 c.) or two hundred and ninety-four Pounds eight Shillings and three-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 294. 8s. 3½d.) the sum of two hundred and forty-nine Star Pagodas thirteen fanams and thirteen cash (S.P. 249. 13 f. 13 c.) or ninety-nine Pounds fourteen Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 99. 14s. 6d.) was on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and still is in respect of the said hereinbefore recited payment, due and owing to the said United Company, and that the sum of four hundred and eighty-six Star Pagodas thirty-fanams and twenty-six cash (S.P. 486. 30 f. 26 c.) or one hundred and ninety-four Pounds thirteen Shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 194. 13s. 9½d.) being the remainder of the said aggregate, was and still is justly due and owing to the said Bussunt Rae: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of seven hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas one fanam and thirty-nine cash (S.P. 736. 1 f. 39 c.) or two hundred and ninety-four Pounds eight Shillings and three-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 294. 8s. 3½d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Bussunt Rae and his representatives: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debts under the

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

N° 568.

CLAIM
N° 795 in the London
Gazette of the 9th
December 1809;
and,
N° 1,136 in our Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Bussunt Rae, (alias
Roy Bussunt Roy)
Son of Incharam.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of two hundred and forty-nine Star Pagodas thirteen fanams and thirteen cash (S.P. 249. 13 f. 13 c.) or ninety-nine Pounds fourteen Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 99. 14 s. 6 d.) being a portion of the said aggregate sum of seven hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas one fanam and thirty-nine cash (S.P. 736. 1 f. 39 c.) or two hundred and ninety-four Pounds eight Shillings and three-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 294. 8 s. 3½ d.) found due as aforesaid, from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is justly due and owing to the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and that the said United East India Company have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of two hundred and forty-nine Star Pagodas thirteen fanams and thirteen cash (S.P. 249. 13 f. 13 c.) or ninety-nine Pounds fourteen Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 99. 14 s. 6 d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of four hundred and eighty-six Star Pagodas thirty fanams and twenty-six cash (S.P. 486. 30 f. 26 c.) or one hundred and ninety-four Pounds thirteen Shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 194. 13 s. 9½ d.) being the remainder of the said aggregate amount, was and still is justly due and owing to the said Bussunt Rae, and that the said Bussunt Rae hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of four hundred and eighty-six Star Pagodas thirty fanams and twenty-six cash (S.P. 486. 30 f. 26 c.) or one hundred and ninety-four Pounds thirteen Shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 194. 13 s. 9½ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all demand whatsoever, in respect of the said Claim or the debt claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Bussunt Rae, or of the said United Company, or of any other person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

CLAIM N° 849 in our Fifth Report.

N° 570.

CLAIM
N° 676 in the London
Gazette of the 2d
September 1809;
and,
N° 849 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Jan Mohummud,
Son and Repre-
sentative of *Mo-*
hummud Maun,
deceased.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Jan Mohummud of the East Indies, as son and representative of Mohummud Maun, deceased, formerly of the East Indies, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Jan Mohummud on behalf of the estate of his father the said late Mohummud Maun and of others, for the sum of six hundred and thirty Star Pagodas (S.P. 630) being the amount principal due upon a Tunkah of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, under date the twenty-first of Rujeb, twelve hundred and twelve of the Hegyra; which said principal sum of six hundred and thirty Star Pagodas (S.P. 630) would, with arrears of interest, amount, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of seven hundred and sixty-three Star Pagodas twenty-four fanams and twenty-eight cash (S.P. 763. 24 f. 28 c.) or three hundred and five Pounds eight Shillings and seven-pence three-farthings sterling (£. 305. 8 s. 7¼ d.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Mohummud Maun and nine others were in the service of the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah as bheestees or water-carriers: And we do further find, That the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah granted a Tunkah in favour of the said "Mohummud Maun and others, water-carriers," bearing date the twenty-first Rujeb, twelve hundred and twelve of the Hegyra, for the sum of six hundred and thirty Star Pagodas (S.P. 630) purporting to be "on account of pay to Mohummud Maun and others

others, water-carriers in the service of the Sircar:" And we do further find, upon making up an account on the said Tunkah, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, That, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the aggregate sum (principal and interest) of seven hundred and sixty-three Star Pagodas twenty-four fanams and twenty-eight cash (S.P. 763. 24 f. 28 c.) or three hundred and five Pounds eight Shillings and seven-pence three-farthings sterling (£.305. 8s. 7½d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Jan Mohummud, eldest son of the said late Mohummud Maun, subject to account with the other nine water-carriers for their respective shares, and to his brothers and sister for their portions of the share of their father: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of seven hundred and sixty-three Star Pagodas twenty-four fanams and twenty-eight cash (S.P. 763. 24 f. 28 c.) or three hundred and five Pounds eight Shillings and seven-pence three-farthings sterling (£.305. 8s. 7½d.) was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Jan Mohummud as aforesaid, subject to account as aforesaid; and that the said Jan Mohummud hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of seven hundred and sixty-three Star Pagodas twenty-four fanams and twenty-eight cash (S.P. 763. 24 f. 28 c.) or three hundred and five Pounds eight Shillings and seven-pence three-farthings sterling (£.305. 8s. 7½d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for pay, is and shall be comprised in the First Class of Debt under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever in respect of the said Tunkah, or the debt claimed thereon at the instance of the said Jan Mohummud, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the original Tunkah aforesaid shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
{ THOMAS COCKBURN.
{ ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *Robert Playfair.*

CLAIM N° 740 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Lutchma Bibee, of Madras, in the East Indies, widow and administratrix of Kishen Sing alias Mukh Mull, son and administrator of Roy Boodh Sing, both late also of the East Indies, hath by her attorney Selavertee Nersing Royadoo otherwise Nursing Row, become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted herself, her heirs executors and administrators to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by her under the said Indenture: And whereas the said Nursing Row became party to certain Articles of Agreement, bearing date the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, between several persons, describing themselves as creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, of the first part; John Fordyce, of Whitehall in the county of Middlesex, since deceased, of the second part; and the Persons therein named as Trustees, of the third part; and hath thereby transferred and assigned over to the said Trustees one twentieth part of every debt or sum of money owing to the said Lutchma Bibee, administratrix as aforesaid, from their Highnesses the late Nabobs of Arcot, or the Ameer ul Omrah, or from any one of them, and of the interest to accrue thereon, the said one twentieth part to be taken upon the sum at which the principal and interest of the said debts shall be liquidated, or made up; to receive and hold the said one twentieth part so thereby to them assigned, upon the trusts in the said articles of agreement mentioned and

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

N° 571.

CLAIM

N° 542 in the London Gazette of the 15th July 1809; and, N° 740 in the Fifth Report to Parliament.

Lutchma Bibee,
Widow and Administratrix of *Kishen Sing* alias *Mukh Mull*, Son and Administrator of *Roy Boodh Sing*, by her Attorney *Selavertee Nersing Royadoo*, otherwise *Nursing Row*.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

set forth: And whereas George Moubray and Charles Binny, being the surviving Trustees, who are parties to the said Articles of Agreement, are also parties to the aforesaid Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a claim by the said Lutchma Bibee as aforesaid, upon his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of eight thousand Star Pagodas (S.P. 8,000); which, with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-eight Star Pagodas (S.P. 19,468.) or seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven Pounds and four Shillings sterling (£. 7,787. 4s.); and having also taken into consideration a Claim made by the said George Moubray, and Charles Binny, Trustees as aforesaid named in the said Articles of Agreement of the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, for themselves and others as assignees aforesaid, for the one-twentieth part as aforesaid of the sum claimed as aforesaid, by the said Lutchma Bibee as aforesaid; and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said late Roy Boodh Sing had money transactions with his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and that on an adjustment of account taking place between his said Highness and the said Kishen Sing alias Mukh Mull, son and administrator of the said late Roy Boodh Sing, his said Highness granted a Bond bearing date the first Remzan, eleven hundred and ninety-five of the Hegyra, in favour of the said Kishen Sing, son of Roy Boodh Sing, for the principal sum of seven thousand Star Pagodas (S.P. 7,000): And we do further find, That at the time of the said adjustment of account, the said Kishen Sing alias Mukh Mull, advanced the sum of one thousand Star Pagodas (S.P. 1,000) as a loan to his said Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and that his said Highness (as a security for the same) granted his Bond to the said Kishen Sing, bearing date the first Remzan, eleven hundred and ninety-five of the Hegyra, for the principal sum of one thousand Star Pagodas (S.P. 1,000): And we do further find, on making up an account of the original advances agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, That in respect of the portion of Claim founded upon the hereinbefore recited Bond for seven thousand Star Pagodas (S.P. 7,000) there was justly due and owing on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, from the representatives of his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the representatives of the late Kishen Sing alias Mukh Mull, the aggregate sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and nine Star Pagodas three fanams and twenty-five cash (S.P. 15,509 3 f. 25 c.) or six thousand two hundred and three Pounds twelve Shillings and seven-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 6,203. 12 s. 7½d.); and that in respect of the portion of Claim founded on the hereinbefore recited Bond for one thousand Star Pagodas (S.P. 1,000) there was justly due and owing on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, from the representatives of his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the representatives of the late Kishen Sing alias Mukh Mull, the aggregate sum of two thousand one hundred and thirty-six Star Pagodas eighteen fanams and thirty-two cash (S.P. 2,136. 18 f. 32 c.) or eight hundred and fifty-four Pounds eleven Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 854. 11 s. 6d.) And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said two before recited sums, forming together the aggregate sum of seventeen thousand six hundred and forty-five Star Pagodas twenty-one fanams and fifty-seven cash (S.P. 17,645. 21 f. 57 c.) or seven thousand and fifty-eight Pounds four Shillings and one-penny halfpenny sterling (£. 7,058. 4 s. 1½d.) and no more, were justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Lutchma Bibee, widow and administratrix as aforesaid, and her assigns: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt being a debt contracted for monies, *bonâ fide* lent to his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is and shall be comprised in the Second Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-three Star Pagodas ten fanams and eleven cash (S.P. 16,763. 10 f. 11 c.) or six thousand seven hundred and five Pounds five Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 6,705. 5 s. 11d.) being a portion of the said debt, is due and owing to Lutchma Bibee, widow and administratrix as aforesaid, and that the said Lutchma Bibee, hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-three Star Pagodas ten fanams and eleven cash (S.P. 16,763. 10 f. 11 c.) or six thousand seven hundred and five Pounds five Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 6,705. 5 s. 11d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, and that the sum of eight hundred and eighty-two Star Pagodas eleven fanams and forty-six cash (S.P. 882. 11 f. 46 c.) or three hundred and fifty-two Pounds eighteen Shillings and two-pence half-penny sterling (£. 352. 18 s. 2½d.) being the remaining portion of the said debt, is due and owing to George Moubray and Charles Binny assignees as aforesaid, and that the said George Moubray and Charles Binny have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of eight hundred and eighty-

two Star Pagodas eleven fanams and forty-six cash (S.P. 882. 11 f. 46 c.) or three hundred and fifty-two Pounds eighteen Shillings and two-pence halfpenny sterling (£. 352. 18 s. 2½ d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claims whatsoever, in respect of the said two bonds, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Lutchma Bibee as aforesaid, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the two original Bonds aforesaid, shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

CLAIM N° 990 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Ratnah Boye of the East Indies, and Ramcovore Boye since deceased, also formerly of the East Indies, describing themselves as personal representatives of Neelcanta Tawker, also late of the East Indies, became parties to the aforesaid Indenture, and thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: And whereas the said Ratnah Boye and Ramcovore Boye did by a Deed bearing date the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, assign and transfer over to William Douglas Brodie of Madras in the East Indies, one-twentieth part of every debt or sum of money owing to them from their Highnesses the said late Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, and the said Ameer ul Omrah, or from any one of them, and of the interest to accrue thereon, the said one twentieth part to be taken upon the sum at which the principal and interest of the said debt shall be liquidated or made up: And whereas the said William Douglas Brodie, and also William Fairlie and John Innes of Broad-street Buildings London, assignees of the said William Douglas Brodie, have severally become parties to the aforesaid Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgement, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several claims made by them respectively as aforesaid under the said Indenture: And whereas Samuel Johnson of Gloucester-place in the county of Middlesex, and Charles Binny of Howland-street Fitzroy-square in the said county, have in virtue of certain trusts, created by a certain Deed bearing date the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, exhibited a Claim to the one twentieth part of the debt claimed as hereinafter recited, upon the representatives of his Highness the said late Ameer ul Omrah by the said Ratnah Boye and Ramcovore Boye as aforesaid, and have accordingly become parties to the aforesaid Indenture of the tenth day July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them as aforesaid under the said Indenture: And whereas it hath been established to the satisfaction of us the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, That by allowing all such sums as have been claimed and may be found justly due and owing from his said Highness the late Ameer ul Omrah, the admissions to participate in the said fund, in respect of the debts contracted by his said Highness, will not exceed in amount the property belonging to his said Highness, which passed on his death into the hands of the late Nabob Wallajah, and which otherwise would have been justly liable to the satisfaction of the debts of his Highness the said late Ameer; and that therefore all such debts, agreeably to the directions of the seventh clause of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture, bearing date the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord

N° 572.

CLAIM
N° 427 in the London
Gazette of the 15th,
July 1809; and,
N° 990 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

*Ratnah Boye, and
Ramcovore Boye,*
since deceased,
describing them-
selves as personal
Representatives of
Neelcanta Tawker.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

one thousand eight hundred and five, are payable by the representatives of the said late Nabob Wallajah: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration two items of Claim made by the said Ratnah Boye and Ramcovore Boye as aforesaid, upon his Highness the said late Ameer ul Omrah, the first for the principal sum of seven thousand six hundred and seventy-eight Star Pagodas thirty-eight fanams and fifty-five cash (S.P^s 7,678. 38f. 55c.) as a balance upon a bond of his said late Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, for the sum of ten thousand five hundred Star Pagodas (S.P^s 10,500) in favour of Neelcanta Tawker, which said principal sum of seven thousand six hundred and seventy-eight Star Pagodas thirty-eight fanams and fifty-five cash (S.P^s 7,678. 38f. 55c.) with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of twenty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-five Star Pagodas thirty-five fanams and twenty-one cash (S.P^s 27,385. 35f. 21c.) or ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-four Pounds six Shillings and three-pence sterling (£.10,954. 6s. 3d.) the second for the principal sum of eight thousand five hundred Star Pagodas (S.P^s 8,500.) which with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifteen Star Pagodas thirty fanams and sixteen cash (S.P^s 21,315. 30f. 16c.) or eight thousand five hundred and twenty-six Pounds five Shillings and four-pence sterling (£.8,526. 5s. 4d.); and having also taken into consideration a Claim made by the said William Fairlie and John Innes, assignees of the said William Douglas Brodie, assignees as aforesaid, for the one-twentieth part as aforesaid of the sums claimed as aforesaid, by the said Ratnah Boye and Ramcovore Boye as aforesaid; and having also taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny as aforesaid; and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said late Neelcanta Tawker sold certain jewels to his Highness the said late Ameer ul Omrah, and that his said Highness, in security for the payment thereof, granted two Bonds, the first purporting to be in favor of Neelcanta Tawker, for the sum of ten thousand five hundred Star Pagodas (S.P^s 10,500.) and bearing date the nineteenth day of Zeelij, eleven hundred and eighty-nine of the Hegyra; the second purporting to be in favor of Jagnath Thakur, for the sum of eight thousand five hundred Star Pagodas (S.P^s 8,500.) "for the price of jewels formerly purchased from the late Neelcanta Tawker Soucar," &c. and bearing date the twenty-second Rubbeeoolawul, eleven hundred and ninety-six of the Hegyra: And we do further find, on making up an account of the original transactions, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid Deed of Indenture of the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that the aggregate sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-one Star Pagodas nine fanams and seventy-five cash S.P^s 39,981. 9f. 75c.) or fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-two Pounds nine Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£.15,992. 9s. 11d.) was on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, to the representatives of the said Neelcanta Tawker: And we do further find, That the Claim of the said Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny, for the one-twentieth part thereof, that is to say, for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Star Pagodas two fanams and forty-eight cash (S.P^s 1,999. 2f. 48c.) or seven hundred and ninety-nine Pounds twelve Shillings and sixpence sterling (£.799. 12s. 6d.) requires further investigation in India, and is therefore withdrawn from the present Award: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-one Star Pagodas nine fanams and seventy-five cash (S.P^s 39,981. 9f. 75c.) or fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-two Pounds nine Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£.15,992. 9s. 11d.) and no more, was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of the said late Nabob Wallah Jah to the representatives of the said Neelcanta Tawker: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by his Highness the said late Ameer ul Omrah, is and shall be comprised in the Second Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Order, That the sum of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Star Pagodas two fanams and forty-eight cash (S.P^s 1,999. 2f. 48c.) or seven hundred and ninety-nine Pounds twelve Shillings and sixpence sterling (£.799. 12s. 6d.) being the one-twentieth part of the said debt claimed as aforesaid by the said Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny, shall for further investigation be reserved and excepted from this present Award, and it is hereby reserved and excepted accordingly: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Star Pagodas two fanams and forty-eight cash (S.P^s 1,999. 2f. 48c.) or seven hundred and ninety-nine Pounds twelve Shillings and sixpence sterling (£.799. 12s. 6d.) being a further portion of the said debt, is due and owing to the said William Fairlie and John Innes assignees as aforesaid, and that the said William Fairlie and John Innes have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Star Pagodas two fanams and forty-eight cash (S.P^s 1,999. 2f. 48c.) or seven hundred and ninety-nine Pounds twelve Shillings and sixpence sterling (£.799. 12s. 6d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of thirty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-three Star Pagodas four fanams and fifty-nine cash (S.P^s

(S.P^s 35,983. 4f. 59c.) or fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety-three Pounds four Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 14,393. 4s. 11d.) being the remainder of the said debt, is due and owing to the said Ratnah Boye, administratrix of Visvanada Tawker, executor and heir of Jaganada Tawker, and as attorney of the said Jaganada Tawker, administrator of the said hereinbefore named Neelcanta Tawker, for the benefit of the legal representatives of the said Neelcanta Tawker; and that the said Ratnah Boye hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of thirty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-three Star Pagodas four fanams and fifty-nine cash (S.P^s 35,983. 4f. 59c.) or fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety-three Pounds four Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 14,393. 4s. 11d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said Ameer ul Omrah and of the said Nabob Wallajah, his successors and representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claims whatsoever, in respect of the said two Bonds them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon at the instance of the said Ratnah Boye as aforesaid, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, save and except as hereinbefore excepted: And we do further Award and Order, That the two original Bonds aforesaid shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

Signed (being first duly stamped
in the presence of

(Signed)

Robert Playfair.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIM Noticed in our First Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas the late John Pybus, the last surviving partner of the late firm of John Pybus, John Grant and Paggen Hale, formerly of New Bond-street in the county of Middlesex, did become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and did thereby submit himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said John Pybus upon his Highness Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty Star Pagodas (S.P^s 1,250.) which with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one Star Pagodas and twenty-one fanams (S.P^s 2,951. 21f.) or one thousand one hundred and eighty Pounds and twelve Shillings sterling (£. 1,180. 12s.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That his Highness Omdut ul Omrah granted a bond in favour of Mr. Adams, meaning thereby the late Reynold Adams of Madras in the East Indies, bearing date the first of Ziheja, eleven hundred and eighty-nine of the Hegyra [corresponding with the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six] for the principal sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty three Star Pagodas and ten annas (S.P^s 1,253. 10a.) advanced by way of loan from the said Reynold Adams to his said Highness: And we do further find, That the executors and residuary legatees of the said Reynold Adams, did by Deed bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, for the considerations therein contained, assign over [with other bonds] the said Bond, with the interest growing due thereon, to Sir John Call of Old Burlington-street Baronet, and John Fordyce of Cleveland-row Esquire: And we do further find, That by Deed bearing date the thirteenth day of January, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, that is to say, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the said Sir John Call, and the said John Fordyce, assigned the said Bond to the said Messieurs John Pybus, John Grant and Paggen Hale, in trust to pay certain monies, as is expressed in the said Deed: And we do further find, upon making up an account on the said Bond, agreeably to the principles of the aforesaid deed of Indenture of

N^o 573.

CLAIM

N^o 144 in the London Gazette of the 10th January 1807; and, Noticed in the First Report to Parliament,

The late *John Pybus*, the last surviving Partner of the late Firm of *John Pybus, John Grant and Paggen Hale*.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the sum of three thousand and twenty-seven Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and seventeen cash (S.Ps 3,027. 39 f. 17 c.) or one thousand two hundred and eleven Pounds three Shillings and five-pence halfpenny sterling (£.1,211. 3s. 5½d.) and no more, was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the representatives of the said John Pybus, in respect of the said Claim, in trust as aforesaid: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby award and adjudge, that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, the said aggregate sum of three thousand and twenty-seven Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and seventeen cash (S.Ps 3,027. 39 f. 17 c.) or one thousand two hundred and eleven Pounds three Shillings and five pence halfpenny sterling (£.1,211. 3s. 5½d.) is due and owing to George Cotsford Call of Bond-street in the county of Middlesex, George Robson of Chirk in the county of Denbigh, Clerk, and Thomas Chandless of York-place Portman-square, in the said county of Middlesex, three of the executors named in the last will of the said John Pybus, to whom probate was granted on the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight; and that the said George Cotsford Call, George Robson and Thomas Chandless, have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of three thousand and twenty-seven Star Pagodas thirty-nine fanams and seventeen cash (S.Ps 3,027. 39 f. 17 c.) or one thousand two hundred and eleven Pounds three Shillings and five-pence halfpenny sterling (£.1,211. 3s. 5½d.) in the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted for money *bonâ fide* lent to his Highness Omdut ul Omrah, is and shall be comprised in the Second Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever in respect of the said bond, or the debt claimed thereon at the instance of the representatives of the said late Sir John Call Baronet, or of the said late John Fordyce, or at the instance of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the said Bond shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed) George Parkhouse.

(Signed) { BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS

THE Aggregate Sterling Amount adjudicated *in favour of* } £. 2,241,150 3 10½
Claimants, to the date of this Report, is, - - - }

ABSOLUTE

ABSOLUTE ADJUDICATIONS *against* CLAIMANTS.

CLAIM N° 1,374 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas the late firm of Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, of Madras in the East Indies, mortgagees of Nayer Ponna Pillay of Madras aforesaid, and the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, have respectively become parties to the aforesaid Indenture, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs, executors administrators, and assigns, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration the Claims respectively made by the said late firm of Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, mortgagees as aforesaid, and by the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, upon his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah; first, upon an alleged Enayutnamah of his said Highness in favour of Ponna Pillai, dubari, (meaning the said Nayer Ponna Pillay) bearing date the nineteenth Zehij, twelve hundred and one of the Hegyra, for the principal sum of four thousand Star Pagodas (S.P. 4,000); secondly, upon an alleged Enayutnamah of his said Highness in favour of Ponna Pillai, (meaning the said Nayer Ponna Pillay) bearing date the twenty-first Suffer, twelve hundred and four of the Hegyra, for the principal sum of twelve thousand Star Pagodas (S.P. 12,000); which said principal sums, with the interest alleged to be due thereon on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, are stated to amount together to the aggregate sum of twenty-eight thousand and thirty-two Star Pagodas nine fanams and twenty-six cash (S.P. 28,032. 9 f. 26 c.) or eleven thousand two hundred and twelve Pounds seventeen Shillings and nine-pence one farthing sterling (£. 11,212. 17 s. 9 d.); and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That nothing is due from the representatives of his Highness the said Nabob Wallah Jah, to the said Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, mortgagees as aforesaid, or to the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, in respect of the said alleged obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the said Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, mortgagees as aforesaid, and the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, have no Claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the said two alleged obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said Nabob Wallah Jah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever, in respect of the said two alleged obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, or of the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the two alleged obligations aforesaid, shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

N° 538.

CLAIM
N° 692 in the London
Gazette of the 2d
September 1809;
and,
N° 1,374 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

The late Firm of
Messieurs Tulloh,
Brodie, Halyburton
and Company,
Mortgagees of
Nayer Ponna Pil-
lay, and the said
Nayer Ponna Pil-
lay.

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

N° 539.

CLAIM
N 254 in the London
Gazette of the 24th
June 1800; and,
N 748 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Joseph Geslin,
George Arbuthnot
and John D Monte,
Assignees of Nayer
Ponna Pillay.

CLAIM N° 748 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Joseph Geslin, George Arbuthnot, and John D'Monte, assignees of Nayer Ponna Pillay, all now or late of Madras in the East Indies, have become parties to the aforesaid Indenture, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the aforesaid Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Joseph Geslin, George Arbuthnot, and John D'Monte, as assignees aforesaid, upon five alleged obligations of the said late Nabob Wallajah; the first purporting to be for a balance due on an Enayutnamah to Pooneh Pilla (meaning the said Nayer Ponna Pillay), stated to bear date the twenty-fourth Ruboolawul, twelve hundred and four of the Hegyra, for the principal sum of five thousand Star Pagodas (S.P^s 5,000) which balance is stated to amount to the sum of two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three Star Pagodas and twenty-three fanams (S.P^s 2,833. 23 f.); the second for the amount of an Enayutnamah to Pooneh Pilla (meaning the said Nayer Ponna Pillay), bearing date the fifteen Jumadeeoossanee, twelve hundred and two of the Hegyra, for the principal sum of eighteen thousand Star Pagodas (S.P^s 18,000); the third, for the amount of an Enayutnamah to Poona Pilla (meaning the said Nayer Ponna Pillay) bearing date the seventeenth Jemadeeoossanee, twelve hundred and three of the Hegyra, for the principal sum of two thousand Star Pagodas (S.P^s 2,000); the fourth, for the amount of an Enayutnamah bearing date the twenty-first Sufur, twelve hundred and four of the Hegyra, in the name of John Tulloh, but declared by the said John Tulloh to be the property of the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, for the principal sum of three thousand Star Pagodas (S.P^s 3,000); and the fifth for the amount of an Enayutnamah, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of Shaban, twelve hundred and four of the Hegyra, in the name of John Tulloh, but declared by the said John Tulloh to be the property of the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, for the principal sum of one thousand five hundred Star Pagodas (S.P^s 1,500); which said several sums so claimed as aforesaid, with the interest alleged to be due thereon on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, are stated to amount to the aggregate sum of forty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Star Pagodas fourteen fanams and five cash (S.P^s 48,923. 14 f. 5 c.) or nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-nine Pounds six Shillings and seven-pence sterling (£19,569. 6s. 7d.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That nothing is due from the representatives of his Highness the said Nabob Wallajah, to the said Joseph Geslin, George Arbuthnot, and John D'Monte, assignees as aforesaid, in respect of the said five alleged obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the said Joseph Geslin, George Arbuthnot, and John D'Monte, assignees as aforesaid, have no claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the said five alleged obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said late Nabob Wallajah, his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all claim whatsoever, in respect of the said five alleged obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Joseph Geslin, George Arbuthnot, and John D'Monte, assignees as aforesaid, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the five alleged Enayutnamahs aforesaid shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

(Signed)

George Parkhouse.

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIM

CLAIM N° 1,375 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come, We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas the late firm of Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, of Madras in the East Indies, mortgagees of Nayer Ponna Pillay, also of Madras aforesaid, and the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, have respectively become parties to the aforesaid Indenture, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them respectively under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration the Claims respectively made by the said late firm of Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, mortgagees as aforesaid, and by the said Nayer Ponna Pillay; first, upon a copy of an alleged Bond purporting to be from his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in favor of Ponna Pillay (meaning the said Nayer Ponna Pillay) dubash of Mr. John Tulloh, bearing date the fourth day of Suffer, twelve hundred and eleven of the Hegyra, for the principal sum of five thousand Star Pagodas (S.P. 5,000.); secondly, upon an alleged Enayutnamah, purporting to be from his said Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Ponna Pilla (meaning the said Nayer Ponna Pillay) dubash of Mr. Tulloh, bearing date eighth Suffer, twelve hundred and eleven of the Hegyra, for the principal sum of eight thousand four hundred Star Pagodas (S.P. 8,400,) which said principal sums with the interest alleged to be due thereon, on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, are stated to amount together to the aggregate sum of eighteen thousand six hundred Star Pagodas thirty-six fanams and thirteen cash (S.P. 18,600. 36 f. 13 c.) or seven thousand four hundred and forty Pounds six Shillings and eleven-pence sterling (£. 7,440. 6 s. 11 d.); and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That nothing is due from the representatives of his Highness the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the said Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, mortgagees as aforesaid, or to the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, in respect of the said alleged obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the said Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, mortgagees as aforesaid, and the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, have no claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the said two alleged obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever, in respect of the said two alleged obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon at the instance of the said Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Company, or of the said Nayer Ponna Pillay, or of any other person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the first recited alleged obligation of his said Highness, of which a copy only was produced, shall be and is hereby declared to be null and void; and that the second recited alleged obligation shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed) Robert Playfair.

(Signed) { BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIM N° 1,087 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the

26.

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East

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

N° 540.

CLAIM
N° 693 in the London
Gazette of the 24
September 1809;
and,
N° 1,375 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

The late Firm of
Messieurs Tulloh,
Brodie, Halyburton
and Company,
Mortgagees of
Nayer Ponna Pil-
lay, and the said
Nayer Ponna Pil-
lay.

N° 542.

CLAIM
N° 543 in the London
Gazette of the 15th
July 1809; and,

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

N° 1,087 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Rama Row, as Son
and Heir of Vencat
Row.

East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Rama Row of the East Indies, as son and heir of Vencat Row, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the aforesaid Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Rama Row, as son and heir as aforesaid, upon an alledged Bond of his said late Highness Omdut ul Omrah, for the principal sum of two hundred Star Pagodas (S.P^s 200., which with the arrears of interest alledged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of five hundred and thirty Star Pagodas thirty-seven fanams and forty cash (S.P^s 530. 37 f. 40 c.) or two hundred and twelve Pounds six Shillings and eight-pence sterling (£.212. 6s. 8d.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the alleged Bond claimed by the said Rama Row, as son and heir as aforesaid, is an imperfect instrument having no Beiz, and that it purports on the face of it to be a Bond from his late Highness Omdut ul Omrah, to Chingul Roy Moodelly, doobash to Mr. Dawson, bearing date the tenth of Rubbceossanee, eleven hundred and ninety of the Hegyra, for the sum of two hundred Star Pagodas (S.P^s 200.); and that the said Rama Row hath produced no assignment thereof: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the said Rama Row, as son and heir as aforesaid, hath not made good his Claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the said alledged Bond or the debt claimed thereon. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

George Parkhouse.

(Signed) { BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIM N° 404 in our Fifth Report.

N° 543.

CLAIM
N° 331 in the London
Gazette of the 8th
July 1809; and,
N° 404 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Charles Darke,
through his Attor-
nies Messieurs Colt,
Hart and Weston,
subsequently re-
newed by William
Hart, as Admini-
strator in India,
of the said Charles
Darke.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn, Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas by Award, number four hundred and fifteen (N° 415), under our hands, bearing date the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, on the Claims of the representatives of the late Charles Darke, the sixth item of the Claim made by the said Charles Darke through his attornies Messieurs Colt, Hart and Weston, and subsequently renewed by William Hart, as administrator in India of the said Charles Darke, upon the late Nabob Wallah Jah, was excluded from the said Award, on the ground that it was expedient to allow to the representatives of the said Charles Darke, a further period of time for the production of further proofs and documents in support of it, as will be seen by reference to the said Award; which said sixth item is preferred for the principal sum of eighteen thousand Pagodas (P^s 18,000) alleged to have been lost by the said Charles Darke, on the disposal of an Investment purchased of Captain Charles Deane of the Sandwich East Indiaman, by the said Charles Darke, under the order and on the account of the said Nabob Wallah Jah, which with arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of fifty-five thousand and twenty-one Pagodas thirty-two fanams and sixty-two cash (P^s 55,021. 32 f. 62 c.) or twenty-two thousand and eight Pounds fourteen Shillings and three-pence sterling (£.22,008. 14s. 3d.): Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas

Cockburn,

Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having further considered and investigated the said Claim, do find, That nothing is due and owing from the representatives of the said late Nabob Wallah Jah to the representatives of the said late Charles Darke, in respect of the said sixth item so claimed as aforesaid: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the representatives of the said late Charles Darke have no Claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the said before recited sixth item of Claim, or the debt claimed thereon: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said Nabob Wallah Jah, his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever, in respect of the said sixth item, or the debt claimed thereon, at the instance of the representatives of the said Charles Darke, or of any other person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *Robert Playfair.*

CLAIM N° 997 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Robert Harry Inglis Esquire, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Mohummud Rooknooddeen Khan, by his title Nizamooddeen Ahmud Khan, of Madras in the East Indies, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Mohummud Rooknooddeen Khan, for the amount which may appear from the books of the Sircar, and from the Bonds under his seal, to have been secured by him on the account and by the authority of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to General Pater, and various other Creditors of his Highness; and having duly investigated the said Claim, according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That the said Mohummud Rooknooddeen Khan did, on the account and by the authority of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, grant, at various times, between the years of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and one thousand eight hundred and one, his Bonds to the said General Pater, and others, the number and amount of which said Bonds he cannot specify, for certain sums advanced by them for the use of the Sircar, but that no one of his said Bonds hath, according to his own evidence on this Claim, given on the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, been at any time theretofore demanded from him, because that the said Bonds purport that the money was taken up for the exigencies of the Sircar, meaning thereby that the said Nabob was responsible for the amount: And we do further find, That the said Mohummud Rooknooddeen Khan did not advance any of his own proper monies to or for the use of the said Nabob, and that he hath not proved that he hath sustained any loss in consequence of the said Bonds so granted by him on account of his said Highness: And we do accordingly find, That in respect of the said Bonds, them or either of them, alleged to have been granted by him as aforesaid, the said Mohummud Rooknooddeen Khan hath not made good any Claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That in respect of the Bonds alleged to have been granted by him as aforesaid, the said Mohummud Rooknooddeen Khan hath not made good any Claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

N° 547.

CLAIM
N° 751 in the London
Gazette of the 2d
September 1809;
and,
N° 997 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

Mohummud Rook-
nooddeen Khan, by
his title Nizamood-
deen Ahmud Khan.

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

N° 552.

CLAIM
N° 347 in the London
Gazette of the 24th
June 1809; and,
N° 1,296 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

*Syed Kaulim Ullah
Khan Behauder,
Son and Heir of
Syed Mahomed Asim
Khan Behauder.*

CLAIM N° 1,296 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Syed Kaulim Ullah Khan Behauder of the East Indies, as son and heir of the late Syed Mahomed Asim Khan Behauder, hath become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby submitted himself, his heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the Claims made by him under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made on behalf of the said Syed Kaulim Ullah Khan Behauder, as son and heir as aforesaid, upon his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for the sum of twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven Star Pagodas and six fanams (S.P. 25,377. 6f.) as the amount due on the fifteenth Rubbeeul-awul, twelve hundred and thirteen of the Hegyra, or the twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, for sundry loans and disbursements detailed in an account, and alleged to have been made to and for his said Highness by the said Syed Mahomed Asim Khan, which said sum of twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven Star Pagodas and six fanams (S.P. 25,377 6f.) with arrears of interest thereon, would amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of thirty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-three Star Pagodas three fanams and thirty-seven cash (S.P. 32,653. 3f. 37c.) or thirteen thousand and sixty-one Pounds four Shillings and eightpence sterling (£. 13,061. 4s. 8d.); and having duly investigated the said Claim according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That nothing is due and owing from the representatives of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the said Syed Kaulim Ullah Khan Behauder, as son and heir of the late Syed Mahomed Asim Khan Behauder, or to any other person or persons whatsoever, in respect of the said account, or the items therein detailed, them or either of them, or of the debt claimed thereon: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the said Syed Kaulim Ullah Khan Behauder, as son and heir as aforesaid, hath no Claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the said account, or the items therein detailed, them or either of them, or of the debt or debts claimed thereon: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever, in respect of the said account, or the items therein detailed, them or either of them, or of the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of the said Syed Kaulim Ullah Khan Behauder, or of any other person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)

in the presence of

(Signed)

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS

(Signed) *Robert Playfair.*

CLAIM N° 273 in our Fifth Report.

N° 554.

CLAIM
N° 552 in the London
Gazette of the 29th
July 1809; and,
N° 273 in the Fifth
Report to Parlia-
ment.

*Messieurs Har-
rington and Com-
pany as Attornies
of Nundo Kissan-
doss Venamatdoss,*

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said

said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas by our Award, number four hundred and sixty-three (N° 463), bearing date the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, in respect to certain Claims made upon his Highness the said Nabob Wallah Jah, by Messieurs Harington and Company late of Madras in the East Indies, as attornies of Nundo Kisandoss Venamaldoss, Shamdoss Raganadoss, Guirderdoss Bookenadoss, Balamocundoss Vencaty Doss, Davoracadoss Letchmy Doss, all in the East Indies, described as the grandsons and heirs of Bavany Doss Nanasa Soucar deceased, upon certain obligations recited in the said Award, we awarded and adjudged, that neither the said Messieurs Harington and Company, nor the hereinbefore recited parties, had made good any Claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture, for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the obligations recited as aforesaid, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, though we did not in the said Award deem it expedient either to cancel the obligations or to acquit the property and revenues of the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, in reference to the said Claims: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having directed further enquiry to be made in India, in respect to the said Claims, and having taken the said Claims, and the further report from the Commissioners in India, into consideration, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That neither the said therein recited parties, nor any other person or persons whatsoever, have or hath any Claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the twelve obligations recited in the said Award, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said Nabob Wallah Jah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever, in respect of the said therein recited obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon, at the instance of any person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the said obligations shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, null and void, as against the property and revenues of their said late Highnesses the Nabobs Wallah Jah and Omdut ul Omrah, or against the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

(Signed) George Parkhouse.

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

Shamdoss Raganadoss, Guirderdoss Bookenadoss, Balamocundoss Vencaty Doss, Davoracadoss Letchmy Doss, described as the Grandsons and Heirs of Bavany Doss Nanasa Soucar, deceased.

CLAIM N° 516 in our Fifth Report.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas the late George Halyburton of Madras in the East Indies, as attorney of the late Goverdhun Doss Birjee Doss, also formerly of the East Indies, described to be heir and representative of Brij Doss Soukar, also of the East Indies, did become party to the aforesaid Indenture, and did thereby submit the Claim of the said Goverdhun Doss Birjee Doss to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the aforesaid Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the said Claim so made by him the said George Halyburton as attorney as aforesaid, under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said George Halyburton as attorney as aforesaid, for the sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty Star Pagodas twenty-eight fanams and forty cash (S.P° 6,250. 28 f. 40 c.) as a balance of a Tunkah from the Nabob Wallah Jah to Brij Doss Soukar, under date the twenty-first day of Zeecad, eleven hundred and eighty-eight of the Hegyra, for the sum of six thousand six hundred Star Pagodas (S.P° 6,600.) which balance with the arrears of interest alleged to be due thereon, is stated to amount on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, to the aggregate sum of twenty thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine Star Pagodas "forty-three fanams" and seventy cash (S.P° 20,789. 43 f. 70 c.) or eight thousand three hundred and sixteen Pounds sterling (£. 8,316.); and having proceeded according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, That although by an advertisement in the Madras Gazette, of the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, all parties interested in the said Claim were

N° 557.

CLAIM

N° 538 in the London Gazette of the 24th June 1809; and N° 516 in the Fifth Report to Parliament.

The late George Halyburton as Attorney of the late Goverdhun Doss, Birjee Doss, described to be Heir and Representative of Brij Doss Soukar.

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

regularly called upon to appear; and although due notices of the periods proposed for the investigation of the same, were successively published, no person hath come forward in support thereof: And we do further find, That nothing is due in respect of the said Tunkah, or the balance claimed thereon, from the representatives of his Highness the said Nabob Wallah Jah, to the representatives of the said late Goverdhun Doss, or any person or persons whatsoever: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the representatives of the said late Goverdhun Doss have no claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the said Tunkah, or the balance claimed thereon: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said late Nabob Wallah Jah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all claim whatsoever, in respect of the said Tunkah, or the balance claimed thereon at the instance of the representatives of the said late Goverdhun Doss, or at the instance of any person or persons whatsoever: And we do further Award and Order, That the Tunkah aforesaid shall be cancelled and delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed) *Robert Playfair.*

(Signed) { BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

CLAIMS N^{os} 1,567 and 1,538 in our Sixth Report.

N^o 569.

CLAIMS
N^{os} 1,489 and 1,490
in the London Ga-
zette of the 15th
September 1810;
and,
N^{os} 1,567 and 1,538
in the Sixth Report
to Parliament.

*Luchmun Dutt
Joshee, Gomastah
of Bhoodurjee Sou-
kar, and Govurdhum
Doss, describing
himself as Gomas-
tah of Mr. Porcher,
by their Attorney
Balkishen Ayyur.*

TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Baronet, Thomas Cockburn Esquire, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, all of Manchester Buildings Westminster, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part; and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer, of the other part;" Send Greeting: Whereas Luchmun Dutt Joshee of the East Indies, gomastah of Bhoodurjee Soukar, and Govurdhum Doss also of the East Indies, describing himself as gomastah of Mr. Porcher, have by their attorney Balkishen Ayyur also of the East Indies, severally become parties to the aforesaid Indenture, and have thereby submitted themselves, their heirs executors and administrators, to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having taken into consideration a Claim made upon his Highness the late Nabob Wallajah, by the said Balkishen Ayyur, as attorney of the said Luchmun Dutt Joshee, for the aggregate sum of sixty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-five Star Pagodas and fourteen anas (S.P^s 67,225. 14a^s) or twenty-six thousand nine hundred and three Pounds and nineteen Shillings sterling (£.26,903. 19s.) as the amount principal and interest on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, upon seven obligations of the Cutcherry of Trichinopoly, viz. The first purporting to be in favour of the house of Bhoodurjee Nuthoojee Soukar, through his gomastah Ootumjee, dated twenty-fifth Rujeb, eleven hundred and ninety of the Hegyra, for the sum of five hundred Star Pagodas (S.P^s 500.); the second purporting to be in favour of the house of Bhoodurjee Nuthoojee Duvée Soukar, through his gomastah Ootumjee, dated the first day of Shaban, eleven hundred and ninety of the Hegyra, for the sum of five thousand Porto Novo Pagodas (P.N.P^s 5,000.); the third purporting to be in favour of the house of Bhoodurjee Duvée Soukar, through his gomastah Ootumjee, dated the tenth day of Shaban, eleven hundred and ninety of the Hegyra, for the sum of five thousand six hundred and fifty-six Porto Novo Pagodas (P.N.P^s 5,656.); the fourth purporting to be in favour of the house of Bhoodurjee Nuthoojee Duvée Soukar, through his gomastah Ootumjee, dated the twenty-eighty day of Rumzan, eleven hundred and ninety of the Hegyra, for the sum of five thousand Star Pagodas (S.P^s 5,000.); the fifth purporting to be in favour of Luchmun Dutt, gomastah of Bhoodurjee Duvée Soukar, dated the second day of Shuwal, twelve hundred and seven of the Hegyra, for the sum of ten thousand Porto Novo Pagodas (P.N.P^s 10,000.); the sixth purporting to be in favour of the house of Bhoodurjee Nuthoojee Duvée Soukar, through his gomastah Luchmun Dutt, dated the eighth day of Mohurram, twelve hundred and eight of the Hegyra, for the sum of five thousand Porto Novo Pagodas (P.N.P^s 5,000.); and the seventh purporting to be in favour of the house of Bhoodurjee Nuthoojee Duvée Soukar, through his gomastah Luchmun Dutt, dated the nineteenth day of Mohurram, twelve hundred and eight of the Hegyra,

for

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

for the sum of five thousand Porto Novo Pagodas (P.N.P^s 5,000.); and having also taken into consideration a Claim made upon his Highness the said late Nabob Wallajah, by the said Balkishen Ayyur, as attorney of the said Govurdhun Doss, for the aggregate sum of fifty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight Star Pagodas and eleven annas (S.P^s 53,828. 11 a^s), or twenty-one thousand five hundred and sixty Pounds eleven Shillings and nine-pence sterling (£.21,560. 11 s. 9 d.) as the amount principal and interest on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, upon four obligations of the Cutcherry of Trichinopoly, viz. The first purporting to be a bond in favour of "Mr. Porcher, European," through his gomastah Govurdhun Doss, dated the tenth day of Jumadeeoossanee, twelve hundred and eight of the Hegyra, for the sum of thirteen thousand and thirty-five Porto Novo Pagodas (P.N.P^s 13,035); the second, purporting to be a Melkomah in favour of Govurdhun Doss, gomastah of "Mr. Porcher," dated the fourteenth Jemadeeoossanee, twelve hundred and eight of the Hegyra, for the sum of three thousand Porto Novo Pagodas (P.N.P^s 3,000); the third, purporting to be a Melkomah in favour of Govurdhun Doss, gomastah of "Mr. Porcher," dated the fourteenth Jemadeeoossanee, twelve hundred and eight of the Hegyra, for the sum of twelve thousand Porto Novo Pagodas (P.N.P^s 12,000); and the fourth, purporting to be a Bond in favour of "Mr. Porcher," through Govurdhun Doss, dated the seventeenth day of Jumadeeoossanee, twelve hundred and eight of the Hegyra, for the sum of ten thousand two hundred and forty Porto Novo Pagodas (P.N.P^s 10,240); and having duly investigated the said Claims, according to the covenants provisions and directions of the aforesaid Indenture, do find, in respect to the four last recited Bonds or obligations, that the name of Porcher, therein mentioned, was intended to represent the late Josias Dupré Porcher; and that the said Josias Dupré Porcher did by writing under his hand, dated on the eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, declare that he had no interest, directly or indirectly, in the said Bonds, and had no knowledge whatever of the said transactions, or of the said Govurdhun Doss, described as his gomastah: And we do further find, That no evidence whatsoever hath been adduced to prove the responsibility of the said late Nabob Wallajah, being the alleged ground of the said Claims: And we do further find, That nothing is due from the representatives of the said late Nabob Wallajah to the said Luchmun Dutt Joshee, gomastah as aforesaid, or to the said Govurdhun Doss, gomastah as aforesaid, or to the said Balkishen Ayyur, attorney as aforesaid, them or either of them, in respect of the said recited obligations, them or either of them, or the debts claimed thereon: And we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, do hereby Award and Adjudge, That the said Luchmun Dutt Joshee as aforesaid, the said Govurdhun Doss as aforesaid, and the said Balkishen Ayyur as aforesaid, have no Claim on the fund provided by the aforesaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, in respect of the said recited obligations or the debt or debts claimed thereon: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of his Highness the said Nabob Wallajah, and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever in respect of the said recited obligations, them or either of them, or the debt or debts claimed thereon at the instance of the parties aforesaid, or any person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, we the said Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, have hereunto set our hands, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

(Signed)

(Signed) *George Parkhouse.*

{ BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
THOMAS COCKBURN.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

THE Aggregate Sterling Amount of Absolute Adjudications }
against the Claimants, is, at the date of this Report - } £. 26,502,719. 9. 10½.

WE shall here subjoin, for the information of this Honourable House, an
 ABSTRACT of the AMOUNT of the ADJUDICATIONS to the date of the present
 Report; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Aggregate of Absolute Adjudications in favour of Parties -	2,241,150	3	10½
Aggregate of Provisional Adjudications in favour of Parties -	52,570	0	6½
	2,293,720	4	5½
Aggregate of Absolute Adjudications against the Parties, including the Portions disallowed in Claims favourably adjudicated - - - - -	26,502,719	9	10½
TOTAL - -	£. 28,796,439	14	3½

WE have the honour to state, to this Honourable House, That we are
 still employed in the examination and consideration of the Reports, which the
 Commissioners in India have made on such Claims as they have investigated.

Carnatic Office,
 Manchester Buildings,
 Westminster,
 12th February 1821.

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.
 THO. COCKBURN.
 ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

P. A P E R S
RELATING TO
E A S T I N D I A A F F A I R S
VIZ:
R E G U L A T I O N S
PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENTS
OF
BENGAL, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND BOMBAY,
IN THE YEAR
1818.

(Presented in pursuance of Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 155, Sect. 66.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 *February* 1821.

REGULATIONS Passed by the Governments of India in the Year 1818:—
Presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, in pursuance of an Act of
Parliament, 53 Geo. III. Cap. 155, Sect. 66 :—Viz.

I.—By the Governor General in Council of BENGAL, in the Year 1818;

N^o I. to XIV.

Regulation.

I.—For establishing the office of Canoongoe, in the districts of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Dacca Jelalpore and Backergunge; and for extending to the said districts the operation of Regulation XII, 1817:— - - Passed on the 17th March 1818 - - p. 5

II.—For annexing to the zillah of Bundelcund the elakeh of Khundeh, appertaining to the pergunnah of Mahoba, together with certain villages belonging to the pergunnah of Choorkee, on the right bank of the Jumna, formerly composing a part of the territories of Nana Govind Row :—
Passed on the 31st of March 1818 - - - ibid.

III.—For the confinement of State Prisoners :—

Passed on the 7th April 1818 - - - p. 7

IV.—For re-establishing the Dewanny Adawlut of the northern division of Seharunpore :—

Passed on the 14th April 1818 - - - p. 9

V.—For the appointment of a Commissioner, to be vested with special powers in the administration of civil affairs in zillah Cuttack :— - Passed on the 28th April 1818 - - - ibid.

VI.—For providing against the protracted confinement of persons charged with criminal offences, during the examination of such charges before the Magistrates; and for defining the powers of the Courts of Circuit, at the sudder stations of those Courts, with respect to persons committed or held to bail by the Magistrates, for trial at the periodical sessions of jail delivery :—

Passed on the 12th May 1818 - - - p. 11

VII.—For rescinding such parts of the existing Regulations as relate to the conduct of the trade of foreign Nations to the ports and settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies, and for better giving effect to a Regulation in that behalf, enacted by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies :—

Passed on the 28th August 1818 - - - p. 13

VIII.—For rescinding part of Clause 6, Section II, Regulation LIII, 1803, for modifying some of the existing rules relating to the requisition of security for good behaviour, and for providing for a revision of the cases of certain classes of prisoners, detained in confinement, on failure to furnish security for their good behaviour and appearance :—

Passed on the 28th August 1818 - - - p. 15

IX.—For extending for a further period of five years the existing settlement in the conquered provinces, lying on the right and lefts banks of the river Jumna, with the exception of the southern division of the district of Seharunpore, and in the territory ceded to the British Government by his Highness the Peishwah in Bundelcund, in all cases in which the settlement may have been concluded with the actual proprietors of the land :—

Passed on the 18th September 1818 - - - p. 1

X.—For insuring the more punctual and regular collection of the public Revenue from proprietors and farmers of land in the district of Cuttack, the pergunnah of Puttaspore, and the several pergunnahs dependent on it :— - - Passed on the 9th October 1818 - - - p. 20

XI.—For modifying certain parts of Regulation XIII, 1816 :—

Passed on the 6th November 1818 - - - p. 22

XII.—For extending the powers of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates in the trial of persons charged with breaking into houses and other places of habitation, or into warehouses or other places used for the custody of property, with an intent to steal; or charged with theft; or with buying or receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen; or charged with escape from jail or other place of confinement :—

Passed on the 6th November 1818 - - - p. 24

Regulation.

XIII.—For extending for a further period of three years the existing settlement of Cuttack, pergunnah Puttaspore and its dependencies, in all cases in which the settlement may have been concluded with zemindars or actual proprietors of the land :—

Passed on the 20th November 1818 - - p. 28

XIV.—For altering the standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and gold Mohur ; and for further modifying some of the rules in force respecting those coins :—

Passed on the 24th December 1818 - - p. 29

II.—By the Governor in Council of FORT ST. GEORGE, in the Year 1818 ;

N° I. to IX.

Regulation.

I.—To provide for the more effectual administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases, and to alter certain provisions of the Regulations in force :—

Passed on the 28th January 1818 - - p. 35

II.—For imposing a duty on foreign Salt, imported by sea into any port or place within the limits of the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George :—

Passed on the 4th March 1818 - - p. 37

III.—For imposing a duty on foreign Opium, imported by sea into any port or place within the limits of the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George ; and on Opium exported by sea from any port or place within the said limits :—

Passed on the 4th March 1818 - - p. 38

IV.—Prescribing rules for the assessment and collection of the Veasabuddy, or Tax upon the profits of Trade, in the provinces known by the appellation of the Ceded Districts, or the zillahs of Bellary and Cuddapah :—

Passed on the 15th May 1818 - - p. 39

V.—For rescinding Regulation I, A. D. 1814, and abolishing the Zillah Court of Guntoor :—

Passed on the 23d May 1818 - - p. 42

VI.—Empowering Commissioners appointed to institute certain inquiries into the conduct of the servants of Government, European and Native, to take evidence on Oath ; and rendering the violation of such oath liable to the penalties of perjury :—

Passed on the 12th August 1818 - - p. 43

VII.—For reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed for admitting persons of certain descriptions to sue in the Courts of Civil Judicature as paupers :—

Passed on the 3d November 1818 - - p. 44

VIII.—Prescribing the rules under which appeals may be preferred to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in his Privy Council, from the decisions of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Fort St. George :—

Passed on the 3d November 1818 - - p. 47

IX.—For rescinding such part of Section XLI, Regulation XI, 1816, as may be construed to restrict the authority of Assistant Magistrates to the Towns in which they may be deputed to reside :—

Passed on the 11th December 1818 - - p. 48

III.—By the Governor in Council of BOMBAY, in the Year 1818 ;

N° I. to VIII,

And Rule, Ordinance and Regulation I.

Regulation.

I.—For imposing a duty on all Opium made out of the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, imported or brought into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the Presidency of Bombay :—

Passed on the 2d January 1818 - - p. 49

II.—To amend Regulation VIII, A. D. 1813 :—

Passed on the 20th May 1818 - - p. 50

PAPERS RELATING TO

Regulation.

III.—For modifying and defining the powers of Magistrates, and transferring the office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the zillah, constituting the Judges of the Zillah Courts the Criminal Judges of the zillahs, with charge of the Police of the sudder stations; and for defining their powers :— - - - Passed on the 10th June 1818 - - p. 50

IV.—For the establishment of a general system of Police throughout the territories subject to the Government of Bombay :— - - - Passed on the 10th June 1818 - - - p. 71

V.—For receiving and transmitting Appeals from the Court of Sudder Adawlut to His Most Excellent Majesty and His Most honourable Privy Council :—
Passed on the 2d September 1818 - - - p. 79

VI.—For carrying on the Trade between British possessions in India, and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty :— - - - Passed on the 31st December 1817 - - - p. 80

VII.—For increasing the Tax called Market Fees levied on shops and stalls within the town and island of Bombay, beating the Battakie, and using or employing country music within the same; and for levying a Tax on the erection of wedding sheds, or other places of temporary amusement, in any of the streets or roads of the said Town and Island, made with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India :—

Passed on the 16th September 1818 - - - p. 82

VIII.—For the confinement of State Prisoners :—

Passed on the 7th October 1818 - - - p. 84

I.

REGULATIONS

Passed by the Governor General in Council of *Bengal*,
in the Year 1818.—N^o I. to XIV.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for establishing the office of Canoongoe in the districts of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Dacca Jelalpore and Backergunge, and for extending to the said Districts the operation of Regulation XII, 1817:—Passed by the Vice-President in Council, on the 17th March 1818; corresponding with the 5th Cheyte 1224 Bengal era; the 24th Phagoon 1225 Fusly; the 6th Cheyte 1225 Willaity; the 10th Phagoon 1874 Sumbut, and the 9th Jumadee-ul-awul 1233 Higeree.

WHEREAS it has appeared expedient to establish the office of Canoongoe in the districts of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Dacca Jelalpore and Backergunge, and to extend to the said districts the operation of Regulation XII, 1817, the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the aforesaid districts. Preamble.

II. Canoongoes shall be appointed in the districts of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Dacca Jelalpore and Backergunge, by the collectors of those districts respectively, in the same manner, and for the performance of the same duties as are prescribed in Regulation V, 1816, in regard to the district of Cuttack, the pergunnah of Puttaspoore and its dependencies; and all the rules contained in the Regulation aforesaid, are hereby extended to the districts above-mentioned. Canoongoes to be appointed in the 24 Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Dacca Jelalpore and Backergunge.

III. The provisions of Regulation XII, 1817, are hereby extended to the districts of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Dacca Jelalpore and Backergunge. The provisions of Regulation XII, 1817, extended to the above-mentioned districts.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for annexing to the Zillah of Bundelcund the Elakeh of Khundeh, appertaining to the Pergunnah of Mahoba, together with certain Villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee on the right bank of the Jumna, formerly composing a part of the Territories of Nana Govind Row:—Passed by the Vice-President in Council, on the 31st of March 1818; corresponding with the 19th Cheyte 1224 Bengal era; the 9th Cheyte 1225 Fusly; the 20th Cheyte 1225 Willaity; the 10th Cheyte 1875 Sumbut; and the 23d Jumadee-ul-awul 1233 Higeree.

WHEREAS the elakeh of Khundeh, appertaining to the pergunnah of Mahoba, together with certain villages belonging to the pergunnah of Choorkee on the right bank Preamble.

bank of the Jumna, have been ceded to the Honourable the East India Company by Nana Govind Row; and whereas it has been judged advisable to annex the elakeh and villages in question to the district of Bundlecund, the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the period of their promulgation.

The elakeh of Khundeh, and certain villages ceded by Nana Govind Row, annexed to Bundlecund, and the laws and regulations extended to them;—Subject to the following provisions:

Civil Courts prohibited from commencing the exercise of their jurisdiction, until the first settlement of the revenue shall

II. The elakeh of Khundeh, appertaining to the pergunnah of Mahoba, together with certain villages belonging to the pergunnah of Choorkee, on the right bank of the Jumna, are hereby annexed to the district of Bundlecund, and the laws and regulations established for the internal administration of that district, are declared to be in full force and effect in the elakeh and villages in question;—subject, however, to the provisions contained in the following Sections.

Civil Courts not competent to take cognizance of suits, if the cause of action shall have originated previously to the 1st November 1805.

III. *First.*—The Courts of Civil Judicature are hereby prohibited from commencing the exercise of their jurisdiction, until they shall be officially apprised by Government, that the first settlement of the revenue of the said elakeh and villages has been completed and duly sanctioned.

Criminal Courts prohibited from taking cognizance of offences committed previously to the 1st November 1817.

Second.—The Courts of Civil Judicature shall not be deemed competent to take cognizance of civil claims in the elakeh and villages in question, the cause of action in which may have originated previously to the 1st of November 1805, being a period of twelve years antecedent to the cession of the elakeh and villages in question.

IV. *First.*—The Courts of Criminal Judicature are hereby prohibited from taking cognizance of any crime or offence which may have been committed in any part of the said elakeh and villages, previously to the 1st of November 1817, being the date of the treaty between the British Government and Nana Govind Row, under which the elakeh of Khundeh and villages in question were ceded to the Honourable the East India Company.

Such of the Regulations in force as increase the punishment prescribed by the existing laws and usages of the elakeh and villages in question, declared inapplicable to offences committed in them between the 1st of November 1817 and the promulgation of this Regulation.

Second.—No part of the Regulations in force, by which the punishment of any offence may be enhanced beyond the punishment prescribed for such offence, according to the existing laws and usages of the said elakeh and villages, shall be considered applicable to any crime or offence committed within the said elakeh and villages, between the 1st of November 1817, and the period of the promulgation of this Regulation.

Benefit extended to offenders in cases in which the penalties of the Regulations may appear to be more lenient than those which were in force under the former laws and usages.

Third.—In cases, however, in which the penalties established by the existing Regulations may appear to be more lenient than those to which the offenders would have been subject under the pre-existing laws and usages of the said elakeh and villages, such offenders shall nevertheless have the benefit of the provisions now established, supposing the offences to have been committed between the 1st of November 1817, and the period of the promulgation of this Regulation.

Power reserved to the Government for fixing the periods for the formation of the settlement of the land revenue.

V. *First.*—The Government reserves to itself the power of fixing the periods, for which the settlement of the land revenue shall, from time to time, be formed in the said elakeh and villages, according as local circumstances may appear to require; adhering, however, as nearly as practicable, to the principles established for the settlement generally of the lands in the territories ordinarily denominated the ceded and conquered provinces.

The Regulations relative to the collection of sayer or other duties, or to the form of engagements executed between the zemindars, farmers, and ryots in the elakeh of Khundeh, when to take effect.

Second.—Provided also, that such part of the Regulations in force in the district of Bundlecund, as relates to the collection of sayer, rahdaree, and other duties of a similar nature, or to the form of engagements to be executed by zemindars, farmers and ryots or other proprietors, occupants or cultivators, shall take effect within the said elakeh of Khundeh and villages from the commencement of the ensuing Fusly year.

Duty of the revenue officers in ascertaining the rights and privileges of the several proprietors in the elakeh of Khundeh.

VI.—There being grounds to believe that many of the estates, in the above-mentioned tract of country, are held by numerous proprietors in joint-tenancy, it shall be the particular duty of the revenue authorities administering the affairs of the said elakeh and villages, to adopt such measures as may appear best calculated for ascertaining, recording and securing the customary rights, privileges and interests of the several classes of proprietors and occupants of land, and especially of all putteedars or other parceners in joint undivided estates.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for the confinement of State Prisoners:—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 7th April 1818; corresponding with the 26th Cheyite 1224 Bengal era; the 16th Cheyite 1225 Fusly; the 27th Cheyite 1225 Willaity; the 2d Cheyite 1875 Sumbut; and the 30th Jumadee-ul-awul 1233 Higeree.

WHEREAS reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes, entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility, and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint, individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper; and whereas it is fit that, in every case of the nature herein referred to, the determination to be taken, should proceed immediately from the authority of the Governor General in Council; and whereas the ends of justice require that, when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint, otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should from time to time come under revision, and the person affected thereby should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor General in Council, all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed; and whereas the ends of justice also require that due attention be paid to the health of every state prisoner confined under this Regulation, and that suitable provision be made for his support according to his rank in life, and to his own wants and those of his family; and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the estates and lands of zemindars, talookdars and others situated within the territories dependant on the Presidency of Fort William, should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the revenue authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding; and whereas it is desirable to make such legal provisions as may secure from injury the just rights and interests of individuals, whose estates may be so attached under the direct authority of Government; the Vice-President in Council has enacted the following Rules, which are to take effect throughout the provinces immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William, from the date on which they may be promulgated.

Preamble-

II. *First.*—When the reasons stated in the preamble of this Regulation may seem to the Governor General in Council to require that an individual should be placed under personal restraint, without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, a warrant of commitment under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and under the hand of the Chief Secretary, or of one of the Secretaries to Government, shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person is to be placed.

Mode of proceeding for placing individuals under restraint as state prisoners.

Second.—The warrant of commitment shall be in the following form;—

Form of warrant to be issued.

To the [here insert the officer's designation.]
Whereas the Governor General in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has been fit to determine that [here insert the state prisoner's name] shall be placed under personal restraint at [here insert the name of the place] you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above named to your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of Regulation III, of 1818.

Fort William, the

By order of the Governor General in Council,

A. B.

Chief Sec. to Gov.

Third.—The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner in any fortress, jail or other place within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

Such warrant to be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner.

Officers, in whose custody state prisoners may be placed, to submit to Government periodical reports.

III. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Governor General in Council, through the secretary to Government in the Political department, on the conduct, the health and the comfort of such state prisoner, in order that the Governor General in Council may determine whether the orders for his detention shall continue in force or shall be modified.

State prisoners in the custody of the zillah or city magistrate, to be visited by the Judge of Circuit at the sessions.

IV. *First.*—When any state prisoner is in the custody of a zillah or city magistrate, the Judges of Circuit are to visit such state prisoner, on the occasion of the periodical sessions, and they are to issue any orders concerning the treatment of the state prisoner, which may appear to them advisable, provided they be not inconsistent with the orders of the Governor General in Council issued on that head.

State prisoners in custody of a public officer not being a zillah or city magistrate, to be visited by such person as may be nominated by Government for the duty.

Second.—When any state prisoner is placed in the custody of any public officer not being a zillah or city magistrate, the Governor General in Council will instruct either the zillah or city magistrate, or the Judge of Circuit, or any other public officer, not being the person in whose custody the prisoner may be placed, to visit such prisoner at stated periods, and to submit a report to Government, regarding the health and treatment of such prisoner.

Representations which may be made by state prisoners, to be submitted to Government.

V. The officer, in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, is to forward, with such observations as may appear necessary, every representation which such state prisoner may from time to time be desirous of submitting to the Governor General in Council.

Early report to be made to Government, regarding the nature of the confinement, the health and the allowances granted to state prisoners.

VI. Every officer, in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall, as soon after taking such prisoner into his custody as may be practicable, report to the Governor General in Council, whether the degree of confinement to which he may be subjected, appears liable to injure his health, and whether the allowance fixed for his support, be adequate to the supply of his own wants and those of his family, according to their rank in life.

The allowance fixed for the support of a state prisoner, to be duly appropriated to that object.

VII. Every officer, in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall take care that the allowance fixed for the support of such state prisoner, is duly appropriated to that object.

The provisions contained in Section III, to VII, of the present Regulation, applicable to all persons who are now confined as state prisoners.

VIII. The provisions contained in Sections III, IV, V, VI, and VII, of this Regulation, are hereby declared to be applicable to all persons who are now confined as state prisoners under the authority of Government, within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William.

Rules for the attachment of estates or lands by the orders of Government without a previous decision of a court of justice.

IX. Whenever the Governor General in Council, for the reasons declared in the preamble to this Regulation, shall judge it necessary to attach the estates or lands of any zemindar, jageerdar, talookdar, or other person, without any previous decision of a court of justice, or other judicial proceeding, the grounds on which the resolution of Government may have been adopted, and such other information connected with the case as may appear essential, shall be communicated, under the hand of one of the secretaries to Government, to the judge and magistrate of the district, in which the lands or estates may be situated, to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Lands or estates so attached, to be placed under the management of the officers of Government in the Revenue department;

X. *First.*—The lands or estates which may be so temporarily attached, shall be held under the management of the officers of Government in the Revenue department, and the collections shall be made and adjudged on the same as those of other estates held under khas management.

And not liable to be sold on account of decrees of the Civil Courts or otherwise, while under attachment.

Second.—Such lands or estates shall not be liable to be sold in execution of the Civil Courts, or for the realization of fines or otherwise, during which they may be so held under attachment.

The Government will make such arrangement as may be proper, for the satisfaction of the decrees of the Civil Courts in such instances.

Third.—In the cases mentioned in the preceding clause, the Government will make such arrangement as may be fair and equitable for the satisfaction of the decrees of the Civil Courts.

XI. Whenever

XI. Whenever the Governor General in Council shall be of opinion that the circumstances which rendered the attachment of such estate necessary, have ceased to operate, and that the management of the estate can be committed to the hands of the proprietor without public hazard or inconvenience, the Revenue authorities will be directed to release the estate from attachment, to adjust the accounts of the collections, during the period in which they may have been superintended by the officers of Government, and to pay over to the proprietor the profits from the estate, which may have accumulated during the attachment.

Rules to be observed in cases where Government may order the release of an estate from attachment.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for re-establishing the Dewanny Adawlut of the Northern Division of Seharunpore:—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 14th April 1818; corresponding with the 3d Bysack 1225 Bengal era; the 23d Cheyte 1225 Fusly; the 4th Bysack 1225 Willaity; the 8th Cheyte 1875 Sumbut; and the 7th Jumadee-us-Sanee 1233 Higeree.

WHEREAS the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Adawlut of the northern division of Seharunpore was abolished by Regulation XIV, 1806, and was incorporated with the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Adawlut of the southern division of Seharunpore; and whereas the annexation of the Deyra Doon to the northern division, and the recent transfer of a portion of the district of Allyghur to the southern division of Seharunpore, have augmented the local limits and the population of both those divisions, to an extent which interferes with the due administration of civil justice, and imposes on the inhabitants considerable hardships and difficulties; the Vice-President in Council, with a view to secure the due administration of civil justice, and to promote the convenience and prosperity of the inhabitants, has passed the following Rules, to be in force from and after the 30th of June next ensuing; corresponding with the 17th Assaur 1225 Bengal era; the 12th Assaur 1225 Fusly; the 18th Assaur 1225 Willaity; the 12th Assaur 1875 Sumbut; and the 25th Sha-baun 1233 Higeree.

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II. *First*.—From and after the 30th of June 1818, the northern division of Seharunpore shall constitute a separate civil as well as criminal jurisdiction, and the judge and magistrate of that division shall exercise the same powers as those vested by the Regulations in the judges and magistrates of other zillahs in the ceded and conquered provinces.

The northern division of Seharunpore, constituted a separate civil as well as criminal jurisdiction.

Second.—The northern division of Seharunpore shall henceforward be denominated the zillah of Seharunpore, and the southern division shall be denominated the zillah of Meerut.

The northern and southern divisions of Seharunpore how to be denominated.

Third.—It shall be competent to the Governor General in Council, by an order in Council, to determine the local limits of the zillah of Seharunpore, and to make such alterations in those limits as he may from time to time judge expedient.

Powers reserved to the Governor General in Council to determine the local limits of the zillah of Seharunpore.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for the appointment of a Commissioner, to be vested with special powers in the administration of Civil affairs in Zillah Cuttack:—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 28th April 1818; corresponding with the 17th Bysack 1225 Bengal era; the 8th Bysack 1225 Fusly; the 18th Bysack 1225 Willaity; the 8th Bysack 1875 Sumbut; and the 21st Jumadee-us-Sanee 1233 Higeree.

WHEREAS considerations connected with the present state of the district of Cuttack, and with the nature of the disturbances which recently prevailed in various parts of that district, have rendered it expedient that a Commissioner should be

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deputed for the temporary superintendence of the civil affairs of the said district; and whereas it is necessary, with a view to the prompt and effectual execution of the important duties assigned to the Commissioner, that he should be vested with special powers as well in the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, as in the superintendence of other local duties hitherto conducted by the Boards of Revenue and Trade; the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to enact the following Rules, to be in force within the local limits of the district of Cuttack, from the date on which the Commissioner may assume the charge of his office.

The powers hitherto exercised in Cuttack by the Boards of Revenue and Trade, the Provincial Court of Calcutta, and the Local Committee for superintending the Embankments, are hereby suspended.

A Commissioner to be deputed to Cuttack, with special powers.

II. The provisions of the existing Regulations, by which the Board of Revenue, the Board of Trade, the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the division of Calcutta, and the Local Committee for superintending the embankments, are respectively authorized or directed to exercise any powers or functions, or to discharge any duties in the administration of the civil affairs of the district of Cuttack, are hereby suspended.

III. A Commissioner shall be deputed to the district of Cuttack, who shall be authorized, from the date on which he may assume the charge of his office, to exercise and discharge the whole of the powers and duties heretofore exercised and discharged with regard to the affairs of that district, under the Regulations in force by the Board of Revenue, by the Board of Trade, by the Judges of the Provincial Court of Appeal for the division of Calcutta, either individually or collectively, and by the Judges of the Court of Circuit for the division of Calcutta, either individually or collectively, and by the Local Committee of Embankments.

The Judge of Circuit now holding the jail delivery at Cuttack, to complete the duties of the present sessions.

The Commissioner in Cuttack to hold the future sessions of

IV. The foregoing provisions shall not operate to prevent the Judge of Circuit, who is now holding the sessions of jail delivery of the zillah of Cuttack, from completing that duty under the Regulations heretofore in force; but from and after the completion of the present sessions, the sessions of jail delivery of the zillah of Cuttack shall be held from time to time by the Commissioner, at such periods as he may judge most expedient for the public service.

Civil suits depending in the Provincial Court of Calcutta to be transferred to the Commissioner.

Civil suits may be tried by the Commissioner, at any place within the limits of Cuttack.

The pleadings and management of suits before the Commissioner, are not required to be conducted by regular pleaders.

The Commissioner empowered to dispense with the rules contained in Sections III, IV, V, VI, and VII, Regulation XXVIII, 1814.

The Commissioner and the Judge and Magistrate empowered to dispense with the rule contained in Section XIX, Regulation XXVIII, 1814.

Orders and decisions passed by the Commissioner in civil suits, to be final. Provided with regard to cases appealable to the King in Council.

V. *First.*—The records of civil suits of every description, originating in the district of Cuttack, which may be depending before the Provincial Court for the division of Calcutta, whether in appeal from the decision of the Zillah Court of Cuttack, or instituted in the first instance in the Provincial Court, shall be transferred to the Commissioner; and such cases, as well as all other civil cases coming under his cognizance, shall be investigated and decided by him, at any place or places situated within the limits of the district of Cuttack, under the same powers as are vested in the judges of the Provincial Court, either individually or collectively.

Second.—The pleadings and the management of suits which may be brought under the cognizance of the Commissioner in Cuttack, shall be conducted, either by the parties themselves, or by agents duly authorized by them for that purpose; and it shall not be requisite that any regular pleaders should be attached to the Court of the Commissioner, or that any duties in the Court of the Commissioner should be performed by such pleaders.

Third.—The Commissioner in Cuttack shall be empowered to dispense with the rules contained in Sections III, IV, V, VI, and VII, Regulation XXVIII, 1814, in all instances in which he may judge it expedient to permit persons, in his own Court, or in the Zillah Court of Cuttack, as paupers, with such persons to fulfil the conditions specified in those Sections.

Fourth.—The Commissioner in Cuttack, and the Judge and Magistrate in the district, shall also be respectively empowered to dispense with the rule contained in Section XIX, Regulation XXVIII, 1814, in all instances in which it may be expedient.

Fifth.—The orders and decisions passed by the Commissioner, in original civil suits, or in appeals cognizable by him, whether regular or summary, shall be to all intents and purposes final and conclusive: Provided, however, that an appeal shall lie to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, from the decisions of the Commissioner on civil suits, which from their amount or value may be appealable to the King in Council, under the provisions of the existing Regulations.

VI. Nothing

VI. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to affect or alter the powers vested in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, with regard to the administration of criminal justice in the district of Cuttack; and the Commissioner in Cuttack will stand in the same relation to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, as the Judges of the Provincial Court of Circuit for the division of Calcutta have hitherto stood either in their individual or in their collective capacity.

The powers of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut with regard to the administration of criminal justice in Cuttack, to continue in force.

VII. The provisions of Regulation XXII, 1817, are hereby rescinded, and the Commissioner in Cuttack shall exercise the same powers in confirming the appointment and removal of the Native officers of the Judge and Magistrate of Cuttack, as are exercised by the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, with regard to the appointment and removal of the Native officers on the establishment of the Zillah Judges and Magistrates generally.

Regulation XXII, 1817, rescinded. The Commissioner to confirm the appointment and removal of Native officers on the establishment of the Judge and Magistrate of Cuttack.

VIII. The Judge and Register of zillah Cuttack are hereby empowered to hold their Court for the investigation of summary suits regarding rent or dispossession from lands, in any part of the district of Cuttack; and it shall be competent to the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to employ the Registers or the Assistants to the Judge and Magistrate of Cuttack, on local duties in the Territorial department, when such employment shall appear calculated to promote the public service.

The Judge and Register may investigate summary suits regarding rent or dispossession from lands in any part of Cuttack.

The Registers and Assistants to the Judge and Magistrate may

be employed on local duties in the Territorial department.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for providing against the protracted confinement of persons charged with criminal offences, during the examination of such charges before the Magistrates; and for defining the powers of the Courts of Circuit at the Sudder Stations of those Courts, with respect to persons committed or held to bail by the Magistrates for trial at the periodical Sessions of Jail Delivery:—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 12th May 1818; corresponding with the 31st Bysack 1225 Bengal era; the 22d Bysack 1225 Fusly; the 1st Jeyte 1225 Willaity; the 7th Bysack 1875 Sumbut; and the 6th Rujub 1233 Higeree.

WHEREAS it appears just and expedient to guard against unnecessary delay in bringing to trial, before the Courts of Circuit, persons confined by the magistrates during the investigation of charges ultimately cognizable by those Courts; and whereas it is unnecessary and objectionable that the Judges of the Courts of Circuit at the sudder stations of their respective divisions, should interpose their authority in the regular course of trial, when a person charged with a criminal offence may have been committed or held to bail by a magistrate, to stand his trial at the ensuing session of jail delivery, except for the purpose of admitting to bail persons in close confinement, who may tender sufficient bail for their appearance to stand their trial; the following Rules and Provisions have been enacted by the Vice-President in Council, and shall be considered in force from the time of their promulgation throughout all the provinces immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

II. *First*.—In addition to the calendars which the magistrates are now required to lay before the Judges of Circuit at the periodical jail deliveries, they shall submit to the Judges of Circuit, at the commencement of each jail delivery, a calendar of persons in confinement on criminal charges still under examination, containing the following particulars; viz. the name of each prisoner; the date of his apprehension; the charge against him; by whom preferred; and what proceedings have been held in the case; with an explanation of the cause of delay in passing a final order, if the prisoner have been more than a month in confinement. The Judge of Circuit, on inspection of this calendar, will call for the magistrate's proceedings in any case that may appear to require it; and if on perusal of them he shall be of opinion that there is not sufficient reason for postponing the trial, he is empowered to instruct the magistrate to close his proceedings, and either to pass a final order, if the case be determinable by the magistrate, or to bring it before the Court of

An additional calendar of persons in confinement under examination on criminal charges, to be submitted to the Judge of Circuit at the commencement of each jail delivery.

The Judges of Circuit how to proceed after an inspection of the calendar.

Circuit in a supplementary calendar, if there appear to be sufficient grounds for committing the prisoner to stand his trial before that Court.

The Judges of Circuit to give due attention to the reasons assigned by the magistrate for not passing a final order in the cases of such prisoners.

Second.—In exercising the power vested in the Judges of Circuit by the above clause, for the purpose of preventing the long confinement of prisoners charged with criminal offences during the magistrate's investigation of such charges, without strong and sufficient cause for their detention, the Judges of Circuit are required to give due attention to the reasons assigned by the magistrates for not passing a final order respecting the prisoner or prisoners in each instance, and to be careful that their instructions to the magistrates, in such cases, are consistent with the objects of public justice, as well as with a just and humane consideration of the prisoner's actual condition and the period of his confinement.

Limitation of the powers vested in the Judges of Circuit at the sudder stations under Section XXIII, Regulation IX, 1807.

III. *First.*—The general powers vested in two or more Judges of a Court of Circuit at the sudder station, by Section XXIII, Regulation IX, 1807, whereby they are authorized on all occasions when it may appear necessary, upon petitions presented to them, to call for the proceedings of a magistrate, and to pass such orders thereupon as they may deem proper and consistent with the Regulations, are hereby declared subject to the following limitation.

The Judges of the Court of Circuit at the sudder station, not competent to annul commitments made by the magistrates.

Second.—When a person charged with a criminal offence may have been committed or held to bail by a zillah or city magistrate, or by any public officer authorized to officiate as a magistrate, to stand his trial before a Court of Circuit at the ensuing session of jail delivery, it shall not be competent to the Judges of the Court of Circuit at the sudder station of the division, to annul the magistrate's order, and to prevent the regular trial of the person so committed or held to bail.

But may instruct the magistrate to admit to bail any persons whose cases appear to be of a bailable nature, or otherwise for special reasons.

Third.—In such cases, however, two or more Judges of the Court of Circuit at the sudder station may, of course, exercise the power declared to be vested in those Courts by the second clause of Section IX, Regulation IX, 1807; viz. by instructing the magistrate to admit to bail any persons whom he may have committed to close confinement, until they can be brought to trial at the next session of jail delivery, if the offence charged shall appear to be of a bailable nature, or though not within the description of offences declared bailable by the Regulations, if the Court of Circuit shall be of opinion that there is special reason for admitting the prisoner to bail, and sufficient bail be tendered by him for his appearance to stand his trial at the next session of jail delivery.

And may comply in the first instance with applications from parties held to bail, to plead upon the trial by a vakeel instead of attending in person.

Provido.

Fourth.—Two or more Judges of the Court of Circuit at the sudder station are further hereby empowered to comply, in the first instance, with applications made to them by parties held to bail for trial at the sessions of jail delivery, to be allowed to attend and plead upon the trial by a vakeel duly constituted, instead of attending in person, when strong and sufficient reason may be stated for dispensing with the personal attendance of the party in such cases: provided that the Judge of Circuit, before whom the trial may be subsequently held, shall exercise a full discretion, notwithstanding any previous orders of the Court of Circuit in requiring the personal attendance of the defendant, whenever, on consultation with his law officer, it may appear requisite, under the provisions of the Mahomedan law, or generally for the ends of justice.

Magistrates how to proceed when persons held to bail may not attend before the Court of Circuit.

IV. *First.*—Whenever a person held to bail for his appearance before a Court of Circuit shall neglect to attend at the appointed time, the magistrate shall call upon his surety or sureties to produce him, and on their failure, shall report the case, with any reasons assigned by the surety or sureties for the non-fulfilment of their engagement, to the Judge of Circuit holding the session of jail delivery, who will determine and instruct the magistrate, whether the penalty of the security bond shall be immediately enforced, or whether a further time shall be allowed to the surety or sureties to produce the person for whom they are responsible.

Rules for the recovery of the amount of the penalty from the surety or sureties.

Second.—When the Judge of Circuit, on consideration of the magistrate's report, shall direct the enforcement of the security bond, the magistrate shall proceed to recover the amount of the penalty from the surety or sureties, by the attachment and sale of any property belonging to them, in the mode prescribed for the attachment and sale of property, in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Courts; or if the amount demandable from the surety or sureties be not paid, and cannot be realized from any

any property belonging to them, they shall be liable to confinement by order of the magistrate, in the civil jail of the station, during a period not exceeding six months.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VII.

A REGULATION for rescinding such parts of the existing Regulations as relate to the conduct of the Trade of Foreign Nations to the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies; and for better giving effect to a Regulation in that behalf, enacted by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies :— Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 28th August 1818; corresponding with the 13th Bhadoon 1225 Bengal era; the 12th Bhadoon 1225 Fusly; the 14th Bhadoon 1225 Willaity; the 12th Bhadoon 1875 Sumbut; and the 25th Sowaul 1233 Hijeree.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, have been pleased to pass the Regulation hereinafter recited, for the conduct of the trade of foreign nations to the ports and settlements of the British nation in the East Indies, the following Rules have been framed into a Regulation, to be in force from the date of their promulgation. Preamble.

II. Sections II & III, Regulation III, 1811, Regulation VI, 1812, and Regulation XX, 1816, are hereby rescinded, and the several provisions of the following Regulation, passed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, shall be hereafter observed within the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William. Certain provisions of former Regulations relative to the conduct of the trade of foreign nations to the ports and settlements of the British nation in the East Indies, rescinded; and the following Regulation enacted in lieu of them.

“Regulation for carrying on the trade between the British possessions in India, and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty; passed by the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, this 31st day of December 1817.” Title.

“Whereas by an Act passed in the 37th year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, ‘An Act for regulating the trade to be carried on with the British possessions in India, by the ships of nations in amity with His Majesty,’ it was enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act, and during the continuance of the exclusive trade of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and during the term for which the possessions of the British territories in India is secured to the said United Company, it should be lawful for the ships and vessels of countries and states in amity with His Majesty, to import into, and export from, the British possessions in India, such goods and commodities as they should be permitted to import into, and export from, the said possessions, by the Directors of the said Company, who were thereby directed to frame such Regulations for carrying on the trade to and from the said possessions, and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty, as should seem to them most conducive to the interest and prosperity of the said British possessions in India, and of the British empire, and that no ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of states or countries in amity with His Majesty, should be liable to seizure, confiscation or forfeiture, or other penalty, for exporting from, or importing into, the said British possessions in India, any goods or commodities, the importation or exportation of which should respectively be permitted by the said Regulation, any thing in a certain Act of the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second therein recited to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that it should not be lawful for the Directors of the said United Company to frame any Regulations for the conduct of the said trade, which should be inconsistent with any treaty or treaties which should have been or might be entered into by His Majesty, His heirs and successors, and any country or state at amity with His Majesty, or which might be inconsistent with any Act or Acts of Parliament which had been passed for the regulation of the trade and commerce Preamble.

commerce of the said British territories in India: and whereas by another Act passed in the 53d year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter,' all the enactments, provisions, matters and things contained in any Act or Acts whatsoever, which were limited or might be construed to be limited to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company, by a certain Act of Parliament of Great Britain of the 33d year of His present Majesty, therein recited, so far as the same, or any of them, were in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the said Act of the 53d year of His said present Majesty, should continue and be in force during the further term thereby granted to the said Company, subject to such alterations therein as might be made by any of the enactments, provisions, matters and things in that Act contained."

"The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in virtue of the powers granted to them by the aforesaid Acts, have framed the following Regulation, for carrying on the trade to and from the British possessions in India, and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty."

Ships belonging to a foreign European nation, having a settlement of its own in the East Indies, and being in amity with His Majesty, may enter freely and trade in imports and exports in the East Indies.

• Proviso with regard to certain articles of export in time of war.

I. "Foreign European ships belonging to any nation having a settlement of its own in the East Indies, and being in amity with His Majesty, may freely enter the British sea-ports and harbours in that country, whether they come directly from their own country, or from any of the ports and places in the East Indies, they shall be hospitably received, and shall have liberty to trade there in imports and exports, conformably to the Regulations established in such places; provided, that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores or naval stores, saltpetre or grain. The said ships may also be cleared out for any port or place in the East Indies; but if cleared out for Europe, shall be cleared out direct for the country in Europe to which such ships respectively belong."

• Rules with regard to ships belonging to foreign European nations, having no establishment in India.

Proviso.

II. *First.*—"Foreign European ships belonging to countries having no establishment in the East Indies, may (when those countries and states respectively are in amity with His Majesty,) freely enter the ports of the principal British settlements in the East Indies; viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island only. They shall be hospitably received there, and have free liberty to trade in imports and exports conformably to the Regulations of the place; provided that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores or naval stores, saltpetre or grain; and provided also, that the said ships proceed from their own ports direct to the said principal British settlements, without touching at any port or place whatever in the voyage out, except from necessity, and merely to procure refreshments or repairs, in case of distress or accidents, in the course of such voyage, the burthen of the proof of which necessity to rest on the parties."

Such ships not to export any articles from the British territories to any other port or place but to their own country;
Nor to be cleared out to carry on the coasting or country trade;

Nor to proceed from the British territories to any foreign settlements in India, nor to the territory of any Asiatic power;
Nor to enter the river in that part of the British territory situated in Bengal, for any other purpose than to proceed to Calcutta for trade, refreshment, or repairs.

Second.—"The vessels of the said European powers last aforesaid, shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories to any port or place, except to some port or place in their own countries respectively, where the same shall be unladen. The said ships shall not be cleared out to carry on the coasting or country trade in India; but vessels going with their original cargoes or part thereof, from one principal British port of discharge to another principal British port, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade."

Third.—"The said vessels shall not be allowed to proceed either with or without return cargo, from the said British territories to the settlements or factories of any foreign European nation in India, or to the territory of any Asiatic potentate or power, except from the like necessity, as is before described, of which the proof shall rest with them. Nor shall the said vessels be allowed to enter the river in that part of the British territory situated in Bengal, for any other purpose than that of proceeding to the port of Calcutta for trade, refreshments or repairs."

Fourth.

Fourth.—"In clearing out for their respective countries, the clearance shall be a direct one to the country to which the vessels belong, and to no other whatever." The clearance of the vessels to be direct to the country to which they belong, and to no other.

"The trade between the British possessions in India and the United States of America, shall be regulated by the convention of commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London, the 3d July 1815." The trade with America, how to be regulated.

Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to affect the provisions contained in the existing Regulations for defining the duties to which the trade of foreign nations is and shall be subject, at the ports and settlements of the British nation in the East Indies. The present rules not to affect the existing Regulations for defining the duties on foreign trade.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VIII.

A REGULATION for rescinding part of Clause 6, Section II, Regulation LIII, 1803, for modifying some of the existing Rules relating to the requisition of Security for good behaviour; and for providing for a revision of the Cases of certain classes of Prisoners, detained in Confinement, on failure to furnish Security for their good behaviour and appearance:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 28th of August 1818; corresponding with the 13th Bhadoon 1225 Bengal era; the 12th Bhadoon 1225 Fusly; the 14th Bhadoon 1225 Willaity; the 12th Bhadoon 1875 Sumbut; and the 25th Sowaul 1233 Higeree.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to rescind part of the 6th Clause of Section II, Regulation LIII, 1803, to define, more exactly, the powers to be exercised in future by the Magistrates and Criminal Courts, in requiring security for the good behaviour of persons of suspicious livelihood, or of notoriously bad or dangerous character, and to provide for a revision of the cases of certain classes of prisoners, detained in confinement under requisition of security for their future good behaviour, the following Rules have been passed, to take effect from the date of their promulgation throughout the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort William. Preamble.

II. *First.*—Such part of Clause Sixth, Section II, Regulation LIII, 1803, as vests the Courts of Circuit with authority to require security for good behaviour from persons charged with, but not convicted of, a specific offence, on the grounds of strong suspicion of their having committed such offence, independently of any proof of notorious bad character, is hereby rescinded; and the Criminal Courts are prohibited from requiring security for good behaviour from such persons in future. Part of Clause sixth, Section II, Regulation LIII, 1803, rescinded.

Second.—The foregoing rule shall not be construed to prevent the Judges of the Courts of Circuit, or of the Nizamut Adawlut, from requiring security from prisoners, who may be acquitted, on the trial before those Courts, of the specific charge brought against them, provided such prisoners may, from the evidence on the proceedings, appear to be of notoriously bad or dangerous character. In cases of this description, the Judges of the Courts of Circuit or of the Nizamut Adawlut will issue such orders as they may judge necessary, under the rules contained in Sections IX. and X. of this Regulation. The Courts of Circuit, and the Nizamut Adawlut, authorized to require security from prisoners tried by them, if proved to be of notoriously bad or dangerous character.

III. In every instance in which security for good behaviour may be hereafter required, whether by the Magistrates, the Courts of Circuit, or the Nizamut Adawlut, the amount of the security, the number of sureties (to be fixed at the discretion of the magistrate or of the court requiring the security,) and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the prisoner, shall be fixed and determined. Nature of the order to be passed by the criminal courts, on requiring security for good behaviour from persons of notoriously bad character.

IV. The period of time during which such prisoners may be made liable to detention in custody, on failure to furnish the security required from them, shall hereafter be specifically fixed in every instance, except in those cases in which the prisoner may appear to be a notorious robber, of a character so dangerous as to render his release, without security, evidently unsafe and objectionable. Period of time for the eventual detention of such prisoners, to be fixed. Exception.

Magistrates empowered to release such prisoners, although the security be not furnished, if the order of detention shall have been passed by persons exercising the functions of magistrate.

But not to exercise that authority, if the order shall have been passed by the Courts of Circuit, or by the Nizamut Adawlut.

V. *First*.—The magistrates are hereby empowered, at all times, to exercise the discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, prisoners confined under requisition of security for their good behaviour, whether by their own orders or by those of any other person discharging the functions of a magistrate; provided the magistrates shall, from whatever cause, be of opinion that such prisoners can be released without hazard to the community.

Second.—In cases in which a magistrate may, for whatever reason, be of opinion that any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of a Court of Circuit or of the Nizamut Adawlut, can be safely released without such security, the magistrate shall either bring the case before the Court of Circuit at the next ensuing jail delivery, as prescribed in Section XI, Regulation LIII, 1803, or shall make an immediate report of the case, with his sentiments, for the orders of the Court, which may have required the prisoner to furnish security previously to his release.

Limitation, with regard to the removal of prisoners confined for security, from one district to another.

VI. *First*.—No prisoner detained under requisition of security in the zillah or city in which he has been accustomed to reside, or in which he may have been apprehended, shall be removed to the jail of a different zillah, unless the Nizamut Adawlut shall sanction the removal in compliance with the prisoner's own request, and with a view to enable him the more easily to furnish the security required.

Exceptions to the foregoing rule.

Second.—The foregoing rule, however, shall not be construed to preclude the removal of such prisoners from one station to another, in cases in which a due regard to the health of the prisoners or to their safe custody, or other emergent circumstances, may in the judgment of the Nizamut Adawlut, render that measure necessary or advisable.

On what conditions sureties may be discharged from their responsibility.

VII. It is hereby declared, that individuals who may become sureties for the good behaviour of prisoners, may, at all times, obtain a discharge from their future responsibility, by delivering up or causing to be delivered up, the persons for whom they may have become responsible, to the proper magistrate or police officer, and that they will not be made responsible for the amount of the security-bond, in cases in which they may give timely information to the magistrate, that the individuals for whom they may have become sureties, have taken to bad courses, and may use every exertion in their power, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, for the apprehension and surrender of such individuals.

The period of detention for security, in ordinary cases, decided by the magistrate, not to exceed one year.

VIII. *First*.—Whenever the magistrates, under the authority vested in them by the existing Regulations, may require security for the good behaviour of a prisoner, they shall (in all cases in which they may judge it safe to do so) provide in their order for the release of the prisoner, at the end of a definite period, not exceeding twelve months.

The judge of circuit holding the sessions, may examine the proceedings of the magistrate, in such cases, on petitions presented to him by the prisoners; and may annul, modify or confirm the orders of the magistrate.

Second.—It shall not be necessary for the Judge of Circuit, holding the sessions, to revise the proceedings of the magistrate in such cases, except on petitions presented by the prisoners, when the Judge of Circuit holding the sessions is directed and empowered to call for the proceedings, and, on his own authority, to annul, modify or confirm the orders of the magistrate.

Magistrates how to proceed in cases in which it may appear unsafe to release, without security, prisoners of highly dangerous character, at the expiration of the period above limited.

IX. *First*.—In all other cases, in which the magistrate may be of opinion, from the evidence to general character adduced before him, that the prisoner is, by habit, a robber, burglar or thief, or a vendor or receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen; of a character so desperate, dangerous or irreclaimable, as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of twelve months above specified, hazardous to the community, the magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order, specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from the prisoner, as well as the number of sureties, and the period for which the sureties should be responsible for the prisoner's good behaviour.

If due security be not furnished by the prisoner, before the next sessions, the proceedings in the case to be laid before the judge of circuit.

Second.—If the prisoner shall not furnish the security so required, before the next sessions of the Court of Circuit, the whole of the proceedings shall be laid before the Judge of that Court, who after examining them and requiring any further evidence which he may judge necessary, shall be competent from his own authority, to pass

pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of the magistrate, as he may judge proper and equitable.

Third.—In all such cases, if the Judge of Circuit shall not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of the prisoner, he shall fix a limited period for the provisional detention of the prisoner (in the event of his not giving the security required from him,) which period shall never exceed three years, except in the cases specified in the following Section.

Orders to be passed by the court of circuit, if it shall not appear safe to direct the immediate discharge of such prisoner.

X. *First.*—In cases in which the Judge of Circuit shall, from the proceedings before him, consider the prisoner to be a notorious gang robber, (Dukyt) of dangerous character, whom it would be unsafe to set at liberty, without substantial security for his future good behaviour, and who therefore, in default of giving such security, should be confined indefinitely, in pursuance of Section IX, Regulation VIII, 1808, he shall declare and order the same accordingly.

Orders to be passed by the court of circuit, if the prisoner shall appear to be a notorious gang robber.

Second.—In these cases, however, the Judge of Circuit shall nevertheless fix the amount of the security to be required from the prisoner, and shall provide in his order, that, if the prisoner shall not be able to furnish the security required; within the period of three years from the date of such order, the prisoner in question shall be again brought up before the Judge of Circuit, who may hold the sessions of jail delivery immediately following the expiration of the period of three years above specified, whose duty it will be, after examining the proceedings and making any further inquiries he may judge necessary, to determine whether the prisoner shall then be released, or whether he shall be again remanded, either on the same terms as before, or on any modified terms, favourable to the prisoner.

Further provisions for such cases.

Third.—With a view to encourage respectable individuals to become sureties for prisoners of the description alluded to in the foregoing Clauses of this Section, the period for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good behaviour of the individuals, shall be, in all cases, limited to three years, subject however to the condition that the sureties, at the expiration of that period, shall be bound to deliver up the individuals to the magistrate.

Rules to encourage respectable individuals to become sureties for such prisoners.

Fourth.—When individuals shall be surrendered by their sureties, under the foregoing rule, the magistrate shall ascertain whether the former surety is willing again to become responsible for the future good behaviour of the prisoner, for a further period not exceeding three years; and, in the event of the surety being willing to become again responsible for the conduct of the prisoner, the magistrate shall accept the security and release the prisoner on the same terms as before.

Ditto.

Fifth.—If the former surety shall decline to become again responsible for the prisoner, and the prisoner shall be unable to furnish any other sufficient security, the magistrate shall detain him in custody until the ensuing sessions, when the prisoner is again to be brought before the Judge of Circuit, for such further orders as he may consider it proper to pass in the case.

Ditto.

XI. *First.*—Although the cautious and discreet application of the powers vested in the judicial officers, under the foregoing provisions, will tend, in future, to reconcile effectually the safety of the community, with a due regard to the rights of individuals, those rules will not operate to relieve the prisoners, now in confinement, under a requisition of security, unless a general revision of their cases be undertaken with reference to the same principles; and the following rules are accordingly enacted to provide for such revision.

A revision of the cases of prisoners now detained in confinement, for security, to be undertaken.

Second.—It shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to nominate and appoint such individuals, (being officers of experience in the judicial department,) as he may from time to time judge proper to select, for the special duty of revising the cases of prisoners in confinement, under requisition of security.

The Governor General in Council authorized to appoint individuals for the special duty of making such revision.

Third.—It shall be the duty of those officers to proceed to the sudder stations of the several districts or cities in which the prisoners, whose cases they are respectively to revise, may be confined.

Such officers to proceed to the sudder stations of the several districts.

Fourth.—The revision in question shall extend, 1st, to the cases of all prisoners who may be now detained in confinement, under requisition of security, by orders of the Nizamut Adawlut and Courts of Circuit, merely on the ground of strong

To what cases the revision in question is to extend.

suspicion of their having committed a specific offence, without proof of their notorious bad character.

To what cases the revision in question is to extend.

2dly. To the cases of all prisoners ordered, by whatever authority, to be imprisoned for an indefinite period, until they find security.

3dly. To the cases of all prisoners ordered, by whatever authority, to be imprisoned for a definite period, on failure to furnish security for their good behaviour, provided the amount of the security, and the period for which the sureties are to be responsible, be not distinctly specified in the order, and provided that the unexpired period, during which the prisoners may be still liable to be detained, shall exceed three years.

The revision to be conducted with reference to the general principles prescribed by this Regulation.

XII. All prisoners whose cases may be included under the first of the foregoing heads, shall be discharged, unless it shall appear, from the proceedings, that the prisoner is a person who, from the notoriety of his general bad character, ought not to be released without security: in these cases, as well as in the cases included under the second and third heads, the officer making the revision shall be guided by the general principles prescribed in this Regulation, and shall pass such orders as he may judge proper in each case, under the rules contained in Sections IX. and X. of this Regulation.

The orders passed by the individuals appointed to make the revision not subject to appeal, or to the revision of other authorities;

XIII. The persons who may be nominated by Government for the discharge of this special duty, are hereby vested with full authority to release prisoners confined for security, to diminish the amount of the security, to shorten the periods fixed for the discharge of the prisoners, and generally, to pass any orders favourable to such prisoners, which they may judge proper in the exercise of a sound and humane discretion, and their orders shall not be subject to appeal, or to the revision of any other authority, except in instances in which their orders may appear to the Nizamut Adawlut not to be warranted by the powers vested in them by this Regulation.

Unless the Nizamut Adawlut shall consider them to be unwarranted by this Regulation.

A report, showing the result of the proceedings of the officers making the revision, to be submitted, through the Nizamut Adawlut, for the information of Government.

XIV. The officers who may be nominated by Government for the discharge of the special duty above adverted to, shall submit a report, showing the result of their proceedings in each district, through the Nizamut Adawlut, for the information of Government, accompanied by such forms and statements as may be prescribed by the Nizamut Adawlut.

A.D. 1818. REGULATION IX.

A REGULATION for extending for a further period of five years the existing Settlement in the Conquered Provinces lying on the right and left banks of the River Jumna, with the exception of the Southern division of the District of Seharunpore, and in the Territory ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Peishwah in Bundelcund, in all cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with the actual Proprietors of the Land:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 18th September 1818; corresponding with the 3d Assin 1225 Bengal era; the 4th Assin 1226 Fusly; the 4th Assin 1226 Willaity; the 4th Assin 1875 Sumbut; and the 16th Zekaad 1233 Higeree.

Preamble.

THE existing settlement of the land revenue in the conquered provinces lying on the right and left banks of the river Jumna, and in the territory ceded by his Highness the Peishwah in Bundelcund, will expire with the year 1227 F. S. and an extension of the said settlement for a further period of five years in all cases, in which it shall have been formed with the actual proprietors of the soil, and in which there is no reason to believe that the assessment is greatly inadequate or unequal, is calculated to promote the interests of the landholders, and will be otherwise attended with public advantage; but there being ground to apprehend that the existing settlement of the southern division of the district of Seharunpore has been formed on very insufficient data, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to exclude that division from the operation of the general arrangement above-mentioned. The following Rules have accordingly been enacted, to be in force from the period of their promulgation in the provinces and territory aforesaid.

II. *First.*

II. *First.*—The existing settlement of the land revenue in the conquered provinces lying on the right and left banks of the river Jumna, with the exception of the southern division of the district of Seharunpore, and in the territory ceded to the British Government by his Highness the Peishwah in Bundelcund, shall, in all cases in which it may have been concluded with zemindars or other acknowledged proprietors of land, continue in force until the expiration of the year 1232 Fusly, subject to the following provisions.

The existing settlement of the land revenue in Bundelcund and in the conquered provinces, with the exception of the southern division of Seharunpore, to continue in force until the end of the year 1232 Fusly.

Second.—If any proprietors of estates within the said provinces and territory, (with the exception of the tract of country aforesaid,) who may have entered into engagements for the payment of the public revenue, during the existing settlement, shall not be willing to continue to hold their lands on the terms specified in the preceding Section of this Regulation, for a further period of five years, viz. to the expiration of the year 1232 Fusly, they shall notify the same to the Collector of the zillah within which the lands may be situated, on or before the 1st July 1819.

Proprietors who may not be willing to continue to hold their lands for the further period above specified, to notify the same to the collector before the 1st July, 1819.

Third.—All such zemindars who shall not make a notification to the effect and within the period above-mentioned, shall be held and are hereby declared to be responsible for the payment of the same revenue, during the five years subsequent to the settlement now in formation, viz. until the expiration of the year 1232 Fusly, as may be specified in their engagements for the year 1227 Fusly.

If they shall not make such notification, to be held responsible until the end of the year 1232, for the same revenue as is specified in their engagements for the year 1227.

III. With respect to estates which are at present let to farm, and of which the leases will expire with the Fusly year 1227, the settlement of such mehauls shall be made with the actual proprietors, in all cases in which they may be willing to engage, during the years 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231 and 1232, for the payment of an annual jumma; equal to the amount payable by the farmers respectively on account of the year 1227, and shall make the necessary application to the Collector of the district in which the lands may be situated, or to the Board of Commissioners, on or before the 1st January 1820.

Rules for the settlement of mehauls let in farm.

IV. In cases, in which the proprietors of estates may decline to engage for the payment of the revenue demandable from their lands, during the years 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231 and 1232, or in which no acknowledged proprietors may be forthcoming, it will be the duty of the revenue authorities to take timely measures for ascertaining the assets of the estates, preparatory to the arrangements to be made for the above period, and it shall be competent in such cases to the said authorities, either to let the lands in farm for that period, or to assume the direct management of them.

Rules to be observed when proprietors may decline to engage.

V. The undermentioned pergunnahs, forming the southern division of the district of Seharunpore, are excluded from the operation of the rules contained in the preceding Sections of this Regulation; and on the expiration of the present settlement of the said pergunnahs, a new settlement shall be made for a term of five years: Provided, however, that in any cases in which the proprietors of estates shall be desirous, previously to the expiration of the present settlement, of entering into engagements at an adequate jumma, for the years 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231 and 1232 F. S. and the revenue authorities shall possess in regard to such mehauls the information necessary to an assessment on proper principles, it shall be competent to the Board of Commissioners at any time after the promulgation of this Regulation, to direct a settlement to be concluded with such proprietors for the period aforesaid, viz. for the years 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, and 1232, F. S. subject to the confirmation of Government.

Specification of the pergunnahs in the southern division of Seharunpore excluded from the operation of the foregoing provisions.

Pergunnahs referred to in the above Section :

Ajrara,	Julalabad,	Shuckurpore,
Baughput,	Kandlah,	Sorohee,
Bhojepore,	Keranah,	Sumbulheree,
Bhoomia,	Khatowlee,	Surrawah,
Bugra,	Lalookheree,	Tandah,
Chuprowlee,	Loney,	Tarrapore,
Dadrée,	Meerut,	Tekuree,
Dasnah,	Nelohah,	Teturwarra,
Gungaroo,	Phookanah,	Pooth,
Gurhmooktasur,	Shekarpore,	Secana,
Hawpore,	Shamlee,	Thana Fureeda.
Jowley,		

A. D. 1818. REGULATION X.

A REGULATION for ensuring the more punctual and regular Collection of the public Revenue from Proprietors and Farmers of Land in the District of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Puttaspore, and the several Pergunnahs dependent on it:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 9th October 1818; corresponding with the 24th Assin 1225 Bengal Era; the 25th Assin 1226 Fusly; the 25th Assin 1226 Willaity; the 10th Assin 1875 Sumbut; and the 8th Zeelhege 1233 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient with the view to ensure for the future the more punctual collection of the public revenue from zemindars, talookdars and other actual proprietors of land and farmers of land in the district of Cuttack, the pergunnah of Puttaspore, and the several places dependent on it, to assimilate the system of collection in the said district and pergunnah, and places, more nearly to that pursued in the western provinces, the following Rules have been accordingly enacted, to be in force from the promulgation of this Regulation in the district and mehaults above mentioned.

The whole or a portion of a kist, payable for any month, if undischarged on the 1st of the next month, to be considered an arrear of revenue.

II. If the whole or a portion of the kist or instalments payable for any month by a proprietor or a farmer of land, shall remain undischarged on the first of the following month, the sum so remaining unpaid is to be considered an arrear of revenue.

Every proprietor and farmer to pay the instalments for each month, on or before the 1st of the ensuing month, without waiting for the amount being demanded.

III. Every proprietor of land and farmer of land is to cause the whole of the instalments of each month to be paid into the treasury of the collector of the zillah, or to the tehsildar or other officer who may be appointed to receive the public revenue assessed on the estate or farm; on or before the first day of the following month, without waiting for the amount being demanded by the collector or tehsildar, or other officer.

In the event of any arrear remaining undischarged, collector to issue a dustuck, or send a written notice, requiring payment within a given period.

In fixing such period, reference to be had to certain circumstances.

IV. In the event of any arrear of revenue being undischarged on the first day of the month succeeding that for which the arrears may be due, the collector shall in ordinary cases either issue his dustuck by a peon, or send a written notice by letter through the agents of the parties in attendance at his cutcherry, requiring payment of the kist due within a certain period after the day on which the writing may be served. In fixing that period; reference shall be had to the distance of his place of residence from the estate or farm of the defaulter; so as to allow him a reasonable time to convey the money to the public treasury; and in determining which of the above modes of process shall be adopted, the collector shall be guided by a consideration of the credit and responsibility of the parties; provided, however, that in cases in which it may appear to the collector unnecessary to issue a written demand, previously to the adoption of ulterior measures for the recovery of any arrear of revenue, it shall be competent to him altogether to omit that process.

Proviso.

Should the arrear still remain unpaid, collector how to proceed.

V. *First*.—If the arrear demanded be not discharged by the time prescribed in the requisition issued by the collector, or where a written demand may not have been issued by the 10th of the month, the collector shall issue dustucks under his seal and signature, and the peons serving such dustucks (if the amount in demand be not paid) are to bring the party or parties to whom they are addressed, whether proprietor, farmer, or the surety of either, without delay to the collector's cutcherry. The peons serving these dustucks shall be paid at the rates already established in the province. On the arrival of the defaulters, or their sureties, at the collector's station, the collector shall make inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and if the amount demandable be not paid, may keep the party or parties under arrest (in charge of the peons with whom they arrived or otherwise), during fifteen days from the date of their arrival; provided, however, that the collector may discharge the defaulter or his surety at any time within this period, on their satisfying him that they will make good the payment required from them before the expiration of the current Hindoo month. But if such satisfaction be not given, and the collector shall not judge proper, under the discretion vested in him by the existing Regulations, in regard to cases in which the proprietor or farmer of land may be unable to discharge the arrear from calamity of season, or other cause not originating in his or their

Discretionary authority vested in the collector to discharge from arrest, conditionally, a defaulter or his surety.

their neglect, mismanagement or misconduct, to suspend the imprisonment of the defaulter or his surety, he shall at the expiration of the fifteen days above specified, cause the party or parties to be conveyed to the jail of the nearest Court of Dewanny Adawlut, and shall apply to the Court by motion in writing, specifying the amount of the arrear due from the defaulter, and the date on which it became payable. The motion shall be made in open Court (if the Court shall be sitting) through the pleader of Government or other vakeel retained for the purpose, for the confinement of the defaulter; but if the Court shall not be sitting, the motion shall be presented to the Judge or Register out of Court. On receipt of the motion, the Judge or Register shall immediately order the defaulter to be confined in the jail of the Dewanny Adawlut, and detained until he shall have discharged the arrears for which he may have been taken into custody, and all subsequent arrears that may become due during his confinement, or until the collector shall apply to the Court as above directed to have him released. In all cases in which defaulting farmers or proprietors of land, or the sureties of either, shall be put in confinement, it shall be optional with the collector, at his own discretion, to attach their lands and make the collections according to subsisting engagements, excepting such as are evidently collusive, to the end of the current year, or, at the request of the parties, to allow the estate to remain under the management of an agent appointed by them: Provided, however, that in either case, if the neat collections prove insufficient to discharge the arrears due, the estate shall be considered liable to sale by public auction, under the existing rules.

Defaulter, if not so discharged, to be conveyed at the end of fifteen days to the Dewanny jail.

In cases in which defaulters may be so confined, the collector may attach their land and make the collections.

Provido.

Second.—Provided also, that the collector may proceed to attach the estate of the defaulting proprietor or farmer, or the surety of either, without arresting his or their persons, in conformity with the rules established for that process by Regulation VII, of 1799, in any month of the year.

Collector may also attach the estate of a defaulting proprietor or farmer, or the surety of either, without arresting his or their persons.

Third.—Provided further, that if the collector shall be of opinion that instead of confining the person of the defaulter or the surety, and attaching his estate or farm, the arrear due from him will be more speedily discharged by distraining and selling any personal property belonging to the defaulter or his surety; or if in any case, notwithstanding the confinement of a defaulting proprietor or farmer or surety, and the attachment of his estate or farm for an arrear of revenue, such arrear be not discharged, and the defaulter or his surety shall possess any personal property from which the same can be made good, the collector may cause the personal property of the defaulter or his surety to be distrained and sold, as far as shall be necessary for the recovery of the arrear due, in the mode and under the restrictions prescribed by the Regulations, with regard to the distress and sale of personal property of under-tenants, for the recovery of arrears of rent due from them to proprietors and farmers.

Collector may distrain and sell any personal property belonging to the defaulter or his surety, for the recovery of the revenue.

Fourth.—Provided likewise, that whenever any portion of an instalment of revenue payable in any month, remains undischarged on the first of the following month, the collector may forthwith, or at any subsequent period (such arrear still remaining undischarged) with or without serving on the defaulter, whether a proprietor or farmer, a written demand, advertise lands the property of the defaulter or his surety for public sale, reporting the same with all convenient expedition to the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board; but the collector shall in no case proceed to the actual sale of the landed property of a defaulting proprietor or farmer, or the surety of either, without the express sanction of the Board or other authority aforesaid, previously obtained; and it shall be the duty of the revenue authorities to avoid having recourse to the public sale of the landed property of defaulters and their sureties, except in cases in which they may be satisfied that such a measure is necessary to the realization of the dues of Government, and that the other measures authorized in the preceding Sections would prove insufficient for that purpose.

Collector may advertise defaulter's lands for sale, giving notice thereof to the Board of Revenue, or other executive authority; but not to proceed to the actual sale of such lands, without the sanction of the Board or authority.

VI. With the view of preventing proprietors or farmers of land from withholding the payment of the public revenue, in order to derive the benefit of the use of the money, or otherwise applying it to their private purposes, it is hereby enacted, that in any case in which it shall appear to the collector, that a talookdar, zemindar, or other actual proprietor or farmer of land, has, without sufficient cause established to his satisfaction, withheld the payment of the public dues, the collector shall be authorized to charge the defaulter interest on the arrear at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. The payment of the interest shall be enforced by the same process

Should a proprietor or farmer withhold the payment of revenue, with a view to derive benefit from the use of the money, collector to charge interest on the arrear.

which is prescribed by this Regulation for compelling the discharge of arrears of the stipulated public revenue.

Collectors of Cuttack and Hidgellee, in instances of arrears accruing within that district and pergunnah, to be careful to ascertain the real causes of the arrears, and authorized to suspend the exercise of the powers vested in them, in cases which may appear to deserve consideration.

To report such cases to the Board.

Nothing in this Regulation to be understood as affecting existing Regulations for the collection of revenue in Cuttack, except such as are expressly superseded.

VII. Under the ample powers now vested in the collectors of Cuttack and Hidgellee, for ascertaining the assets of estates lying within the district and pergunnahs, to which this Regulation extends, by the process of attachment, and for bringing defaulters into their presence, as soon as an arrear becomes due, it is expected that in all instances of arrears accruing within the said district and pergunnahs, the above-named functionaries will be particularly careful to inform themselves, as far as possible, of the real cause of the arrear; viz. whether want of good faith on the part of the defaulter, or actual inability from a failure in his rents, from calamity of season, or from any other cause. When the collector, from the report of his Mofussil officers, from personal observations, or from other information obtained by him, shall be satisfied that the defaulter, whether proprietor or farmer, is unable from real inability, not proceeding from any personal deficiency, to make good his arrears by the periods specified in Section V, either from the collections from his estate or farm, or from his private funds or property, he is directed to suspend the exercise of the powers vested in him for the confinement of the defaulter, the attachment of his estate, the distraint and sale of his or his surety's personal property, and immediate advertisement of his or his surety's landed property for sale by public auction; but the collector shall on such occasions immediately report all the circumstances of the case to the Board of Revenue, Commissioner, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, and shall be guided by the instructions which he may receive from the Board or other authority aforesaid. In forwarding his monthly towjees also to the Board, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, the collector shall state particularly the number of cases in which he has found it necessary to resort to coercive measures of the nature authorized in preceding Sections, as well as those in which he has considered it just and expedient to suspend the exercise of his powers; and the Board or other authority aforesaid, are hereby required to notice in their reports to the Governor General in Council on the towjee accounts of the district and pergunnahs aforesaid, the attention or otherwise of the collector to this important part of his duty.

VIII. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be understood to alter or affect any of the provisions of existing Regulations relative to the collection of the land revenue in the zillah of Cuttack, excepting where they are virtually or expressly superseded or modified by any of the above enactments.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION XI.

A REGULATION for modifying certain parts of Regulation XIII, 1816:—
Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 6th November 1818; corresponding with the 22d Kautick 1225 Bengal era; the 23d Kautick 1226 Fusly; the 23d Kautick 1226 Willaity; the 9th Kautick 1875 Sumbut; and the 6th Moherrum 1234 Higerree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by Sections XXXIX and LXXVI, Regulation XIII, 1816, it is prescribed that all opium, excepting that which may be manufactured on account of Government, or sold by its authority, which may be found within the provinces dependent on the Presidency of Fort William; together with opium of whatsoever description, which may be found in the possession of any person not duly authorized, in quantity exceeding two tolahs weight, shall be considered contraband; and all persons, in whose possession such contraband opium may be found, are liable to the penalties prescribed in Section XLV, of the above-mentioned Regulation; and whereas it appears expedient to exempt, in certain cases, travellers and visitants from foreign states, from the operation of the above rules, and generally to enlarge the quantity of opium which individuals are permitted to have in their possession; and whereas it has likewise appeared advisable to modify certain other parts of the Regulation aforesaid; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the provinces immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.

II. *First.*

II. *First*.—Section XXXIX, Regulation XIII, 1816, shall not be considered as authorizing the seizure and confiscation of any opium, the produce or manufacture of a foreign state or country, which may be found in the possession of any traveller or visitant from such foreign state or country, nor the seizure and confiscation of the carriages, cattle or packages on or in which the opium may be found; provided, that such opium do not exceed the quantity of two seers, and that it be *bond fide* intended for the private use and consumption of such traveller or visitant, or for the use and consumption of his attendants, and not for sale or traffic. Nor shall the Section above quoted be considered as authorizing the seizure and confiscation of any opium the produce or manufacture of a foreign state or country, which may be found in the possession of any dealers in horses from beyond the south-west frontier of the conquered provinces, travelling with a string of horses; nor the seizure and confiscation of the carriages, cattle or packages on or in which the opium may be found; provided, that such opium do not exceed the proportion of ten sicca weight for each horse.

Section XXXIX, Regulation XIII, 1816, not to authorize the seizure of foreign opium, when the quantity found in the possession of any traveller or visitant from a foreign state may not exceed two seers, and may be intended for private use.

Nor the seizure of opium found in the possession of dealers in horses, when the quantity may not exceed ten sicca weight for each horse.

Second.—In like manner Section XLV. of the said Regulation shall not be considered as authorizing the imposition of any fine or a sentence of imprisonment, on any such traveller or visitant, or dealer in horses, from a foreign state or country, in whose possession any greater quantity of opium, the produce or manufacture of any foreign state, may be found, than the quantity specified in the foregoing clause; nor the infliction of any other penalty besides the confiscation of the opium in excess to such limitation.

Section XLV. of the same Regulation not to authorize any penalties for a breach of the above rules, except the confiscation of the opium found in excess to such limitation.

Third.—Provided, however, that if any such traveller or visitant, or dealer in horses, shall at any time offer such opium for sale, or shall be proved to have at any time sold such opium, he or they shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed by the above quoted Regulation.

Penalty, if such foreign opium be offered for sale.

Fourth.—Provided also, that nothing contained in the above clauses, shall be considered applicable to persons fraudulently or clandestinely importing foreign opium into the provinces dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, in violation of the law: all such persons shall be and continue subject to the penalties which are or may be prescribed for illicit dealings in opium.

Penalty for the illicit dealings in foreign opium.

III. *First*.—In modification of Section LXXVI. of the above quoted Regulation, it is hereby declared, that all persons may have in their possession any quantity of opium, not exceeding five tolahs weight, of the weight in use at the public shops in the district, being opium duly manufactured on account of Government, or sold by its authority, and intended for private use and consumption, and not for sale or traffic.

Modification of Section LXXVI, Regulation XIII, 1816.

Second.—If a greater quantity of opium than that above specified shall be found on or in possession of any person not duly authorized, and not being of the description specified in Section II. of this Regulation, the opium shall be considered contraband, as heretofore, and the offender shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in the above quoted Section.

Under what circumstances the opium to be considered contraband.

Third.—Provided, however, that in cases in which the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, may deem it expedient to authorize native medical practitioners, or other individuals, to retain in their possession for medical purposes a larger quantity of opium than five tolahs weight, or to supply such persons with opium directly from the collector's office, at a lower price than it can be furnished by the licensed venders, the Board, or other authority aforesaid, shall be empowered to direct the collectors, or other officers in charge of the abkarry mehal, to grant to such persons a special license to that effect free of tax, and to supply them with opium on such terms as under the circumstances of the case may appear reasonable and proper.

Power referred to the Board of Revenue to allow native medical practitioners or other individuals to retain larger quantities of opium than five tolahs weight.

Fourth.—Parties receiving such licenses shall in no case sell or give any of the opium received by them under the above provision, unless for the purpose of its being *bond fide* administered under their own directions as medicine, in cases of actual sickness duly ascertained by them. All such licenses shall be liable at all times to be cancelled by the collector or other officer in charge of the abkarry mehal, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board; and any person having such a license, who shall sell or give opium to any person otherwise than for the purpose and in the manner above stated, or shall have in

Penalty for selling or giving away opium contrary to the purposes stated in the preceding clause.

his possession a larger quantity of opium than that specified in his license, shall be subject to all the penalties prescribed for the illicit vend and possession of the drug.

Rule for determining rewards for the seizure and confiscation of contraband opium.

IV. *First.*—In modification of the rules contained in Sections L. and LI, Regulation XIII, 1816, and the other provisions contained in that Regulation, for determining the rewards granted on the seizure and confiscation of contraband opium, it is hereby enacted, that all illicit opium that may be hereafter seized, shall be valued at seven rupees per seer, and that in all cases in which the rewards assigned to persons seizing contraband opium, or giving information leading to the seizure of such opium, or to European functionaries by whose subordinate officers a seizure is effected, are regulated by the quantity of opium seized and confiscated, the amount of such rewards shall be proportionably reduced; that is to say, in cases in which under the provisions of the said Regulation persons as aforesaid are entitled to a reward of two rupees eight annas per seer of eighty sicca weight on the quantity of opium confiscated, such persons shall henceforth receive for each seer one rupee twelve annas only, and in cases in which the reward now receivable is rupees five per seer, a reward of three rupees eight annas per seer shall be granted.

Rewards how to be determined in cases where the owner of opium may be seized and convicted, and in cases where the owner may not be apprehended and convicted.

Second.—Provided further, that the said rewards of one rupee twelve annas and three rupees eight annas per seer shall be granted only in cases in which the owners of opium seized and confiscated may be apprehended and convicted; and that in cases in which the said owners shall not be apprehended and convicted, the persons seizing the opium, or giving information leading to the seizure of it, and the European functionaries by whose subordinate officers the seizure may be effected, shall be entitled to one moiety only of the said rewards, viz. to fourteen annas, or one rupee twelve annas per seer, as the case may be.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION XII.

A REGULATION for extending the Powers of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates in the Trial of Persons charged with breaking into Houses and other places of Habitation, or into Warehouses or other Places used for the custody of Property, with an intent to steal; or charged with Theft; or with buying or receiving Stolen Property, knowing the same to have been stolen; or charged with Escape from Jail or other place of Confinement:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 6th November 1818; corresponding with the 22d Kautick 1225 Bengal era; the 23d Kautick 1226 Fusly; the 23d Kautick 1226 Willajty; the 9th Kautick 1875 Sumbut; and the 6th Moherrem 1234 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS under the existing Regulations the magistrates are not empowered to pass any sentence of punishment upon prisoners who may be charged before them with the offence of breaking into or attempting to break into houses, tents, boats, or other places of habitation, or into warehouses or other places used for the custody of property, with an intent to steal, as defined in Section II, Regulation I, 1811, or with the offence of receiving or buying stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen; and whereas much of the time of the Judges of Circuit is occupied in investigating these and some other offences, which from their character and from the circumstances attending their perpetration, do not very frequently demand any severe or exemplary degree of punishment; and whereas the prosecutors and witnesses in such cases are exposed to great distress and inconvenience in being compelled to attend, not only during the inquiry into such cases before the magistrates, but subsequently during the trial before the Court of Circuit; and whereas the prisoners themselves in such cases are sometimes subjected to a prolonged detention in custody previously to their trial at the sessions; and whereas some of the inconveniences above noticed will be obviated; and the ends of criminal justice will be more promptly and effectually obtained by investing the magistrates with certain powers with regard to the trial and punishment of persons charged with and convicted of such offences; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.

II. *First.*

II. *First.*—The zillah and city magistrates shall be guided by the following rules, whenever individuals may be apprehended and brought before them, on a charge of having committed the offence of breaking into, or attempting to break into a dwelling-house, tent, boat, or other place of habitation, by night or by day, with an intent to steal (but without open violence, such as to constitute the crime of robbery by open violence), or with the offence of breaking into, or attempting to break into any warehouse, storehouse, or other building or place used for the custody or preservation of property, either by night or by day, with an intent to steal (but without open violence;) or of being present, aiding and abetting in the commission of any of the offences above specified; or although not present, of having procured or caused the perpetration of any of those offences by hire, counsel or command; or of having in any manner confederated with the actual perpetrators of them, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan.

Rules for the guidance of magistrates on the trial of offenders charged with burglary.

Second.—If the perpetration of any of the offences enumerated in the preceding Clause, not amounting to the crime of robbery by open violence, shall be accompanied with murder, or with an attempt to commit murder, or with wounding, burning, corporal injury, or other aggravating act of personal violence; or if the prisoners or any of the prisoners concerned in the offences described in the preceding Clause, shall appear to have been before convicted of burglary, robbery or other heinous crime; or if the prisoners, or any of them, shall appear to be persons of notoriously bad character, or shall be charged with having committed the offence while employed in the office of watchmen, guards or police officers, as described in Section IV, Regulation III, 1805; or if the value or amount of the property stolen shall exceed the sum of one hundred rupees; in all such cases, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to commit the whole of the prisoners who may appear from the evidence adduced to have been concerned in the offence, to take their trial before the Court of Circuit at the ensuing session.

In cases of burglary, attended with acts of violence, and certain other circumstances of aggravation, the magistrates to commit the offenders to the court of circuit.

Third.—In cases of conviction before the Court of Circuit of individuals charged with any of the offences above specified, the Judge of Circuit shall be guided by the rules contained in Section VIII, Regulation XVII, 1817, referring such cases as may come within the provisions of Clause second and Clause fourth of that Section, to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, and in all other cases not coming within the provisions of those Clauses, sentencing the prisoners to suffer such degree of punishment, as on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, may appear adequate to the offence; not exceeding, however, in any instance, thirty-nine stripes of the corah, and imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without banishment from the district in which the prisoner may have resided.

Punishment to be awarded by courts of circuit on such offenders when convicted.

Fourth.—If from the investigation held by the magistrate, there shall appear reason to believe, that a prisoner apprehended and brought before him, has been guilty of any of the offences described in the first Clause of this Section, but that such offence has not been attended with any of the circumstances of aggravation specified in the second Clause of this Section, the magistrate shall, in addition to the evidence which may be adduced on the part of the prosecution, take the defence of the prisoners and the evidence of the witnesses who may be designated by the prisoners in support of their defence, and, after a full and deliberate investigation, shall proceed, without reference to the Court of Circuit, to pass sentence of acquittal or conviction.

Magistrates empowered to take cognizance of burglaries, unattended with the aggravating circumstances, noticed in clause second.

Fifth.—If the prisoners be convicted, the magistrate is hereby empowered to sentence them to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding two years, and to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of the rattan, and to carry such sentence into immediate execution.

Punishment which the magistrates may inflict on offenders convicted of burglary before them.

III. *First.*—Under the existing Regulations, the magistrates are empowered to sentence prisoners convicted before them of theft, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, with corporal punishment not exceeding thirty rattans; and in cases appearing to them to demand a more severe punishment, they are required to commit the prisoners for trial before the Court of Circuit. The following rules are now enacted, for extending the powers of the magistrates in the punishment of prisoners convicted of theft, and for defining the cases which are to be cognizable respectively by the magistrates and by the Courts of Circuit.

Rules for extending the powers of magistrates in the punishment of persons convicted of theft, and defining cases cognizable respectively by magistrates and courts of circuit.

Thefts in which the offenders must be committed for trial before the court of circuit.

Discretion vested in magistrates in committing prisoners accused of theft, for trial, although not charged with using personal violence.

Penalties to which such persons are liable on conviction before the court of circuit.

Magistrates to try and decide in all other cases of theft.

Punishment to which prisoners are declared liable in cases of theft cognizable by magistrates, if attended with aggravating circumstances.

Magistrate to refer other cases of theft to his assistant, or investigate them himself.

Sections VII. and VIII, Regulation I, 1811, rescinded, and rules enacted for the guidance of magistrates in investigating charges against receivers and buyers of stolen property.

Purchasers or receivers of stolen property, obtained under aggravating circumstances, to be tried before the court of circuit.

Punishment on conviction.

Second.—In all cases of theft, whether in a house, warehouse or other place, or from the person of another (not coming within the provisions of the Regulations in force for the punishment of robbery by open violence, or the provisions of Clause 1st, Section II, of this Regulation,) if the theft, or the attempt to commit the same, shall have been accompanied with murder, or with an attempt to commit murder, or with wounding, burning, severe corporal injury, or other aggravating act of personal violence, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to commit the whole of the prisoners, who may appear from the evidence adduced to have been concerned, either as principals or accomplices in the offence, to take their trial before the Court of Circuit at the ensuing session. The magistrate shall also exercise his discretion in committing for trial before the Court of Circuit any prisoners charged with theft, (although not attended with the aggravating circumstances above mentioned,) who from their notoriously bad character, or from their having been before convicted of a heinous offence, or from any other peculiar circumstances of the case, may appear to him deserving of a severer punishment than the magistrate is authorized to inflict under the following Clauses of this Section. Such persons, if convicted on trial before the Court of Circuit, will be liable to the penalties prescribed for the offences in question by the 2d, 4th, 5th and 7th Clauses of Section VIII, Regulation XVII, 1817.

Third.—With exception to the cases above mentioned, the magistrates shall hear and determine, without reference to the Courts of Circuit, all other cases of theft, and after having duly considered the evidence which may be adduced on the part of the prosecution and of the prisoner, shall pass sentence of acquittal or conviction.

Fourth.—In cases of theft cognizable by the magistrate under the foregoing rules, if the amount or value of the property stolen shall exceed fifty rupees, or if the persons committing the theft shall have been before convicted of theft, burglary, robbery, or other heinous offence; or if the prisoner shall have committed the offence while employed in the office of watchman, guard or police officer, as described in Section IV, Regulation III, 1805, or be a servant of the person from whom the property may have been stolen, or a servant employed in the house in which the theft may have been committed, as well as in all cases of cattle stealing, the magistrate shall be empowered, on proof of the guilt of the prisoner, to sentence him to imprisonment with hard labour for such period as may appear proper, not exceeding two years, and to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes with a rattan.

Fifth.—In other cases of theft, not included in the foregoing provisions, the magistrate shall either refer the case for decision to his assistant, under the powers vested in the assistant to the magistrate by the Regulations in force, or shall proceed to investigate them himself, and to pass sentence on the prisoners under the powers vested in him by Section XIX, Regulation IX, 1807.

IV. First.—The provisions contained in Sections VII. and VIII, Regulation I, 1811, for the punishment of persons convicted of receiving or buying stolen or plundered property, knowing the same to have been stolen or plundered, are hereby rescinded, and the magistrate shall be guided by the following rules in the investigation of charges preferred against individuals for the offence of receiving or buying stolen goods, cattle, jewels, money or effects of whatever description, knowing the same to have been stolen.

Second.—All prisoners who may appear to the magistrate, from the investigation held by him, to be guilty of having purchased or received plundered or stolen property of any description, knowing at the time of his purchasing or receiving the same, that such property had been obtained in the perpetration of robbery by open violence, or of theft, accompanied with any of the aggravating circumstances described in the second Clause of Section II, or the second Clause of Section III, of this Regulation, all be committed by the magistrate to take their trial before the Court of Circuit; and such persons, if convicted before the Court of Circuit of the offence of receiving or buying plundered or stolen goods, cattle, jewels, money or effects of whatever description, knowing at the time that such property had been obtained by robbery or by theft, accompanied with any of the aggravating circumstances described in the second Clause of Section II, or the second Clause of Section III, of this Regulation, shall be sentenced by the Judge of Circuit, according to the circumstances of the case, to such period of imprisonment as may appear proper, in no instance, however, exceeding fourteen years, and to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty-nine stripes of the corah.

Third.

Third.—The magistrate shall also be empowered to commit for trial to the Court of Circuit, any prisoner charged with the offence of buying or receiving stolen property of whatever description, knowing at the time that such property had been stolen, although the property may not have been obtained in the perpetration of theft, accompanied by any of the aggravating circumstances described in the second Clause of Section II, and the second Clause of Section III, of this Regulation; provided that the prisoner shall have been before convicted of the offence of buying or receiving stolen property, or of robbery, burglary, theft or other heinous crime, or that the prisoner shall appear to be an habitual and professional receiver of stolen property, or a person of notoriously bad character; and such person shall, upon being duly convicted before the Court of Circuit, be liable to such punishment within the limitations prescribed in the preceding Clause of this Section, as the Court of Circuit may judge proper to direct, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

Notorious offenders and common receivers of stolen property, obtained without violence, may be also tried before the court of circuit.

Fourth.—With exception to the cases above mentioned, the magistrate shall hear and determine, without reference to the Courts of Circuit, all other cases in which individuals may be charged with the offence of buying or receiving stolen property of whatever description, knowing it at the time to have been stolen, or with the offence of having in their possession property obtained by theft or robbery, and knowing at a period of time subsequently to its first coming into their possession, that such property had been so obtained, notwithstanding which they may have kept the stolen property in their possession without restoring it to the owner, or giving information to the local police officer or magistrate. In such cases the magistrate, after having duly considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, the defence of the prisoners, and the evidence of the witnesses designated by the prisoners, shall proceed to pass sentence of conviction or acquittal: if the prisoners be convicted, the magistrate is hereby empowered to sentence them to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding in any case two years, and to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of the rattan.

Magistrates empowered to hear and decide all other cases in which prisoners may be charged with buying or receiving stolen property.

Magistrates how to proceed in such cases.

Fifth.—It is hereby explained, that persons charged with the offences specified in the preceding Clauses of this Section, may be brought to trial and sentenced to punishment, although the actual perpetrators of the theft or robbery may not have been convicted; provided, however, that the fact of the theft or robbery having been committed be established, and it be proved that the purchaser or receiver knew that the property in question had been obtained by theft or robbery.

Receivers may be tried, and punished, although the actual thief or robber may not have been convicted.

Proviso.

V. First.—The cases of convicts, or of prisoners ordered to be confined till they give security for good behaviour, who may effect their escape while under sentence or order of imprisonment, from a jail or other place of confinement, or from the custody of their guards, shall be cognizable by the magistrate, and upon conviction, the magistrate shall be empowered to sentence the offenders to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes with a rattan; and (if sentenced to a limited period of imprisonment) to suffer such further period of imprisonment beyond the unexpired term of their original sentence, as he may judge proper; provided, however, that such additional imprisonment shall in no case exceed the period of two years. If the prisoner be in confinement under an order to find security for good behaviour, he may be sentenced to imprisonment for a specific term not exceeding two years.

Convicts, or prisoners confined for security, effecting their escape, to be tried by the magistrate.

Punishment on conviction.

Proviso.

Second.—The cases of prisoners apprehended and detained in custody under examination on charges of a criminal nature, but not admitted to bail, who may effect their escape from a jail or other place of confinement, or from the custody of their guards, shall also be cognizable by the magistrates; and such prisoners being duly convicted of the offence in question, shall be liable to a sentence of imprisonment in no case exceeding six months.

Prisoners escaping from confinement, while under examination; to be tried and sentenced by the magistrate.

Third.—The Rules contained in the two preceding Clauses shall not, however, be considered applicable to the cases of convicts or other prisoners, who, in effecting their escape, or in attempting to effect their escape, shall be guilty of such a degree of violence towards their guards or other individuals, as may in its consequences involve the death, wounding or severe personal injury of any person or persons. In all cases of that nature it shall be the duty of the magistrate to commit the offender to take his trial before the Court of Circuit.

The foregoing rules declared inapplicable to convicts, who, in escaping from confinement, may be guilty of acts of serious personal violence.

Magistrates how to proceed in such cases.

VI. First.—In addition to the calendars of persons apprehended and discharged, or punished, which the magistrates are now required to submit to the Court of Circuit

Magistrates to submit separate lists to the courts of circuit, of all persons sentenced by them to a longer imprisonment than six months.

at

The Nizamut Adawlut and Courts of Circuit empowered to revise all such sentences and orders passed by the magistrates.

at the period of the sessions, it shall be the duty of the magistrates to furnish a separate list of all persons who may have been sentenced by them under the provisions of this Regulation, to a longer period of imprisonment than six months, showing the names of the prisoners, the crimes with which they may have been charged, and the sentences passed upon them; and it is hereby declared, that the powers vested in the Courts of Circuit, and in the Nizamut Adawlut, with regard to the revision of sentences and orders passed by the magistrates, shall be considered applicable to all sentences and orders passed by the magistrates under this Regulation.

The powers vested in the magistrates extended to the superintendents of police and joint magistrates.

Second.—The superintendents of police, and all officers vested with the powers of joint magistrates under the Regulations, are hereby declared competent to exercise the same powers and functions as are entrusted to the zillah and city magistrates under this Regulation.

Darogahs, &c. entrusted with discretionary authority in apprehending and forwarding certain offenders to the magistrates.

VII. *First.*—By the first Clause of Section XXV, Regulation XX, 1817, the darogahs and other police officers are authorized to stay the process of arrest against persons accused of any of the offences specified in that Section (including house-breaking and theft,) until they can receive the magistrate's orders, when any special reason may appear why the issue of process for apprehending the party accused should be stayed. In further explanation of that Clause, it is hereby declared, that the darogahs and other police officers are empowered to postpone apprehending and forwarding to the magistrate persons charged with thefts, whether attended with burglary or otherwise; provided it shall appear that the offenders shall not have used any personal violence in the occurrence, and provided that the parties against whom the offence shall have been committed, shall express their desire that the offenders shall not be apprehended and conveyed before the magistrate; provided also, that the offenders have not previously been actually guilty of, or suspected of having committed theft, or burglary, or robbery.

Proviso.

Further provision.

Such cases to be reported to the magistrates.

Second.—Every case of this nature shall be fully and immediately reported by the police officers to the magistrate, who will either call for any further information which he may judge proper, or will at once determine, according to the circumstances of the case, whether it is or is not necessary, for the ends of justice, that the charge should be regularly investigated, and will issue his orders accordingly.

Magistrates how to proceed in such cases.

Third.—In the exercise of that discretion, the magistrate will be governed by any extenuating circumstances which may appear, such as the youth of the offender, his having been prompted to the offence (more especially in times of scarcity and famine) by extreme distress, and by his character appearing to have been previously respectable: under less favourable circumstances, the magistrate will also attend to the important object of preserving the honour of families, when the offender may be nearly connected with the party who has suffered the injury, and the latter may be anxious to exempt the offender from the infamy of a public ignominious punishment.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION XIII.

A REGULATION for extending for a further period of Three Years the existing Settlement of Cuttack, Pergunnah Puttasporé and its Dependencies, in all cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with Zemindars or actual Proprietors of the Land:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 20th November 1818; corresponding with the 6th Aughun 1225 Bengal era; the 8th Aughun 1226 Fusly; the 7th Aughun 1226 Willaity; the 7th Aughun 1875 Sumbut; and the 20th Moherrem 1224 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the existing settlement of the district of Cuttack, the pergunnah Puttasporé and its dependencies, will expire with the present year, 1226 Umlee; and whereas an extension of the said settlement, at an equal jumma, in all cases in which it has been formed with zemindars or other proprietors of estates, is calculated to promote the interests of that class of persons, and will likewise afford due time to the revenue officers to collect the materials necessary for the formation of a settlement on proper principles; and whereas it appears expedient to make a distinct provision for determining the amount of malikana to be allowed to those zemindars or other proprietors who shall decline to enter into engagements for their estates; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation

gation in the district of Cuttack, and in the pergunnah of Puttaspore, and its dependencies.

II. The existing settlement of the land revenue of the district of Cuttack, and of the pergunnah Puttaspore and its dependencies, shall, in all cases in which it may have been concluded with zemindars, or other acknowledged proprietors of land, continue in force until the expiration of the year 1229 Umlee, subject to the following provisions.

III. If any zemindars or other proprietors of estates within the said district and pergunnah and its dependencies, who may have entered into engagements for the payment of the public revenue during the existing settlement, shall not be willing to continue those engagements to the expiration of the year 1229 Umlee, they shall notify the same to the Collector of Cuttack, or to the Collector of Hidgellee, according as the lands may be subject to the authority of either of those officers, on or before the 1st March 1819; corresponding with the 19th Phagoon 1225 Bengal era; the 19th Phagoon 1226 Fusly; the 20th Phagoon 1226 Willaity; the 5th Phagoon 1875 Sumbut; and the 3d Jumadoolawal 1234 Higeree.

IV. All zemindars who shall not make a notification to the effect, and within the period above-mentioned, shall be held, and are hereby declared to be responsible, for the payment of the same revenue, during the ensuing three years, viz. until the expiration of the year 1229 Umlee, as may be demandable from them on account of the present year, under the provisions of Regulation VI, 1816, or under distinct engagements entered into by such proprietors.

V. With respect to estates which are at present let to farm, and of which the leases will expire with the present year, as well as estates now held khaus, the settlement of all such lands shall be formed for the ensuing three years with the zemindars, or other actual proprietors of land, supposing such persons to be willing to engage for the payment of the public revenue, on such terms as may appear reasonable, according to the most accurate information obtainable regarding the produce of their lands.

VI. In cases in which the zemindars or other proprietors may relinquish the management of their estates under the option given to them by Section III. of this Regulation, or who may otherwise decline to engage for the payment of the revenue demandable from their lands during the ensuing three years, and in cases in which no acknowledged proprietors of lands may be forthcoming, it will of course be the duty of the revenue authorities to take timely measures for ascertaining the assets of the estates, and it shall be competent in such cases to the said authorities to let the lands in farm for such period not exceeding ten years, as the Governor General in Council shall appoint, or to assume the direct management of them. In all such cases the recusing zemindars shall be entitled from and after the commencement of the ensuing Umlee year, to receive an allowance as malikana, at such rate as the Board of Revenue, the Commissioner in Cuttack, or other officer exercising the powers of the said Board, shall in each case determine; any thing in the existing Regulations notwithstanding: Provided, however, that the said allowance shall not in any case be less than five per cent. on the net amount realized by Government from the lands, nor shall it exceed ten per cent. on that amount, without the special sanction of the Governor General in Council: Provided further, that if the said recusing zemindars or other proprietors, shall in any case be in the receipt of any allowance in lieu of the nankar, formerly granted to them by the Marhatta Government, under the provisions of Regulation XII, 1805, the amount of such nankar allowance shall be deducted from the malikana, to which they are by this Section declared to be entitled.

The settlement of Cuttack and of the pergunnah of Puttaspore and its dependencies, to continue in force until the expiration of the year 1229 Umlee.

Zemindars who may be unwilling to continue their engagements to the year 1229 Umlee, to notify the same to the collector on or before the 1st March 1819.

Zemindars liable to the payment of the same revenue as before, if they do not make such notification.

Settlement how to be formed of estates now let to farm or held khaus.

Revenue authorities how to proceed in cases where the zemindars or proprietors may relinquish the management of their estates, and in cases where no proprietors of lands may be forthcoming.

Recusing zemindars entitled to an allowance as malikana.

At what rate the malikana to be fixed

All nankar allowance enjoyed by a recusing zemindar, to be deducted from the malikana authorized under the present Regulation.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION XIV.

A REGULATION for altering the Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, and for further modifying some of the Rules in force respecting those Coins:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 24th December 1818; corresponding with the 11th Poose 1225 Bengal era; the 12th Poose 1226 Willaity; the 12th Poose 1875 Sumbut; and the 25th Suffer 1234 Higeree.

THE high standards established for the gold mohur and sicca rupee, having been found productive of many inconveniences, both to individuals and the public, inas-

Preamble.

much as they are ill calculated to resist the wear and defacement to which coins are necessarily exposed, and as they are only to be obtained by having recourse to the expensive process of refining, diminishing consequently the productiveness of most of the sorts of bullion imported into the Company's territories; and it being desirable also that as much uniformity as can be established between the currencies circulating at the different Presidencies, should be introduced, consequently that an approximation of the standard of the Calcutta coins to the standard of those current at Madras and Bombay should be effected, it has been resolved to rescind the provisions of former Regulations relative to the standard of the gold mohur and nineteenth sun sicca rupee, and to coin in future money of the proportions hereafter to be specified.

As a reduction in the value of the sicca rupees, from its being in great measure the money of account, both in private and public transactions, would necessarily change the terms of all existing contracts, and might be productive of embarrassment and trouble, it has been determined to leave the rupee unaltered in this respect; and the new Calcutta sicca rupee will consequently contain the same quantity of fine silver as that heretofore struck, and being of the same intrinsic value, will circulate on the same terms. The mint proportions of silver and gold being, it is believed, inaccurately estimated at present, and it being also desirable that an uniformity in this respect should be introduced at the three Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, it has been thought advisable to make a slight deduction in the intrinsic value of the gold mohur, to be coined at this Presidency, in order to raise the relative value of fine gold to fine silver, from the present rates of 1 to 14.861 to that of 1 to 15. The gold mohur will still continue to pass current at the present rate of sixteen rupees. For the purposes and objects above enumerated the following provisions are hereby enacted and declared to be in force from the 1st of January 1819.

Part of Section II, Regulation XXXV, 1793, rescinded.

I. *First*.—So much of Section II, Regulation XXXV, 1793, as fixes the weight and standard of the nineteenth sun sicca rupee and gold mohur, is hereby rescinded.

Specification of the weight and standard of the Calcutta sicca rupee and gold mohur.

Second.—The weight and standard of the Calcutta sicca rupee and gold mohur and their respective divisions, shall be as follows:

Gold Mohur Weight :		Gold.	Fine Gold.	Alloy.
Grs.	-	204.710	187.651	17.059
Half ditto	-	102.355	93.825	8.529
Quarter ditto	-	51.177	46.912	4.264
Sicca Rupee Weight :		Silver.	Fine Silver.	Alloy.
Grs.	-	191.916	175.923	15.993
Half ditto	-	95.958	87.961	7.997
Quarter ditto	-	47.979	43.981	3.998

Sicca rupees and gold mohurs of the weight and standard specified in the preceding section, to be considered as legal tenders.

II. All Calcutta sicca rupees and gold mohurs of the weight and standard specified in Section I, which may be coined in the Calcutta mint after the 1st of January 1819, and also their halves and quarters, are to be considered as legal tender of payment in all public and private transactions throughout the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, in like manner as the nineteenth sun sicca rupees and gold mohurs, and the fractional parts of them now in circulation; and any native officer of Government refusing to receive them, shall be subject to the penalty prescribed in Section III, Regulation XXXV, 1793.

Section II, Regulation II, 1812, rescinded.

III. *First*.—The following provisions shall be substituted for those of Section II, Regulation II, 1812, which are hereby rescinded.

Duty to be levied on bullion or coin delivered into the Calcutta mint for coinage.

Second.—All silver bullion or coin (not being struck at the Calcutta mint) which may be delivered into that mint for coinage, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin, in sicca rupees of the above weight and standard; and the amount of the said duty shall be accordingly deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.

Duty to be levied if the proprietor shall desire to have his bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of rupees.

Third.—Individuals who may be desirous of it, shall be at liberty to have their bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of the above rupee, on condition of paying a duty at the rate of one per cent. in addition to the duty of two per cent. established by the preceding Clause.

Fourth.

Fourth.—Should, however, the coin brought to the mint for that purpose, consist of Calcutta siccas of the former or present weight and standard, the proprietors shall only be subject to the additional duty of one per cent. and not to the duty on all other coin and bullion.

Duty to be levied if such coin shall consist of Calcutta siccas.

Fifth.—On delivery of the silver bullion or coin into the mint, the mint master shall grant to the proprietor a receipt, entitling him to a certificate from the assay master, for the net produce of such bullion or coin, agreeably to the Table subjoined to this Regulation, and marked (No. 1.) payable at the General Treasury at Calcutta, at the expiration of ten days, if the produce be deliverable in whole rupees; and at the expiration of twenty days, if the produce be deliverable in halves or quarters of a rupee, from the date of such certificate. In the latter case, the additional duty established by Clause third, Section IV, of this Regulation, is of course to be deducted from the net produce.

Course of proceeding to be observed when silver bullion or coin shall be delivered into the mint.

IV. Section III, Regulation II, 1812, is hereby declared applicable to rupees, half and quarter rupees, coined in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation; provided, however, that all such rupees, halves and quarters, shall be receivable in all public and private transactions, if, when separately weighed, the deficiency in point of weight, be not more than two pice, or grains Troy 1.999 per rupee.

Application of Section III, Regulation II, 1812, to rupees, half and quarter rupees, coined in conformity with this Regulation.

V. *First.*—The following rules shall be observed in lieu of the third and fourth Clauses of Section V, Regulation II, 1812, which are hereby rescinded.

Clauses 3d and 4th, Section V, Regulation II, 1812, rescinded.

Second.—For all gold bullion or coin equal to, or better than the standard prescribed for the gold mohur by this Regulation, which may be brought to the mint for coinage, a number of the new gold mohurs, or of the halves and quarters of such mohurs, equal to the produce of such bullion, shall be returned to the proprietor, after deducting the duty of 2½ per cent. as mentioned in Clause second, Section V, Regulation II, 1812.

Mode of proceeding when gold bullion or coin brought to the mint for coinage, shall be equal to or better than the standard prescribed for the gold mohur, by this Regulation.

Third.—All gold bullion or gold coin, being under the above specified standard, which may be delivered into the Calcutta mint for coinage, shall, in addition to the duty of two rupees eight annas per cent. fixed by Clause second, Section V, Regulation II, 1812, be subject to a charge, on account of the loss and expense of refining agreeably to Table (No. 2.) annexed to this Regulation, together with the established deduction on account of the inferiority of standard.

Mode of proceeding when it may be inferior to the above specified standard.

VI. Such parts of Regulation XXXV, of 1793, and Regulation II, 1812, as are not repealed by the above Regulation, shall be considered as still in force.

Certain provisions of Regulation XXXV, 1793, and Regulation II, 1812, to be still in force.

(No. 1.)

TABLE of the Produce of Silver Bullion in the Calcutta Mint, commencing the 1st January 1819.

Standard.	Decimal Addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Net Produce Sicca Rupees.
<i>Dwts.</i>							
20 Br.	9.091	- -	- -	109.091	102.128	2.043	100.085
19½ Br.	8.864	- -	- -	108.864	101.915	2.038	99.877
19 Br.	8.636	- -	- -	108.636	101.702	2.034	99.668
18½ Br.	8.409	- -	- -	108.409	101.489	2.030	99.459
18 Br.	8.182	- -	- -	108.182	101.277	2.026	99.251
17½ Br.	7.955	- -	- -	107.955	101.064	2.021	99.043
17 Br.	7.727	- -	- -	107.727	100.851	2.017	98.834
16½ Br.	7.500	- -	- -	107.500	100.638	2.013	98.625
16 Br.	7.273	- -	- -	107.273	100.426	2.008	98.418
15½ Br.	7.045	- -	- -	107.045	100.212	2.004	98.208
15 Br.	6.818	- -	- -	106.818	100.000	2.000	98.000
14½ Br.	6.591	- -	- -	106.591	99.787	1.996	97.791
14 Br.	6.364	- -	- -	106.364	99.575	1.991	97.584
13½ Br.	6.136	- -	- -	106.136	99.361	1.987	97.374
13 Br.	5.909	- -	- -	105.909	99.149	1.983	97.166
12½ Br.	5.682	- -	- -	105.682	98.936	1.979	96.957
12 Br.	5.455	- -	- -	105.455	98.724	1.974	96.750
11½ Br.	5.227	- -	- -	105.227	98.510	1.970	96.540
11 Br.	5.000	- -	- -	105.000	98.298	1.966	96.332
10½ Br.	4.773	- -	- -	104.773	98.085	1.962	96.123
10 Br.	4.545	- -	- -	104.545	97.872	1.957	95.915

(continued.)

Standard.	Decimal Addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent on Coinage.	Net Produce Sicca Rupees.
<i>Dwts.</i>							
9½ Br.	4.318	-	-	104.318	97.659	1.953	95.706
9 Br.	4.091	-	-	104.091	97.447	1.949	95.498
8½ Br.	3.864	-	-	103.864	97.234	1.945	95.289
8 Br.	3.636	-	-	103.636	97.021	1.940	95.081
7½ Br.	3.409	-	-	103.409	96.808	1.936	94.872
7 Br.	3.182	-	-	103.182	96.596	1.931	94.665
6½ Br.	2.955	-	-	102.955	96.383	1.928	94.455
6 Br.	2.727	-	-	102.727	96.170	1.923	94.247
5½ Br.	2.500	-	-	102.500	95.957	1.919	94.038
5 Br.	2.273	-	-	102.273	95.745	1.915	93.830
4½ Br.	2.045	-	-	102.045	95.531	1.911	93.620
4 Br.	1.818	-	-	101.818	95.319	1.906	93.413
3½ Br.	1.591	-	-	101.591	95.106	1.902	93.204
3 Br.	1.364	-	-	101.364	94.894	1.898	92.996
2½ Br.	1.136	-	-	101.136	94.680	1.894	92.786
2 Br.	.909	-	-	100.909	94.468	1.889	92.579
<i>Eng. Std.</i>							
1½ Br.	.682	-	-	100.682	94.255	1.885	92.370
1 Br.	.455	-	-	100.455	94.043	1.881	92.162
¾ Br.	.227	-	-	100.227	93.830	1.877	91.953
<i>Standard.</i>	.000	-	-	100.000	93.617	1.872	91.745
½ W.	.227	-	.227	99.773	93.404	1.868	91.536
1 W.	.455	-	.455	99.545	93.191	1.864	91.327
1½ W.	.682	-	.682	99.318	92.979	1.860	91.119
2 W.	.909	-	.909	99.091	92.766	1.855	90.911
2½ W.	1.136	-	1.136	98.864	92.554	1.851	90.703
3 W.	1.364	-	1.364	98.636	92.341	1.847	90.494
3½ W.	1.591	-	1.591	98.409	92.128	1.843	90.285
4 W.	1.818	-	1.818	98.182	91.915	1.838	90.077
4½ W.	2.045	-	2.045	97.955	91.703	1.834	89.869
5 W.	2.273	-	2.273	97.727	91.489	1.830	89.659
5½ W.	2.500	-	2.500	97.500	91.277	1.826	89.451
<i>Sp. Dr. Std.</i>							
6 W.	2.727	-	2.727	97.273	91.064	1.821	89.243
6½ W.	2.955	.297	3.252	96.748	90.573	1.811	88.762
7 W.	3.182	.445	3.627	96.373	90.222	1.804	88.418
7½ W.	3.409	.592	4.001	95.999	89.871	1.797	88.074
8 W.	3.636	.744	4.380	95.620	89.517	1.790	87.727
8½ W.	3.864	.901	4.765	95.235	89.156	1.783	87.373
9 W.	4.091	1.058	5.149	94.851	88.797	1.776	87.021
9½ W.	4.318	1.064	5.382	94.618	88.579	1.771	86.808
10 W.	4.545	1.072	5.617	94.383	88.359	1.767	86.592
10½ W.	4.773	1.078	5.851	94.149	88.139	1.763	86.376
11 W.	5.000	1.088	6.088	93.912	87.918	1.758	86.160
11½ W.	5.227	1.100	6.327	93.673	87.694	1.754	85.940
12 W.	5.455	1.112	6.567	93.433	87.469	1.749	85.720
12½ W.	5.682	1.125	6.807	93.193	87.244	1.745	85.499
13 W.	5.909	1.138	7.047	92.953	87.020	1.740	85.280
13½ W.	6.136	1.150	7.286	92.714	86.796	1.736	85.060
14 W.	6.364	1.161	7.525	92.475	86.572	1.731	84.841
14½ W.	6.591	1.173	7.764	92.236	86.349	1.727	84.622
15 W.	6.818	1.186	8.004	91.996	86.124	1.722	84.402
15½ W.	7.045	1.196	8.241	91.759	85.902	1.718	84.184
16 W.	7.273	1.208	8.481	91.519	85.677	1.713	83.964
16½ W.	7.500	1.220	8.720	91.280	85.454	1.709	83.745
17 W.	7.727	1.233	8.960	91.040	85.229	1.704	83.525
17½ W.	7.955	1.250	9.205	90.795	85.000	1.700	83.300
18 W.	8.182	1.268	9.450	90.550	84.770	1.695	83.075
18½ W.	8.409	1.287	9.696	90.304	84.540	1.691	82.849
19 W.	8.636	1.305	9.941	90.059	84.311	1.686	82.625
19½ W.	8.864	1.321	10.185	89.815	84.082	1.682	82.400
20 W.	9.091	1.339	10.430	89.570	83.853	1.677	82.176
20½ W.	9.318	1.357	10.675	89.325	83.623	1.672	81.951
21 W.	9.545	1.373	10.918	89.082	83.396	1.668	81.728
21½ W.	9.773	1.404	11.177	88.823	83.153	1.663	81.490
22 W.	10.000	1.434	11.434	88.566	82.913	1.658	81.255
22½ W.	10.227	1.466	11.693	88.307	82.670	1.653	81.017
23 W.	10.455	1.496	11.951	88.049	82.429	1.648	80.781
23½ W.	10.682	1.526	12.208	87.792	82.188	1.644	80.544
24 W.	10.909	1.555	12.464	87.536	81.949	1.639	80.310
24½ W.	11.136	1.585	12.721	87.279	81.708	1.634	80.074
25 W.	11.364	1.615	12.979	87.021	81.466	1.629	79.837
25½ W.	11.591	1.649	13.240	86.760	81.222	1.624	79.598
26 W.	11.818	1.683	13.501	86.499	80.978	1.620	79.358
26½ W.	12.045	1.717	13.762	86.238	80.733	1.614	79.119

Standard.	Decimal Addition or Reduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Net Produce Sicca Rupees.
Dmts.							
27 W.	12.273	1.751	14.024	85.976	80.488	1.610	78.878
27 1/2 W.	12.500	1.800	14.300	85.700	80.230	1.605	78.625
28 W.	12.727	1.850	14.577	85.423	79.970	1.599	78.371
28 1/2 W.	12.955	1.900	14.855	85.145	79.710	1.594	78.116
29 W.	13.182	1.950	15.132	84.868	79.451	1.589	77.862
29 1/2 W.	13.409	2.010	15.419	84.581	79.182	1.584	77.598
30 W.	13.636	2.068	15.704	84.296	78.915	1.578	77.337
30 1/2 W.	13.864	2.168	15.992	84.008	78.646	1.573	77.073
31 W.	14.091	2.183	16.274	83.726	78.382	1.568	76.814
31 1/2 W.	14.318	2.240	16.558	83.442	78.116	1.562	76.554
32 W.	14.545	2.296	16.841	83.159	77.851	1.557	76.294
32 1/2 W.	14.773	2.349	17.122	82.878	77.588	1.552	76.036
33 W.	15.000	2.398	17.398	82.602	77.330	1.547	75.783
33 1/2 W.	15.227	2.444	17.671	82.329	77.074	1.541	75.533
34 W.	15.455	2.485	17.940	82.060	76.822	1.536	75.286
34 1/2 W.	15.682	2.511	18.193	81.807	76.585	1.532	75.053
35 W.	15.909	2.536	18.445	81.555	76.349	1.527	74.822

(No. 2.)

TABLE of the Produce of Gold Bullion in the Calcutta Mint, commencing the 1st January 1819.

New Standard.	Decimal Addition or Reduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sicca Weight.	Produce in Gold Mohurs.	Duty of 2 1/2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Net Produce in Gold Mohurs.
Ctrs. Grs. Qrs.							
2. 0. Br.	9.09091	-	-	109.09091	95.74485	2.39362	93.35123
1. 3. 1/2 Br.	8.80682	-	-	108.80682	95.49551	2.38739	93.10812
1. 3. 1/4 Br.	8.52273	-	-	108.52273	95.24618	2.38115	92.86503
1. 3. 1/8 Br.	8.23864	-	-	108.23864	94.99684	2.37492	92.62192
1. 3. 0 Br.	7.95455	-	-	107.95455	94.74751	2.36869	92.37882
1. 2. 3/4 Br.	7.67046	-	-	107.67046	94.49817	2.36245	92.13572
1. 2. 1/2 Br.	7.38636	-	-	107.38636	94.24883	2.35622	91.89261
1. 2. 1/4 Br.	7.10227	-	-	107.10227	93.99949	2.34999	91.64950
1. 2. 0 Br.	6.81818	-	-	106.81818	93.75016	2.34375	91.40641
1. 1. 3/4 Br.	6.53409	-	-	106.53409	93.50082	2.33752	91.16330
1. 1. 1/2 Br.	6.25000	-	-	106.25000	93.25149	2.33129	90.92020
1. 1. 1/4 Br.	5.96591	-	-	105.96591	93.00216	2.32505	90.67711
1. 1. 0 Br.	5.68182	-	-	105.68182	92.75282	2.31882	90.43400
1. 0. 3/4 Br.	5.39773	-	-	105.39773	92.50349	2.31259	90.19090
1. 0. 1/2 Br.	5.11364	-	-	105.11364	92.25416	2.30635	89.94781
1. 0. 1/4 Br.	4.82956	-	-	104.82956	92.00483	2.30012	89.70471
1. 0. 0 Br.	4.54545	-	-	104.54545	91.75547	2.29389	89.46158
0. 3. 3/4 Br.	4.26136	-	-	104.26136	91.50614	2.28765	89.21849
0. 3. 1/2 Br.	3.97727	-	-	103.97727	91.25680	2.28142	88.97538
0. 3. 1/4 Br.	3.69318	-	-	103.69318	91.00747	2.27519	88.73228
0. 3. 0 Br.	3.40909	-	-	103.40909	90.75813	2.26895	88.48918
0. 2. 3/4 Br.	3.12500	-	-	103.12500	90.50880	2.26272	88.24608
0. 2. 1/2 Br.	2.84091	-	-	102.84091	90.25946	2.25649	88.00297
0. 2. 1/4 Br.	2.55682	-	-	102.55682	90.01013	2.25025	87.75988
0. 2. 0 Br.	2.27273	-	-	102.27273	89.76079	2.24402	87.51677
0. 1. 3/4 Br.	1.98864	-	-	101.98864	89.51146	2.23779	87.27367
0. 1. 1/2 Br.	1.70455	-	-	101.70455	89.26213	2.23155	87.03058
0. 1. 1/4 Br.	1.42045	-	-	101.42045	89.01278	2.22532	86.78746
0. 1. 0 Br.	1.13636	-	-	101.13636	88.76345	2.21909	86.54436
0. 0. 3/4 Br.	.85227	-	-	100.85227	88.51411	2.21285	86.30126
0. 0. 1/2 Br.	.56818	-	-	100.56818	88.26478	2.20662	86.05816
0. 0. 1/4 Br.	.28409	-	-	100.28409	88.01544	2.20039	85.81505
Standard.	.00000	-	-	100.00000	87.76611	2.19415	85.57196
0. 0. 1/4 W.	.28409	.50000	.78409	99.21591	87.07794	2.17695	84.90099
0. 0. 1/2 W.	.56818	.50000	1.06818	98.93182	86.82861	2.17072	84.65789
0. 0. 3/4 W.	.85227	.50000	1.35227	98.64773	86.57927	2.16448	84.41479
0. 0. 0 W.	1.13636	.50000	1.63636	98.36364	86.32994	2.15825	84.17169
0. 1. 1/4 W.	1.42045	.50000	1.92045	98.07955	86.08060	2.15202	83.92858
0. 1. 1/2 W.	1.70455	.50000	2.20455	97.79545	85.83126	2.14578	83.68548
0. 1. 3/4 W.	1.98864	.50000	2.48864	97.51136	85.58193	2.13955	83.44238
0. 2. 0 W.	2.27273	.50000	2.77273	97.22727	85.33259	2.13331	83.19928
0. 2. 1/4 W.	2.55682	.50000	3.05682	96.94318	85.08326	2.12708	82.95618
0. 2. 1/2 W.	2.84091	.50000	3.34091	96.65909	84.83392	2.12085	82.71307

New Standard.	Decimal Addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sicca Weight.	Produce in Gold Mohurs.	Duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on Coinage.	Net Produce in Gold Mohurs.
Cars. Grs. Qrs.							
0. 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	3.12500	.50000	3.62500	96.37500	84.58459	2.11461	82.46998
0. 3. 0 W.	3.40909	.50000	3.90909	96.09091	84.33525	2.10838	82.22687
0. 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	3.69318	.50000	4.19318	95.80682	84.08592	2.10215	81.98377
0. 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	3.97727	.50000	4.47727	95.52273	83.83659	2.09591	81.74068
0. 3. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	4.26136	.50000	4.76136	95.23864	83.58725	2.08968	81.49757
1. 0. 0 W.	4.54545	.50000	5.04545	94.95455	83.33791	2.08345	81.25446
1. 0. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	4.82955	.50000	5.32955	94.67045	83.08857	2.07721	81.01136
1. 0. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	5.11364	.50000	5.61364	94.38636	82.83923	2.07098	80.76825
1. 0. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	5.39773	.50000	5.89773	94.10227	82.58990	2.06475	80.52515
1. 1. 0 W.	5.68182	.50000	6.18182	93.81818	82.34057	2.05851	80.28206
1. 1. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	5.96591	1.00000	6.96591	93.03409	81.65240	2.04131	79.61109
1. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	6.25000	1.00000	7.25000	92.75000	81.40307	2.03508	79.36799
1. 1. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	6.53409	1.00000	7.53409	92.46591	81.15373	2.02884	79.12489
1. 2. 0 W.	6.81818	1.00000	7.81818	92.18182	80.90440	2.02261	78.88179
1. 2. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	7.10227	1.00000	8.10227	91.89773	80.65506	2.01638	78.63868
1. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	7.38636	1.00000	8.38636	91.61364	80.40573	2.01014	78.39559
1. 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	7.67045	1.00000	8.67045	91.32955	80.15639	2.00391	78.15248
1. 3. 0 W.	7.95455	1.00000	8.95455	91.04545	79.90705	1.99768	77.90937
1. 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	8.23864	1.00000	9.23864	90.76136	79.65771	1.99144	77.66627
1. 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	8.52273	1.00000	9.52273	90.47727	79.40838	1.98521	77.42317
1. 3. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	8.80682	1.00000	9.80682	90.19318	79.15904	1.97898	77.18006
2. 0. 0 W.	9.09091	1.00000	10.09091	89.90909	78.90971	1.97274	76.93697
2. 0. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	9.37500	1.00000	10.37500	89.62500	78.66037	1.96651	76.69336
2. 0. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	9.65909	1.00000	10.65909	89.34091	78.41104	1.96028	76.45076
2. 0. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	9.94318	1.00000	10.94318	89.05682	78.16170	1.95404	76.20766
2. 1. 0 W.	10.22727	1.00000	11.22727	88.77273	77.91237	1.94781	75.96456
2. 1. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	10.51136	1.00000	11.51136	88.48864	77.66304	1.94158	75.72146
2. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	10.79545	1.00000	11.79545	88.20455	77.41370	1.93534	75.47836
2. 1. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	11.07955	1.00000	12.07955	87.92045	77.16436	1.92911	75.23525
2. 2. 0 W.	11.36364	1.00000	12.36364	87.63636	76.91502	1.92288	74.99214
2. 2. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	11.64773	1.50000	13.14773	86.85227	76.22686	1.90567	74.32119
2. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	11.93182	1.50000	13.43182	86.56818	75.97732	1.89944	74.07808
2. 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	12.21591	1.50000	13.71591	86.28409	75.72819	1.89320	73.83499
2. 3. 0 W.	12.50000	1.50000	14.00000	86.00000	75.47885	1.88697	73.59188
2. 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	12.78409	1.50000	14.28409	85.71591	75.22952	1.88074	73.34878
2. 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	13.06818	1.50000	14.56818	85.43182	74.98018	1.87450	73.10568
2. 3. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	13.35227	1.50000	14.85227	85.14773	74.73085	1.86827	72.86258
3. 0. 0 W.	13.63636	1.50000	15.13636	84.86364	74.48151	1.86204	72.61947
3. 0. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	13.92045	1.50000	15.42045	84.57955	74.23218	1.85580	72.37638
3. 0. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	14.20455	1.50000	15.70455	84.29545	73.98284	1.84957	72.13327
3. 0. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	14.48864	1.50000	15.98864	84.01136	73.73350	1.84334	71.89016
3. 1. 0 W.	14.77273	1.50000	16.27273	83.72727	73.48417	1.83710	71.64707
3. 1. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	15.05682	1.50000	16.55682	83.44318	73.23483	1.83087	71.40396
3. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	15.34091	1.50000	16.84091	83.15909	72.98550	1.82464	71.16086
3. 1. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	15.62500	1.50000	17.12500	82.87500	72.73616	1.81840	70.91776
3. 2. 0 W.	15.90909	1.50000	17.40909	82.59091	72.48683	1.81217	70.67466
3. 2. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	16.19318	1.50000	17.69318	82.30682	72.23749	1.80594	70.43155
3. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	16.47727	1.50000	17.97727	82.02273	71.98816	1.79970	70.18846
3. 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	16.76136	1.50000	18.26136	81.73864	71.73882	1.79347	69.94535
3. 3. 0 W.	17.04545	1.50000	18.54545	81.45455	71.48949	1.78724	69.70225
3. 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	17.32955	2.00000	19.32955	80.67045	70.80131	1.77003	69.03128
3. 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	17.61364	2.00000	19.61364	80.38636	70.55198	1.76380	68.78818
3. 3. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	17.89773	2.00000	19.89773	80.10227	70.30264	1.75757	68.54507
4. 0. 0 W.	18.18182	2.00000	20.18182	79.81818	70.05331	1.75133	68.30198
4. 0. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	18.46591	2.00000	20.46591	79.53409	69.80398	1.74510	68.05888
4. 0. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	18.75000	2.00000	20.75000	79.25000	69.55464	1.73887	67.81577
4. 0. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	19.03409	2.00000	21.03409	78.96591	69.30531	1.73263	67.57268
4. 1. 0 W.	19.31818	2.00000	21.31818	78.68182	69.05597	1.72640	67.32957
4. 1. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	19.60227	2.00000	21.60227	78.39773	68.80664	1.72017	67.08647
4. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	19.88636	2.00000	21.88636	78.11364	68.55730	1.71393	66.84337
4. 1. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	20.17045	2.00000	22.17045	77.82955	68.30797	1.70770	66.60027
4. 2. 0 W.	20.45455	2.00000	22.45455	77.54545	68.05862	1.70147	66.35715
4. 2. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	20.73864	2.00000	22.73864	77.26136	67.80929	1.69523	66.11406
4. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	21.02273	2.00000	23.02273	76.97727	67.55995	1.68900	65.87095
4. 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	21.30682	2.00000	23.30682	76.69318	67.31062	1.68277	65.62785
4. 3. 0 W.	21.59091	2.00000	23.59091	76.40909	67.06123	1.67653	65.38475
4. 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	21.87500	2.00000	23.87500	76.12500	66.81195	1.67030	65.14165
4. 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	22.15909	2.00000	24.15909	75.84091	66.56261	1.66407	64.89854
4. 3. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	22.44318	2.00000	24.44318	75.55682	66.31328	1.65783	64.65545
5. 0. 0 W.	22.72727	2.00000	24.72727	75.27273	66.06394	1.65160	64.41234

II.

REGULATIONS

Passed by the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*,
in the Year 1818.—No. I. to IX.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION to provide for the more effectual administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases, and to alter certain provisions of the Regulations in force:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 28th January 1818; corresponding with the 17th Tye of the year Eswara; 1739th year of Salewahan; and with the 20th Rublavul, 1233 Hijeree.

It having been deemed expedient to vest the Court of Foujdary Adawlut with discretion to pass sentence of punishment in cases wherein, although the futwa of the law officers may not declare the prisoner to be guilty of the fact or facts charged against him, or liable, on strong presumption, to discretionary punishment, the Judges of that Court may be of opinion that the proof against the prisoner is sufficient to convict him of the whole or any part of the charge; and it having been also considered expedient to modify the Mohummudan law, as well in cases of *zena* or whoredom, as in cases of *kutl-i-khuta* or accidental homicide; as also to dispense with the process of “*godna*” in cases of conviction of the crime of perjury, subornation of perjury, or forgery; and further to declare that all rewards offered for the apprehension of proclaimed robbers shall be payable on the delivery of their persons to the zillah magistrate by whom they may have been proclaimed, or to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction they may have been apprehended, the following rules have been enacted.

Preamble.

II. *First*.—In all trials referred to the Foujdary Adawlut, when the futwa of the law officers of that Court may acquit a prisoner of the whole or any part of the charge preferred against him, and two or more Judges of that Court, on a deliberate consideration of the circumstances of the case in evidence before them, shall concur in opinion that the proof against the prisoner is sufficient to convict him of the whole or any part of the charge, the Judges so concurring in opinion, provided the penalty to be adjudged on proof of the commission of the offence shall have been specially denounced in any subsisting Regulation, are hereby declared competent to convict and sentence the prisoner to suffer the punishment so prescribed by the Regulations, in like manner as if he had been declared convicted by the futwa of the law officers.

In what cases the Court of Foujdary Adawlut may pass a sentence of conviction and punishment, notwithstanding a futwa of acquittal by the law officers of that court, without requiring a second futwa.

Second.—If the penalty to be adjudged on proof of the commission of the offence shall not have been specially denounced by any subsisting Regulation, the Judges of the Foujdary Adawlut shall require the law officers to declare, by a second futwa, to what sentence the prisoner would have been liable under the Mohummudan law if he had been convicted by full legal evidence, and shall proceed thereupon to pass sentence according to such second futwa, commuting the punishment if any Regulation require it.

Cases in which the law officers shall be called upon to give a second futwa.

III. *First*.—In trials before the Court of Circuit for adultery, rape, or any other offence within the provisions of the Mohummudan law for cases of *zena* and *fiál-i-shunee*, the futwa of the law officer of the Court of Circuit before which the trial may be held shall declare only whether the prisoner be legally convicted, or if not, whether there be strong grounds of presumption that he is guilty of the crime charged against him.

Rules for the law officers of the court of circuit in delivering their futwa in trials for offences within the provisions of the Mohummudan law for cases of *zena* and *fiál-i-shunee*.

Judge of circuit how to proceed, where the futwa shall declare the prisoner legally convicted, or that there is strong presumption of his guilt, and the judge shall concur in the futwa.

Second.—If the futwa so given shall declare the prisoner legally convicted, or that there is strong presumption of his guilt, the Judge of Circuit, provided he concur in the opinion declared in the futwa, shall either pass sentence against the prisoner or refer the trial for the sentence of the Foujdary Adawlut, according as the circumstances of the case shall appear to render it referable or otherwise, under the Regulations in force.

Whenever a prisoner may be convicted of the crime of rape, proceedings to be referred to the Foujdary Adawlut.

Third.—If the prisoner be convicted, either on full legal evidence or on strong presumption, of the heinous crime of rape, the Judge of Circuit shall not pass any sentence, but shall refer the trial for the sentence of the Foujdary Adawlut.

In cases of adultery, charge by whom to be preferred.

Fourth.—In cases of adultery it shall be requisite that the charge be made and prosecuted exclusively by the husband against the wife, or by the wife against the husband.

Rule to be observed in all cases of homicide where there may be proofs of a previous malignant intention.

IV. *First.*—After the date fixed for the operation of the penal Clauses of this Regulation, any person who may be convicted of having subsequently thereto, deliberately and maliciously intended to murder one individual, and of having, in the prosecution of such intention, caused the death of the person whom he had intended to murder in a manner different from that in which he had intended to cause his death, (as where the instrument of perpetration may pass by the person aimed at and kill him on a rebound), or of having accidentally killed another individual, shall be liable to suffer capital punishment, in like manner as if the act had been committed as originally intended by him. In all such cases the Courts of Circuit, provided they concur in the conviction of the prisoner, shall transmit their proceedings to the Court of Foujdary Adawlut, the Judges of which Court, if they consider the prisoner to be convicted of such murderous intention and subsequent actual homicide, shall require their law officers to declare, by a second futwa, to what punishment the prisoner would have been liable if the homicide had been committed as intended by the prisoner; and if their futwa shall declare him in such case liable to suffer death, or if, under the futwa so given and the modifications of the Mohummudan law contained in the Regulations, the prisoner be liable to suffer capital punishment, the Court of Foujdary Adawlut shall proceed in the case as prescribed by the Regulations in force.

The principle of the preceding rule to be observed in all cases of corporal injury, where there may be proof of a previous malignant intention.

Second.—In like manner, after the date fixed for the operation of the penal Clauses of this Regulation, any person who may be convicted of having subsequently thereto unlawfully and maliciously intended to wound, maim or otherwise do corporal injury to one individual, and of having in the prosecution of such intention, wounded such individual in a manner different from that in which he had intended to wound him, (as where the instrument may pass by the person aimed at and wound him on a rebound) or of having accidentally wounded, maimed or otherwise corporally injured another individual, shall be held punishable for the act committed by him with such unlawful and malicious intention, in like manner as if such act had been committed as intended by him. The law officers of the Court of Circuit shall in such cases be required to state the punishment to which the prisoner would have been liable if he had committed the act as intended by him, and the Courts of Circuit shall pass sentence accordingly, or refer the trial to the Court of Foujdary Adawlut as the case may be referable or otherwise, under the general Regulations.

Procedure of the Court of Foujdary Adawlut when trials may be referred to that court under the preceding clause.

Third.—In trials referred under the preceding Clause to the Court of Foujdary Adawlut, the law officers of that Court shall declare to what punishment the prisoner would have been liable if the act of which he is convicted had been committed as intended by him; and the Court after considering such futwa, with the whole of the circumstances of the case in evidence before them, shall proceed according to the provisions of the general Regulations.

Former provisions respecting kutl-i-khuta to be in force with regard to all cases of accidental homicide, not otherwise provided for by the first clause of this section.

Fourth.—The provisions contained in Clause second, Section XV, Regulation VII, of 1802, regarding kutl-i-khuta and other cases of accidental homicide, are to be considered to be in force as heretofore with regard to all cases of accidental homicide not coming within the intent and meaning of the first Clause of this Section; provided, however, that the Courts of Circuit shall not adjudge any punishment in any such case of accidental homicide, although the diyut should be declared to be payable under the Mohummudan law, if the homicide shall clearly appear to have been committed by misadventure in the prosecution of a lawful act, and without any malignant intention.

V. So much of Clause first, Section III, Regulation VI, of 1811, as relates to the process of "godna," is hereby rescinded. Part of Clause first, Section III, Regulation VI, of 1811, rescinded.

VI. In modification of the provisions contained in Section XXII, Regulation IX, of 1816, regarding payment of specific rewards, it is hereby enacted, that all specific rewards offered for the apprehension of robbers proclaimed by name, shall be payable on the delivery of the persons so proclaimed to the zillah magistrate by whom the proclamation may have been issued, or to the magistrate in whose jurisdiction they may have been apprehended. Modification of part of Section XXII, Regulation IX, of 1816

VII. *First.*—Sections II, III, and IV, of this Regulation, shall not be held in force until six months from and after the date of its being enacted and published. Sections II, III, and IV, of this Regulation, not to be in force until six months from the date of its promulgation.

Second.—The remaining Sections of this Regulation are to be in force from the date of its promulgation. The remaining Sections of this Regulation to have immediate operation.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for imposing a Duty on Foreign Salt imported by Sea into any Port or Place within the Limits of the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the 4th March 1818; corresponding with the 23d Mausee of the year Easwarah, 1739th year of Salewagana; and with the 26th Rabusany, 1233 Hijeree.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient, with a view to the improvement and security of the public revenue, to impose a duty on foreign salt imported by sea into any port or place within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, has enacted the following Rules, to be in force throughout the aforesaid territories, from the period of their promulgation. Preamble.

II. The provisions of Regulation I, of 1805, so far as they may affect the importation by sea of foreign salt, that is to say, salt made out of the limits of the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, are hereby rescinded. Regulation I, of 1805, rescinded, so far as regards the importation of foreign salt by sea.

III. Foreign salt shall on importation by sea, into any port or place within the limits of the said territories, be subject to a duty at the rate of 100 pagodas per garce. Foreign salt subject on importation by sea to a duty of 100 pagodas per garce.

IV. The aforesaid duty shall be paid and levied under the same rules and provisions as are applicable generally to the payment and collection of the duties denominated Government Customs on goods and merchandise imported by sea; subject, however, to the provisions contained in the following Section; and any salt imported or landed in breach of the said rules and provisions, shall be forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of under the general rules prescribed in Clause first, Section XX, Regulation I, of 1812, for the division of the amount sales of all confiscated goods; and such salt shall and may be seized as forfeited, by the collector or any of the officers of the Custom-house or Customs, or by any of the officers of Government, to be by them conveyed and deposited in one of the said United Company's warehouses, or other secure place. Rules under which the aforesaid duty shall be levied.

V. It is hereby declared competent to the collectors of Sea Customs to permit the importers, proprietors or consignees of salt imported as aforesaid, if they be so disposed, instead of paying the duty due and payable thereon, in the manner prescribed generally for the payment of the duties denominated Government Customs on goods and merchandise imported by sea, to deliver it on shore at the Custom-house or such other secure place as the said collectors may appoint, and to secure and lodge it therein without payment of duty in the first instance; provided, however, that salt so lodged shall not be removed until the duty imposed by this Regulation shall be duly paid. Collectors authorized to allow foreign salt to be landed and secured without payment of duty, in the first instance.

Rules regarding the clearing of salt so secured, and the payment of the duty.

VI. The importers, proprietors or consignees of salt which shall have been lodged or secured as aforesaid, shall within twelve calendar months, to be computed from the date of the production of the manifest at the Custom-house, clear and take from and out of such Custom-houses or places all such salt, and shall pay the full duty imposed by this Regulation; and in case any such importers, proprietors or consignees shall fail or neglect so to do, it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade, or such officer as may be duly empowered by them in this behalf, to cause all such salt to be publicly sold or exposed to sale; and after such sale, the produce thereof shall first be applied to the payment of the duty imposed by this Regulation, and the overplus, if any, shall be paid to the proprietor, or other persons authorized to receive the same; provided that no such salt shall be sold, unless a price can be obtained for the same equal at least to the full amount of the duty aforesaid; but if such price cannot be obtained, then all such salt shall be effectually destroyed by and in the presence of such officer as the Board of Trade shall appoint.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for imposing a Duty on Foreign Opium imported by Sea into any Port or Place within the Limits of the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George; and on Opium exported by Sea from any Port or Place within the said Limits:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 4th March 1818; corresponding with the 23d Mausee of the year Easwarah, 1739th year of Salewagana; and with the 26th Rabusany, 1233 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to impose a duty on foreign opium imported by sea into any port or place within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, and on all opium exported by sea from any port or place within the said limits, the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, has enacted the following Rules, to be in force throughout the aforesaid territories, from the period of their promulgation.

Clause second, Section V, Regulation II, 1812, rescinded in part.

II. So much of Clause second, Section V, Regulation II, 1812, as defines the duties leviable on opium imported by sea into Madras, is hereby rescinded.

Opium made out of these territories liable with the exception specified in the following Section, to a duty of 40 rupees per viss on importation by sea.

III. All opium made out of the limits of the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, with the exception specified in the following Section, shall on importation by sea into any port or place within the limits of the said territories, be subject to a duty at the rate of 40 rupees per viss.

Duty on opium purchased at the Company's sales at Calcutta, and imported at any of the subordinate ports.

IV. *First.*—Opium imported into any port subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, with the exception of the port of Madras, and accompanied by a certificate specifying that it has been purchased at the Company's sales in Calcutta, shall be subject only to the rate of duty prescribed by the Regulations in force, to be levied on goods and merchandise imported by sea.

Duty on opium purchased at the Company's sales at Calcutta and imported by sea into Madras.

Second.—Opium imported by sea into Madras, accompanied by the before-mentioned certificate, shall be liable to the duty specified for opium in Clause second, Section IX, Regulation III, 1812; and subject to the provisions of Clause third of that Section; provided, however, that all such opium, if intended for re-exportation, shall be liable only to the general rate of duty levied on goods and merchandise imported by sea; and such opium shall be lodged at the Custom-house, under charge of the collector, until it be re-shipped, and shall be entitled, on such re-exportation, to a drawback of two-thirds of the said last-mentioned duty.

Opium not purchased at the Company's sales at Calcutta subject to a duty of 40 rupees per viss on exportation by sea.

V. All opium, with the like exception of opium purchased at the Company's sales at Calcutta, as specified in the preceding Section, shall on exportation by sea be subject to a duty of 40 rupees per viss.

VI. The

VI. The aforesaid duties shall be paid and levied under the same rules and provisions as are applicable generally to the payment and collection of the duties denominated Government Customs on goods and merchandise imported or exported by sea; subject, however, to the provision contained in the following Section; and any opium exported, imported or landed in breach of the said rules and provisions, shall be forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of under the general rules prescribed in Clause first, Section XX, Regulation I, of 1812, for the division of the amount sales of all confiscated goods; and such opium shall and may be seized as forfeited, by the collector or any of the officers of the Custom-house or Customs, or by any of the officers of Government, to be by them conveyed and deposited in one of the said United Company's warehouses, or other secure place.

Rules under which the aforesaid duties shall be levied.

VII. It is hereby declared competent to the collectors of Sea Customs to permit the importers, proprietors or consignees of opium, imported from Europe, if they be so disposed, instead of paying the duty due and payable thereon in the manner prescribed generally for the payment of the duties denominated Government Customs on articles imported by sea, to deliver it on shore at the Custom-house or such other secure place as the said Collectors may appoint, and to secure and lodge it therein without payment of duty in the first instance; provided, however, that opium so lodged shall not be removed until the duty imposed by this Regulation shall be duly paid.

Collectors authorized to allow opium imported from Europe to be landed and secured without payment of duty in the first instance.

VIII. The importers, proprietors or consignees of opium which shall have been imported from Europe, lodged or secured as aforesaid, shall within twelve calendar months, to be computed from the date of the production of the manifest at the Custom-house, clear and take from and out of such warehouses or places all such opium, and shall pay the full duty imposed by this Regulation; and in case any such importers, proprietors or consignees shall fail or neglect so to do, it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade, or such officer as may be duly empowered by them in this behalf, to cause all such opium to be publicly sold or exposed to sale; and after such sale, the produce thereof shall first be applied to the payment of the duty imposed by this Regulation, and the overplus, if any, shall be paid to the proprietors or other persons authorized to receive the same; provided that no such opium shall be sold unless a price can be obtained for the same equal at least to the full amount of the duty aforesaid, but if such price cannot be obtained, then all such opium shall be effectually destroyed by and in the presence of such officer as the Board of Trade shall appoint.

Rules regarding the clearing of opium so secured, and the payment of the duty.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION prescribing Rules for the assessment and collection of the Veasabuddy or Tax upon the Profits of Trade, in the Provinces known by the appellation of the Ceded Districts, or the Zillahs of Bellary and Cuddapah:— Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 15th May 1818; corresponding with the 4th Chittra of the year Bahoodauneah, 1740th year of Salewagana; and with the 8th Jamadeussany, 1233 Higeree.

WHEREAS it has been considered expedient that the settlement of the land revenue in all the provinces subordinate to this Presidency, should be made exclusively of certain taxes, which though hitherto classed and collected therewith, are not derived from the land, but are paid by merchants, tradesmen, artisans and others, and therefore cannot with propriety be considered as belonging thereto; and whereas the separation of these taxes from the land revenue has taken effect in the provinces known by the appellation of the ceded districts, and reports have been received which enabled the Government to provide for the due assessment and collection of the veasabuddy or tax upon the profits of trade, under the provisions of a Regulation prepared as prescribed in Section II, Regulation I, A. D. 1802; wherefore the following rules have been enacted by the Governor in Council, to take effect and be in force in the ceded districts from and after the date of their promulgation.

Preamble.

The veesabuddy declared to be payable by all merchants, tradesmen and others engaged in any mercantile concern.

The amount of the veesabuddy to be assessed on each zillah how to be determined.

The aggregate assessment not to exceed 10 per cent on the income of the contributors.

Not to be altered oftener than once in five years.

The aggregate assessment may nevertheless be revised and modified, provided it be not increased, and may be imposed gradually, instead of being laid on at once.

The quota to be assessed on each talook how to be determined.

The distribution of the talook assessment how to be regulated.

Merchants and others liable to payment of the veesabuddy to be summoned annually to the talook cutcherry.

Course to be pursued in case of the non-attendance of the parties summoned, or in case of their departure without cause, before the distribution of the assessment has been adjusted.

Absentees, without satisfactory cause assigned for their absence, liable to be fined.

Persons unable to give their personal attendance may appoint vakeels.

II. The veesabuddy, or tax upon the profits of trade, as distinguished from the mohturfa, or tax upon the profits of persons exercising manual arts or professions, is declared to be payable by all merchants, traders, shopkeepers, retail dealers, agents of foreign merchants, or others engaged in any mercantile adventure or concern.

III. *First.*—The aggregate amount of the veesabuddy to be assessed on each province or zillah of the ceded districts, shall be determined by the Governor in Council, and shall be regulated as heretofore, with reference to the accounts of exports and imports, the population, the produce and consumption, and the usual profits of trade, combined with a consideration of the general circumstances of the several descriptions of persons liable to the payment of the tax.

Second.—The aggregate amount to be assessed on each zillah shall be calculated so as not to exceed ten per cent. upon the aggregate income or gains of the whole body of contributors, according to the best estimate which it may be possible to form from the data above-mentioned; and the amount, when fixed, shall not be liable to alteration oftener than once in five years.

Third.—The provision contained in the latter part of the last Clause shall not be considered as precluding the Governor in Council from authorizing a revision or modification of the aggregate assessment during the above-mentioned period of five years, provided that the amount be not increased; and it is also to be understood, that the Governor in Council is at liberty to cause the assessment to be raised gradually to the ultimate standard amount, instead of imposing the whole at once, if such a course of proceeding should be deemed expedient.

IV. The quota, or proportion of the aggregate assessment to be imposed on each talook of the respective zillahs shall be regulated by the collectors, under the orders and subject to the approval of the Board of Revenue.

V. The partition or distribution of the amount of the talook assessment among individuals, shall be regulated annually by the whole body of contributors, or persons in the talook subject to the payment of the tax.

VI. *First.*—In pursuance of the provision contained in Section V, the merchants, traders, shopkeepers, retail dealers, agents of foreign merchants, and others liable to contribute to the veesabuddy, shall be summoned to assemble, as soon after the commencement of each Fusly year as may be convenient, at the cutcherry of the tahseeldar of the talook in which they reside, due notice of not less than fifteen days being given of the time appointed for the meeting.

Second.—If any person liable to the payment of the tax should not appear at the cutcherry of his talook within five days after the time appointed, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause; or if any person, after appearing, should withdraw himself or depart before the business is finally adjusted, unless compelled by sickness or other sufficient cause, such person's proportion of the assessment or contribution shall be fixed by the other persons present, in the same manner as if he himself had been present; and he shall lose the benefit of the appeal allowed by Section VIII. of this Regulation. In case also of non-payment of the tax, the amount shall be recovered from him in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the recovery of arrears of veesabuddy; and moreover, if it should be satisfactorily proved that such person refused to appear, or appearing, departed with a view to obstruct the public business, or to throw impediments in the way of the settlement and adjustment of the tax, he shall be liable to such moderate fine (not exceeding one hundred rupees) as upon investigation of the case it may be judged advisable by the collector to impose; the fine so imposed to be recovered in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the collection of arrears of veesabuddy.

Third.—Nothing contained in the above Clause is intended to prevent any person from appointing a vakeel to act for him, in the event of his being prevented, by sickness or any necessary avocation, from giving his personal attendance, or (having attended) in the event of his being obliged, by similar causes, to leave the cutcherry before the settlement of the tax is finally adjusted. In such cases, the person appointed to act as vakeel shall be furnished by his principal with a vakalutnama under his seal and signature, which vakalutnama, being presented to the tahseeldar, shall be filed on the records of the cutcherry, and the vakeel so appointed shall be allowed to act in every respect as if he were principal.

VII. *First.*

VII. *First.*—All disputes which may arise among the parties liable to contribute to the veesabuddy in regard to the veesees or shares to be assessed on individuals, shall be decided by referees or arbitrators, in number not less than four nor more than eight, of whom one half shall be nominated by the party disputing the correctness of the amount proposed to be assessed on him, and the other half by the other party concerned in the reference.

Disputes among individuals regarding the partition of the assessment how to be decided.

Second.—Each party shall have a right to challenge peremptorily the referees nominated by the other party; and the referees so challenged shall be set aside and others nominated in their stead. The challenges of each party shall be limited to four, six or eight, according as the number of referees nominated by each under the provisions of the preceding Clause of this Section shall be two, three or four; that is to say, the challenges of each party shall be limited in every case to the number of which the arbitration is to consist; and if in any case the challenges of either party shall amount to that number, the selection of referees for the decision of the question at issue between the parties shall devolve upon the tahseeldar, whose duty it shall be to take especial care that the persons whom he may nominate for this purpose be totally unconnected with either party. The decision given by the referees so appointed by the tahseeldar shall be equally valid as if it had been given by referees nominated by the parties.

Each party allowed to challenge peremptorily the referees nominated by the other. The number of challenges limited. Course to be pursued when the challenges of either party amount to the number limited.

Third.—In case the votes of the referees upon the question referred for their decision shall be equally divided, and it shall be necessary to appoint an umpire, the tahseeldar shall nominate three respectable persons totally unconnected with either party; and the parties shall each be required to reject one of the persons so named, leaving the other to act as umpire, who shall determine the question.

When votes of the referees are equally divided, an umpire to be appointed. The mode of appointing an umpire.

VIII. *First.*—An appeal from the decision of the referees, on any matter whatever connected with the assessment of the veesabuddy, shall lie to the collector, whose especial duty it shall be minutely and carefully to investigate the grounds upon which such decision may have been made, and he shall confirm, reverse or cause a reversal of the decision, according as the case may in his judgment appear to require.

An appeal to lie to the collector from the decisions of the referees.

Second.—Every appeal to the collector from the decision of referees shall be presented in the first instance to the tahseeldar of the appellant's talook, within three days from the date on which the decision may have been passed, and no appeal shall be received at a later period, unless a full and sufficient reason for the delay be made to appear. The tahseeldar shall grant written receipts to the appellants for all petitions of appeal which may be presented to him, and shall transmit the said petitions to the collector on the same day on which they may be received.

In what manner the appeal is to be made.

Third.—The decisions which under Clause first of this Section may be passed by the collector on petitions of appeal, transmitted to him agreeably to the provisions of Clause second of this Section, shall be endorsed by the collector on the petitions, together with the grounds of the decisions so passed; and such endorsements shall be attested by the collector's official signature.

The collector's decision to be endorsed on the petition of appeal.

IX. *First.*—In cases of corruption, fraud or contrivance, whereby persons may have procured their share of the assessment to be reduced below its just amount, it shall be competent to the party or parties aggrieved by such unjust reduction, to bring the matter by petition under the cognizance of the collector. The petition shall contain a distinct statement of the circumstances of the case, and to it shall be subjoined a list of the witnesses and of the documents by which it is proposed to establish the allegations preferred by the petitioner. The collector shall attentively consider the facts stated, and the nature of the evidence offered in support thereof, and if he shall be of opinion that the matter is deserving of investigation, he shall admit the petition.

Course to be pursued in cases of corruption, fraud or contrivance, whereby the quota payable by an individual is reduced below its just amount.

Second.—On admitting a petition under the foregoing Clause, the collector shall immediately summon before him the person or persons accused of the corruption, fraud or contrivance. In cases where the share of the veesabuddy charged to have been reduced below its just amount, shall have been settled by referees under the provisions of Section VII. of the Regulation, it shall be the duty of the collector to go into a minute examination of the complaint preferred by the petitioner, hearing the evidence which both parties may have to adduce. But in cases wherein the share objected to may not have been settled in the first instance by referees, the collector shall, with the consent of both parties, and not otherwise, refer the matter for decision to referees or arbitrators to be chosen under the provisions of Section VII. of this Regulation, and subject to the same rules.

Course to be pursued by the collector on admitting a petition in this case.

Course to be pursued when the collector considers the corruption, fraud or contrivance to be proved.

Third.—If on examination of the case, or on consideration of the award of the referees, when that mode of adjudication may be resorted to, the collector shall be of opinion that the corruption, fraud or contrivance charged is satisfactorily established, he shall declare another apportionment of the assessment, and shall have authority to levy a fine, not exceeding one hundred rupees, from the party or parties guilty of the acts charged, whether they be the persons benefiting by the previous undue apportionment of the assessment, or the referees by whom that apportionment was made.

No time limited for presenting petitions of this nature.

Fourth.—The time for presenting petitions of the nature described in Clause first of this Section is not limited, but it shall be incumbent upon the petitioner to show, to the satisfaction of the collector, that he has preferred his complaint as soon as practicable after his detection of the artifices by which he considers himself to be aggrieved.

An appeal to lie from the decision of the collector to the Board of Revenue.

The appeal how to be made.

X. *First.*—Persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the decision of the collector, shall be at liberty to appeal therefrom to the Board of Revenue. The petition of appeal shall be presented to the collector, accompanied by the petition bearing the collector's endorsement, as prescribed in Clause third of Section VIII. and the collector shall forward the same immediately to the Board of Revenue: it is, however, provided, that no person shall be entitled to appeal to the Board of Revenue, unless his petition of appeal be presented to the collector within thirty days after the delivery of the collector's decision on the case, or unless he assign good and sufficient reason for the delay.

An appeal to lie to the Board of Revenue against fines imposed by the collector exceeding 25 rupees.

Parties appealing to the Board of Revenue may appoint vakeels.

Second.—An appeal, subject to the rules prescribed in the preceding Clause, shall also lie to the Board of Revenue, against the imposition of any fines, exceeding the sum of twenty-five rupees, levied by the collector under this Regulation.

Third.—The party appealing to the Board of Revenue shall not be required to appear in person to prosecute his appeal, but shall be at liberty to constitute a vakeel for that purpose.

Course to be pursued by the Board of Revenue in cases of appeal from the decision of the collectors.

XI. The Board of Revenue, after a careful investigation of the grounds upon which the decision of the collector may be founded, shall confirm, reverse or cause a revisal thereof, as the case may in their judgment appear to require; and their decision shall be final.

Rules to be observed after the partition of the affessment shall have been finally adjusted.

XII. After the adjustment of the several vesees or shares payable by individuals shall have taken place, in the manner prescribed, a general statement, signed by the principal merchants, &c. of each village, shall be given in to the tahseeldar, who shall forward it to the collector, when the total amount of the tax payable by the talook, will be assessed in detail according thereto, and a puttah, under the seal and signature of the collector, delivered to each person, stating the sum which he is to pay, and the proportion which it bears to the total talook assessment.

Course to be pursued in the collection of the veeabuddy tax, and for the recovery of arrears.

XIII. The collection of the revenue derived from the veeabuddy tax, shall be made in the same manner as the collection of the land revenue; and in the event of any coercive process being necessary for the recovery of arrears of that tax, or for the recovery of the fines which by this Regulation the collector is authorized to impose, the collector shall proceed against the defaulter by distraint and eventual imprisonment, in the same manner as is prescribed by the Regulations for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for rescinding Regulation I, A. D. 1814, and abolishing the Zillah Court of Guntoor:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 23d May 1818; corresponding with the 12th Vyasee of the year Bahoodauneah, 1740th year of Salewagana; and with the 16th Rajub, 1233 Hijeree.

Preamble.

THE Regulations lately enacted having rendered a separate Court of Judicature at Guntoor no longer necessary, the Governor in Council has enacted this Regulation, to be in force from the 1st day of August next ensuing.

II. Regulation

II. Regulation I, A. D. 1814, is rescinded.

Regulation I, 1814, rescinded.

III. *First*.—The jurisdiction which was exercised under such parts of Clauses first and third, Section V, Regulation IX, A. D. 1808, as were rescinded by Section II, Regulation I, A. D. 1814, is declared to be revived.

Guntoor placed under the jurisdiction of the zillah court at Masulipatam.

Second.—All suits which may be depending before the Zillah Court of Guntoor at the end of the month of July, shall be transferred, together with the papers and other documents connected therewith, to the Zillah Court of Masulipatam, and the Judge of that zillah is empowered to proceed on the trial of the same, in like manner as if they had been originally instituted in his Court.

Suits pending to be transferred as they stand.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION empowering Commissioners appointed to institute certain Inquiries into the Conduct of the Servants of Government, European and Native, to take Evidence on Oath; and rendering the violation of such Oath liable to the Penalties of Perjury:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the 12th August 1818; corresponding with the 30th Audee of the year Bahoodauneah, 1740th year of Salewahan; and with the 9th Ramzan, 1233 Hijeree.

WHEREAS it may be expedient or necessary that the general previous inquiry, for which provision is made in Section V, Regulation III, A. D. 1809, and in Section V, Regulation II, A. D. 1810, should be conducted by a Commissioner or Commissioners specially appointed for that purpose; and whereas it is essential to the discovery of truth in most cases that the Commissioner or Commissioners, to whom the duty of conducting such an inquiry is committed, should be authorized to examine upon oath the witnesses having, or being supposed to have, a knowledge of the facts to be investigated, and moreover that witnesses should be compellable to give evidence on oath before such Commissioner or Commissioners, and that the wilful and corrupt breach of an oath taken before such Commissioner or Commissioners should subject the offender to the penalties to which the crime of perjury is liable; and whereas it is proper that the same provisions should extend to all other inquiries ordered by Government into the conduct of any of its servants, whether European or Native, the Governor in Council has passed this Regulation, to be in force from the date when it is promulgated.

Preamble.

II. *First*.—It shall (under the special authority of Government for that purpose) be competent to any Commissioner now or hereafter appointed by Government to conduct any inquiry into the conduct of any of its servants, European or Native, to examine upon oath the witnesses having, or being supposed to have, a knowledge of the facts to be investigated.

A commissioner, specially authorized to do so, may take evidence on oath.

Second.—Provided, however, that in all cases wherein such special authority is granted to any such Commissioner, he shall, before exercising the same, have taken and subscribed the following oath, before any person commissioned by the Governor in Council to administer the same:

The commissioner himself, in such case to take a certain oath.

“I, A. B. appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of Regulation VI, A. D. 1818, do hereby solemnly swear, that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duty committed to me, without fear, favor or bias, to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment.
So help me God.”

III. If any witness duly summoned shall not attend, or shall refuse to be sworn, or to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, provided in all cases that such evidence shall not tend to criminate himself, he shall be sent to the Judge of the Zillah Court, to be confined, as prescribed by the Regulations in similar cases in the several Courts of Judicature.

Witnesses compellable to give evidence, unless they would thereby criminate themselves.

IV. The wilful and corrupt breach of the oath taken before any such Commissioner, in virtue of Section II, of this Regulation, shall subject the offender to the same penalties to which the crime of perjury, as defined in Section XL, Regulation, VII, of 1802, is liable; of which the Commissioner or Commissioners, before whom the oath is administered shall previously apprise the witness.

Breach of oath liable to the penalties of perjury.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VII.

A REGULATION for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for admitting Persons of certain descriptions to sue in the Courts of Civil Judicature as Paupers :— Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 3d November 1818; corresponding with the 20th Arpesee of the year Bahoodauneah, 1740th year of Saliwahn; and with the 3d Mohurru, 1234 Hijeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to modify the rules now in force for admitting persons of certain descriptions to sue in the Courts of Civil Judicature as paupers, those rules having been found to facilitate the institution of groundless and litigious suits; and whereas it is desirable to reduce into one Regulation the whole of the provisions relative to persons admitted to sue as paupers, the following Regulation has been enacted, to be in force from the 1st January 1819, throughout the whole of the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Rescissions.

II. Regulation XIV, of 1802, and Sections XXXIV, and XXXVI, of Regulation VII, of 1809, are hereby rescinded.

Certain persons may sue as paupers before the European courts.

III. Persons unable, by reason of their poverty, to defray the expenses of a law suit, shall be admitted to sue as paupers before the several Zillah and Provincial Courts, and the Sudder Adawlut, under the rules and subject to the restrictions hereinafter specified.

Limitations of pauper suits.

IV. *First.*—No persons shall be admitted to sue as paupers under this Regulation, if the cause of action shall not exceed eighty rupees, or if the claim be for damages on account of slander, abusive language, assault or personal injury, or for the recovery of pecuniary penalties incurred by any breach of the Regulations.

Pauper suits not referrible to native judicatories.

Second.—Judges are prohibited from referring pauper suits to be tried by any native judicatories.

Rules for the admission of paupers to institute original suits.

V. *First.*—Every person desirous of being admitted to plead as a pauper in an original suit, shall submit his application under the following rules:

A statement of the cause of action to be drawn out by a vakeel of the court, with his opinion of the merits of the suit.

Second.—The applicant shall address himself to one of the constituted vakeels of the Court in which he is desirous of suing, and the vakeel, if he be willing to undertake the conduct of the suit, shall draw out a statement, containing a declaration of the nature, extent and grounds of the demand, and the names of the persons intended to be sued. This statement shall be signed by the applicant, and shall have annexed to it a declaration, to be signed by the vakeel, that he has attentively considered the applicant's case, and has carefully perused the documents produced to him in support of it, and that he is of opinion that the suit is (or is not) sustainable.

If the vakeel declare the suit not sustainable, petition to be rejected.

Third.—If the opinion of the vakeel shall be that the case is not sustainable, the Court shall reject the application, leaving the applicant at liberty to sue in the regular mode, and such rejection shall be final.

If the vakeel declare the suit to be sustainable, applicant to present a declaration on oath, with a schedule of property.

Fourth.—If the opinion of the vakeel shall be that the case is sustainable, the applicant shall present to the Court a declaration according to the form in the Appendix (A.) having annexed to it a true and perfect schedule of the property, real and personal, of which he is possessed, with the value thereof. The declaration and schedule shall be subscribed by the applicant, and shall be read in open Court, and sworn to by the said applicant: Provided always, that such persons as are by the customs and usages of the country exempted from taking oaths shall be permitted to make the usual solemn affirmation, instead of the oath hereby appointed. And if any person taking the oath or affirmation hereby appointed, shall thereby commit wilful perjury, and shall be convicted thereof, such offender shall incur the penalties directed by the Regulations to be inflicted for the crime of perjury.

Persons swearing falsely in such matters, declared liable to the penalties of perjury.

Proceedings for the admission of the suit.

Fifth.—After the declaration and schedule shall have been sworn to, the Court shall fix a day, on which they will admit the applicant to institute his suit as a pauper, unless good cause shall be then shown against his admission. The day to be so fixed shall be sufficiently distant to admit of the production of evidence by the party

party complained against, to invalidate the statement of the applicant. And the Court shall, immediately after filing of the statement and schedule, cause a copy thereof to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court-room, and shall issue a notice to the person complained against, which notice shall contain the nature and amount of the demand, and the day on which the applicant will be admitted to enter his suit as a pauper, unless good cause be shown to the contrary.

Unless the applicant's statement or schedule be invalidated.

Sixth.—It is hereby declared competent to the vakeel, who has drawn out the application, as well as to the person intended to be sued, to show cause against the applicant being admitted to the benefit of the pauper Regulation.

The plea of poverty may be opposed by the applicant's vakeel and by the person complained against.

Seventh.—Objections to an alleged plea of poverty shall be written on stamp paper of the value prescribed by Section X, Regulation XIII, of 1816. The names of the witnesses, who are to prove facts alleged in such objections, are to be mentioned therein; and if the witnesses so named are not in attendance, the Court are to summon them on an early day.

Objections to the admission of paupers to be written on stamp paper.

Eighth.—Nothing in this Section shall be construed to render it imperative on women, or others of such rank and cast, as are by the usages of the country exempted from appearing in Courts of Justice, to appear therein for the purpose of qualifying as paupers; but such persons may appear by an accredited agent.

Women of rank may appear by accredited agents.

Ninth.—On the day fixed, the Court shall proceed to hear and determine upon all objections that have been entered by the party intended to be sued, or by the vakeel retained by the applicant, either especially to the truth of the schedule exhibited by the applicant, or generally to his admission to the benefit of the pauper Regulation; and the decision thereon by the Court competent to admit the application of the person, desirous to sue as a pauper, shall in all cases be final.

Rule for hearing and determining upon objections to the alleged poverty of the applicant.

Tenth.—If no objections are made to the admission of the applicant to sue as a pauper, or if the objections made shall be deemed insufficient, the Court shall take into consideration the amount and value of the property sworn to, and if they are of opinion that the applicant could not defray the probable costs of suit without being reduced to great distress, they are to admit him to institute his suit as a pauper.

Under what circumstances persons may be admitted to sue in forma pauperis.

VI. Every person admitted to sue as a pauper, shall, before he be permitted to file any pleading, find two good and sufficient sureties for his appearance, whenever his attendance may be required by the Court. The security bonds shall correspond with the Form (B.) prescribed in the Appendix of this Regulation.

Persons admitted to sue as paupers, to find good security for their appearance.

VII. *First.*—The stamp duty which has been substituted for the institution fee of Regulation XIII, of 1816, shall not be required from persons who may be admitted to sue as paupers. The plaint, reply or other pleadings on the part of the pauper, as well as applications on his part for receiving exhibits and summoning witnesses, may be written on unstamped paper. The notice to the defendant, the summons for witnesses, and other processes on the part of the pauper, shall be served through the peons on the establishment of the Courts, without any expense to the pauper; and the copy of the decree, as well as copies of orders or proceedings which he may be required to take, shall be furnished to a pauper on unstamped paper.

Stamp duties not required from paupers.

On what paper their proceedings are to be written.

And how process to be issued and served.

Second.—Whenever it shall appear to the Court before whom a pauper suit is depending, that a witness, whose evidence may be considered to be material to the issue of such suit, is unable to defray the expenses necessary to his appearing before the Court, they are empowered to direct the payment to such witness of such necessary and reasonable expenses as may be incurred in his attendance before the Court, and to charge the same in their monthly abstract.

Provision for defraying at the public charge the reasonable expenses of witnesses necessary to the suit, but unable to pay their own charges.

Third.—On the conclusion of the suit, the Court shall calculate the whole of the costs which would have been incurred by the plaintiff on account of the several stamp duties prescribed by Regulation XIII, of 1816, and other legal expenses, had he not been permitted to sue as a pauper, and shall charge the same in the decree to the party cast, or to the parties respectively, in such proportions as may be deemed equitable.

Costs how to be charged in the decree.

VIII. Whenever a Court before whom a pauper shall have instituted a suit shall by their decree declare the said suit to be vexatious or litigious, it shall be competent to that Court to adjudge that the said pauper do pay a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, and be imprisoned until such fine shall be paid, provided the time of imprisonment

Litigious paupers may be fined and imprisoned.

Provifo.

do not exceed six months, at the end of which period, or of such shorter period as the said Court may have fixed in commutation for the said fine, the pauper shall be released: Provided always, that no sum shall be received in payment of the said fine until the whole of the fees and costs of suit, which may have been decreed against the said pauper, shall have been paid.

Costs to be recovered from paupers if property is at any time discovered belonging to them.

IX. *First*.—The Courts are empowered and directed to proceed for the recovery of any costs decreed against a pauper, by attachment and sale of any property which may, at any time after the passing of their decree, be discovered to belong to the said pauper.

Forfeited security how to be recovered.

Second.—Courts are empowered to proceed for the recovery of any sums due by the securities of a pauper under the terms of the security bonds, in the same mode as they are directed to proceed in executing decrees of Court.

An appellant desirous to proceed as a pauper how to proceed.

X. *First*.—Whenever a pauper plaintiff, against whom a decree has been passed, may desire to appeal therefrom, he shall address himself to one of the vakeels of the Court, competent to admit the appeal; and the vakeel, if he be willing to undertake the conduct of the appeal, shall draw out a petition setting forth the specific grounds on which the appeal is preferred, and shall present the said petition within the period prescribed for the admission of regular appeals, together with a copy of the decree appealed from.

Under what circumstances an appellant may be admitted as pauper.

Second.—If the Court shall be of opinion that an appeal is necessary to correct any error or omission in the original decree, or is otherwise requisite for the ends of justice, they shall admit the appeal on the appellant's producing good and sufficient security for his appearance as prescribed in Section VI, and shall proceed in the investigation under the general rules of appeal; but if the appeal shall not appear to be necessary for the ends of justice, the Court shall reject the petition; and such order of rejection shall be final: Provided, however, that such order of rejection shall not bar the said plaintiff's right to appeal on fulfilling the regular conditions of appeal under the Regulations relative to payment of stamp duties and fees.

A pauper plaintiff in an original suit not required to prove poverty if admitted to appeal.

XI. Inasmuch as a pauper plaintiff in whose favour a decree may have passed, will be unable to obtain execution of the said decree pending an appeal, the Court to whom an appeal may be preferred by an original defendant, will admit the original plaintiff to defend the appeal as a pauper without further investigation.

Courts may assign vakeels to paupers.

XII. Courts are hereby empowered to assign one of their constituted vakeels to act on behalf of any person to present his original application or his petition of appeal, or to prosecute any original suit, or to conduct the prosecution or defence of any appeal under the provisions of this Regulation.

To what cases the provisions of this Regulation are applicable.

XIII. It is hereby declared, that the rules contained in this Regulation are intended to apply to regular suits and appeals only, and not to summary suits or summary appeals of any description. Neither are they intended to apply to pauper suits which may have been instituted either originally or in appeal previously to the promulgation of this Regulation; such pauper suits and appeals are to be tried and determined in conformity with the rules heretofore in force.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

"I, _____, solemnly swear, that the several allegations contained in the foregoing declaration are true, in substance and matter of fact, and that the schedule annexed contains an account of the whole of my real and personal property, and that I have not transferred, by sale, mortgage or otherwise, any property before possessed by me, for the purpose of being admitted to sue as a pauper.

"So help me God."

(B.)

"WHEREAS a suit has been instituted in the Court of _____ by _____ pauper plaintiff, against _____ defendant, and whereas I, _____ inhabitant of _____ have voluntarily become security for the appearance of the said _____ said

said plaintiff, whenever his attendance may be required, until the final decree on the suit shall have been carried into execution; I do therefore hereby engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, that the said plaintiff shall appear in person, or by an accredited agent, whenever his attendance may be required at any time, while the above suit is depending before the said Court, or before the final decree which may be passed thereupon shall be fully and completely executed; in default whereof, and in the event of my not producing the said plaintiff when called upon, I will be answerable for such sum as may be adjudged against him, and for the performance of whatever order or decree may be passed against him on the suit above-mentioned."

A. D. 1818. REGULATION.VIII.

A REGULATION prescribing the Rules under which Appeals may be preferred to The King's Most Excellent Majesty in his Privy Council, from the Decisions of the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Fort St. George:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 3d November 1818; corresponding with the 20th Arpesee of the year Bahoodauneah, 1740th year of Saliwahn; and with the 3d Mohurum, 1234 Hijeree.

THE Governor General in Council having relinquished the authority hitherto exercised by him of receiving appeals from the decrees of the Court of Sudder Adawlut of Fort St. George, it is necessary to repeal the provisions of the Regulations which regard such appeals: and it is further necessary to declare the rules, under which appeals to The King's Most Excellent Majesty in his Privy Council may be preferred from the decrees of the said Court of Sudder Adawlut: the Governor in Council has therefore enacted the following rules for that purpose, to be in force from the date of their promulgation. Preamble.

II. Sections XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV and XXXVI, Regulation V, of 1802, such part of Clause first, Section XXII, Regulation XIII, of 1816, as relates to the value of the stamp paper on which copies of proceedings in appeal to the Governor General in Council shall be prepared, and generally all rules providing for, or directly relating to, appeals from the decisions of the Sudder Adawlut at Fort St. George to the Governor General in Council, are hereby rescinded. Rescissions.

III. All persons desirous of appealing from a judgment of the Court of Sudder Adawlut to the King in Council, are required to present their petition of appeal to the said Court of Sudder Adawlut, either in person, or through one of the pleaders of that Court, within six calendar months from the date on which the judgment appealed against may have been passed. Petitions of appeal to the King in Council shall be presented to the Sudder Adawlut within six months.

IV. The Court of Sudder Adawlut may either order the judgment passed by them to be carried into execution, taking sufficient security from the party in whose favour the same may be passed, for the due performance of such order or decree, as His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall think fit to make on the appeal; or suspend the execution of their judgment during the appeal, taking the like security in the latter case from the party left in possession of the property adjudged against him: but in all cases security is to be given by appellants, to the satisfaction of the Sudder Adawlut, for the payment of all such costs as the said Court may think likely to be incurred by the appeal, as well as for the performance of such order or judgment as His Majesty, his heirs or successors, may think fit to give thereupon; and after receiving such security, the Court of Sudder Adawlut are to declare the appeal admitted, and to give notice thereof to the appellant and respondent respectively, that they may take measures, the one to prosecute, the other to defend, the cause in appeal before His Majesty in his Privy Council, according to the established mode of proceeding in similar cases. The court may either order their judgment to be carried into execution, taking security from the party in whose favour the decree may have been passed, to abide the event of the appeal—or suspend the execution, taking the like security from the party left in possession. Appellants in all cases to give security for payment of costs and for the performance of the final order or judgment on the appeal.

Appeals to be declared admitted on receiving such security, and notice to be given to the parties to prosecute and defend the same according to the established mode of proceeding.

In all cases of appeal, two copies of all proceedings to be prepared in English and transmitted under the official seal and signature of the register to the Governor in Council, to be forwarded to His Majesty in Council.

The parties also to be furnished with copies of the proceedings on application, provided they agree to pay the expense of preparing the same.

V. In all cases wherein the Sudder Adawlut may admit an appeal to the King in Council, they are to cause two exact copies to be made of all the proceedings held and judgments or orders given in the case appealed, including the whole of the evidence and documents, (translated into English, if the original documents be in any of the country languages,) and are to transmit the same as soon as prepared, under their official seal and the signature of their Register, to the Governor in Council, for the purpose of being forwarded by the first secure and separate conveyances to His Majesty in Council. The Register, to the Sudder Adawlut shall also, on the application of the appellant or respondent, furnish him or them with one or more copies of the proceedings held, and judgments or orders passed on the case appealed; provided, however, that the parties on whose application the copies hereinbefore mentioned shall be made, whether for transmission to His Majesty in Council, or for delivery to the parties themselves, shall respectively agree to defray such expense as may be incurred thereby, but not otherwise. And the Register is not to transmit the copies, when prepared, to the Governor in Council for the purpose above stated, nor to deliver to parties copies prepared for their use respectively, without the previous payment of the expense incurred thereby; the amount of which is to be carried to the credit of Government, by whom the necessary expenditure on this account will be made in the first instance.

Copies of any local Regulation under which the judgment may have been passed, and which may have been referred to, to accompany the proceedings.

VI. In case the judgment appealed from shall have been passed in pursuance of any local Regulation or Regulations enacted by the Governor in Council, or in case any such Regulation shall have been referred to in the judgments passed by any of the Courts wherein the cause appealed from may have been tried and decided, a copy of such Regulation or Regulations, or an extract therefrom, containing all that has reference to the matter at issue, shall be annexed to the several copies of the proceedings prepared in conformity to the preceding Section, whether for delivery to the parties or for transmission to His Majesty in Council.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION IX.

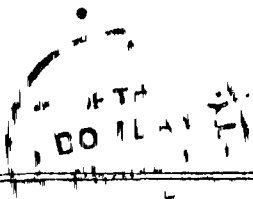
A REGULATION for rescinding such part of Section XLI, Regulation XI, of 1816, as may be construed to restrict the authority of Assistant Magistrates to the Towns in which they may be deputed to reside:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 11th December 1818; corresponding with the 28th Kaurtekye of the year Bahoodauneah, 1740th year of Salewahan; and with the 11th Suffer, 1234 Hijeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS inconvenience has arisen from the restriction which, by Section XLI, Regulation XI, 1816, is imposed on the discretion to be exercised by magistrates in delegating authority to their assistants, such authority being expressly limited to the jurisdiction of the town in which the said assistants may be deputed to reside; and whereas it has been judged expedient to remove this restriction, and to authorize magistrates to make over the whole or any part of their duty as magistrates to their assistants and to depute them to hold their offices in any part of their zillahs which may be deemed proper; the following Rules have been enacted.

Part of Section XLI, Regulation XI, of 1816, rescinded, and magistrates authorized to delegate to their assistants the whole or any part of their duty.

II. Such part of Section XLI, Regulation XI, 1816; as may be construed to restrict the authority of assistant magistrates to the towns in which they may be respectively deputed to reside, is hereby rescinded, and zillah magistrates are hereby declared to be authorized to delegate to their assistants the whole or any part of their duty as magistrates and to depute them to hold their offices in any of the districts within their several jurisdictions which may be deemed proper.



III.

REGULATIONS

Passed by the Governor in Council of *Bombay*,
in the Year 1818.—No. I to VIII.

And Rule, Ordinance and Regulation I.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for imposing a Duty on all Opium made out of the Limits of the Territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, imported or brought into any Port or Place within the Limits of the Territories dependent on the Presidency of Bombay:—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council on the 2d January 1818; corresponding with the 10th of Magseer Vud, Vickramajet or Sumbut era 1874; Salbahan 1739; and 24th of Suffer, 1233 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient, with a view to the improvement and security of the public revenue, to impose a duty on all opium not made within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, imported or brought into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the Presidency of Bombay; the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, has enacted the following rules, to be in force throughout the aforesaid territories from the period of their promulgation. Preamble.

II. All opium, excepting opium made within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, shall, on being imported or brought into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the Presidency of Bombay, be subject to a duty at the rate of twelve rupees per Surat seer. All opium, excepting that made within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, subject to a duty of twelve rupees per Surat seer.

III. The aforesaid duty shall be paid and levied under the same rules and provisions as are applicable generally to the payment and collection of the duties denominated Government Customs, on goods or merchandises imported by sea; subject, however, to the provision contained in the following Section: and any opium imported or landed in breach of the said rules and provisions shall be forfeited; two third parts to the said United Company, and one third part to the person or persons who shall seize, inform and sue for the same; and shall and may be seized as forfeited, by the collector or any of the officers of the Custom-house or Customs, to be by them conveyed and deposited in one of the said United Company's warehouses or other secure place. Mode of levying the duty above-mentioned.

IV. The proprietor or proprietors of opium imported as aforesaid may, if he or they be so disposed, instead of paying the duty due and payable thereon in the manner prescribed generally for the payment of the duties denominated Government Customs, on goods or merchandise imported by sea, deliver it at the Company's warehouses, or such other warehouse as shall be approved by the Governor in Council, and secure and lodge it therein, without payment of duty in the first instance; provided, however, that opium so warehoused shall not be removed until the duty imposed by this Regulation shall have been duly paid. Opium liable to forfeiture on breach of the rules contained in this Regulation.

Option granted to proprietors to lodge their opium in the Company's warehouse, instead of landing it at the Custom-house, and without payment of the prescribed duty in the first instance. But such opium not to be removed, until the duty shall be duly paid.

Opium lodged or secured as above-mentioned, to be cleared and taken away within twelve months, on payment of the full duty imposed by this Regulation.

On failure, the opium liable to be sold.

And the produce how to be disposed of.

Provido.

Opium liable to be destroyed.

V. The importers, proprietors or consignees of opium which shall have been lodged or secured as aforesaid, shall within twelve calendar months, to be computed from the date of the production of the manifest at the Custom-house, clear and take from out of such warehouse or places all such opium, and shall pay the full duty imposed by this Regulation; and in case any such importers, proprietors or consignees shall fail or neglect so to do, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, or such officer as may be duly empowered by him in this behalf, to cause all such opium to be publicly sold or exposed to sale; and after such sale, the produce thereof shall first be applied to the payment of the duty imposed by this Regulation; and the overplus, if any, shall be paid to the proprietor or other persons authorized to receive the same; provided, that no such opium shall be sold, unless a price can be obtained for the same, equal at least to the full amount of the duty aforesaid; but if such price cannot be obtained, then all such opium shall be effectually destroyed by and in the presence of such officer as the Governor in Council shall appoint.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION to amend Regulation VIII, A. D. 1813:—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council on the 20th May 1818; corresponding with the 15th of Vysaik Sood, Sumbut or Vikramajit era 1874; Salbahan 1740; and 14th of Rujub 1233 of the Hijree.

Preamble. WHEREAS it has been considered to be inexpedient to require from comavisdars the mochulka prescribed in Section VII, Regulation VIII, A. D. 1813, the following rules have been enacted.

Section VII, Regulation VIII, 1813, rescinded.

Comavisdars and other native revenue officers, prohibited from trade, or the receipt of presents.

II. Section VII, Regulation VIII, 1813, is hereby rescinded.

III. All comavisdars or others concerned in the collection of the revenue are to stand prohibited, from the promulgation of this Regulation, from being engaged in trade; and restricted from the receipt of any nuzzers or presents of any amount or description; and will subject themselves to dismissal from office for being hereafter engaged in any commercial transaction; and to a penalty of three times the amount, on conviction in a Court of Justice, of any nuzzer they may have received.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for modifying and defining the Powers of Magistrate, and transferring the office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah, constituting the Judges of the Zillah Courts the Criminal Judges of the Zillahs, with charge of the Police of the Sudur Stations, and for defining their Powers:—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 10th June 1818; corresponding with the 6th of Jest Sood, Sumbut or Vekramajet era, 1874; Salbahan, 1740; and 5th Shaban 1233 of the Hijree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the rules which have been enacted for the guidance of the zillah magistrates have appeared in some instances to require revision: and whereas it will contribute to the public convenience to reduce into one Regulation the rules in certain Regulations applicable to the office of zillah magistrate: and whereas it appears expedient, in order to prevent the collision of authorities, and to facilitate the administration of civil and criminal justice, to transfer the office of magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the zillah, beyond the sudur stations of the Zillah Courts; to constitute the Judges of the Courts of Udalut of the several zillahs criminal Judges of their respective zillahs, with the duties of the Police at the sudur station as heretofore; and to prescribe rules for their guidance in bringing to trial persons charged with crimes and offences; the following rules have been enacted, to have effect from the 1st August 1818 inclusive.

II. The

II. The Regulations in force relative to magistrates and their assistants, are hereby declared to be in future applicable only to cities and towns, the sudur stations of the several Zillah Courts.

Magisterial regulations now in force, only applicable to sudur stations.

III. The collectors of the several zillahs shall hold the office of zillah magistrate; previous to entering upon the execution of the duties of the office, they shall take and subscribe an oath, according to the form and mode prescribed in Section II, Regulation III, A. D. 1800.

Collectors in the several zillahs to be magistrates in their respective zillahs.

IV. The assistants to the collectors of zillahs shall be assistants to the magistrates of the zillahs, as prescribed by Sections VI, VII, and VIII, Regulation II, A. D. 1802.

Assistants to the collectors to be assistants to the magistrates.

V. The magistrate shall use a circular seal, one inch and three quarters in diameter, bearing the following inscription, in the Persian character and language, and also in the character and language of the district:

The magistrate's official seal.

“The Seal of the Magistrate of the Zillah of ———.”

The seal of each magistrate is to remain in the custody of the magistrate.

To remain in his custody.

VI. The special jurisdiction of the magistrates of the several zillahs is to extend throughout the districts included in the zillahs, in which they are respectively stationed: provided, however, that the magistrates be not considered to have any jurisdiction or authority whatever, in the city or town in which the Zillah Court is situated.

Special jurisdiction of the magistrates of the several zillahs. Exception.

VII. It shall be the duty of the magistrate to apprehend murderers, robbers, thieves, house-breakers, and disturbers of the peace, and persons charged before him with crimes or misdemeanors.

Magistrates to apprehend all persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors.

VIII. *First.*—Persons accused of treason, murder, robbery; setting fire to any house or village, house-breaking, theft, or counterfeiting of the coin, provided there shall appear sufficient ground for believing the charge, shall not be admitted to bail; but if the charge be for manslaughter, or any species of illegal homicide not involving the crime of murder, the magistrate is authorized to proceed, in the first instance, either by warrant for taking into custody, or by summons requiring bail, as he may judge proper on consideration of the circumstances of the case, and of the condition and character of the party accused.

Crimes which are not bailable.

How a magistrate is to proceed if the charge be for manslaughter, or illegal homicide not amounting to murder.

Second.—The principle of the latter part of the preceding Clause is also declared applicable to persons, appearing from the magistrate's inquiry to have been only privy or incidentally accessory to crimes of a heinous nature, without being concerned therein either as principal, or as aiding and abetting, procuring or instigating the perpetration thereof.

Principle of the foregoing section applicable to persons privy or incidentally accessory to heinous crimes.

IX. The magistrates, upon receiving any charge for any heinous crime or misdemeanor, are to be careful to ascertain from the complainant, and to record upon their proceedings, on what day of the month, in what year, and at what time of the day or night, the act complained of was committed.

Points to be attended to by magistrates in their inquiries into charges preferred to them.

X. *First.*—Upon a complaint being preferred in writing to a zillah magistrate, against any person subject to his jurisdiction, for treason, murder, robbery, house-breaking, theft, setting fire to a village, house or other building, counterfeiting the coin, or any other crime declared not to be bailable, or though not so expressly declared, involving such dangerous breach of the peace, or degree of criminality, as from the facts deposed to before the magistrate, may appear to require the immediate apprehension of the accused, and to render the admission of bail unsafe and improper, the magistrate, on the truth of the charge being deposed to by the complainant, or in the manner required by the following Sections, shall issue a warrant under his official seal and signature, specifying the crime charged, and directing the officer entrusted with the execution of it to apprehend the person accused.

How a magistrate is to proceed on a complaint being preferred to him for any of the crimes herein specified declared not bailable; or though the crime charged be of a heinous nature, but not expressly declared to be unbailable.

To issue warrant under his official seal and signature.

What the warrant is to contain.

Form of warrant for apprehension.

Second.—The warrant shall be in the Form prescribed in No. 1, of the Appendix to this Regulation, and shall be directed to any police officer.

Third.—If the magistrate shall, in any bailable case, judge it proper to authorize the officer, to whom the warrant is committed, to receive bail for appearance (with or without security for keeping the peace), it shall be so specified in the warrant,

What to be specified in warrant, when bailable, or security for keeping the peace is to be taken.

with the extent of the bail (and security) required, according to the form prescribed in No. 2, of the Appendix to this Regulation.

Form of bail bond for appearance before the magistrate.

Fourth.—The bail to be taken for appearance before the magistrate, shall be in the Form prescribed in No. 3, of the Appendix to this Regulation.

Form of security bond for keeping the peace.

Fifth.—When security may be required for keeping the peace, it shall be taken in the Form prescribed in No. 4, of the Appendix to this Regulation.

Personal attendance of complainant, under certain circumstances herein prescribed, not indispensable.

XI. The attendance and deposition of the complainant shall not be indispensable in preferring a criminal charge, when sufficient reason can be assigned for his non-attendance. If the complainant be unable to attend in person, or were not himself present at the commission of the act complained of, his written plaint presented by an authorized agent, and corroborated by the deposition on oath (or on a solemn declaration, if the rank or cast of the deponent render it improper to require an oath) of one or more persons present, or otherwise personally informed of the truth of the complaint, shall be sufficient grounds for receiving the same, and for issuing process against the party accused, unless the magistrate see reason for making the previous inquiry authorized by the following Section: but no warrant for apprehension shall be issued on a complaint, unless the truth of the charge be deposed to on oath (or under a solemn declaration), either by the complainant himself, or by some other credible person. This shall not, however, be construed to restrict a magistrate from issuing process to apprehend a person suspected of having committed a heinous crime, or for whose apprehension sufficient cause may appear upon the report of a public officer, or upon any other credible information.

Exception.

No warrant to be issued, unless the charge be sworn or deposed to under a solemn declaration, either by the complainant or some other credible persons.

Magistrate not restricted from issuing process for apprehension, upon the report of officers of police, or other credible information.

How the magistrate is to proceed if he see cause to distrust the truth of a complaint.

XII. If the magistrate see cause to distrust the truth of a complaint preferred to him, and if the immediate arrest of the party complained against appear unnecessary and objectionable, the magistrate is authorized to postpone his issuing his warrant for apprehension, and to cause a previous inquiry to be made, either by means of the local police officers, or in such other mode as he shall judge most proper for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complainant's allegations. If the result of such inquiry induce the magistrate to believe the charge well founded, and the offence committed be of the nature described in Section X. of this Regulation, he shall issue his warrant for apprehending the accused therein directed; but if the accusation appear groundless, or, though well founded, if the offence be of a bailable nature, he is empowered, in the former case, to dismiss the complaint, or in the latter case, to direct bail to be taken from the accused for appearance, in person or by vakeel, to answer the charge, as provided by the following Section.

How a magistrate is to proceed against a person charged with a bailable offence.

XIII. *First.*—Upon a complaint in writing being preferred to a zillah magistrate against a person subject to his jurisdiction, for any bailable crime or misdemeanor which may not appear to require the immediate apprehension of the accused, the magistrate, upon the party complaining making oath (or a solemn declaration, if the party be of a rank or cast which would render it improper to compel him to take an oath) to the truth of the complaint, or without such oath or declaration, if satisfactory reason be assigned by the complainant for not attending to make the same, and the truth of the charge be deposed to by some other credible person or persons, shall issue a summons under his official seal and signature, to be served by any public officer.

What the summons is to contain.

Second.—The summons in all such instances shall specify the offence with which the accused is charged, and shall, according to the circumstances of the case, contain a requisition to attend, either in person or by vakeel, to answer to the charge on or before a certain day, to be stated in the summons, according to the Form prescribed in No. 5, of the Appendix to this Regulation.

Form to be substituted when bail is required.

Third.—If it be deemed necessary to require bail, the extent of the bail is to be specified in the summons, in the Form prescribed in No. 6, of the Appendix to this Regulation.

Bail bond to correspond with that prescribed in Clause fourth of Section X.

Fourth.—The bail to be taken for appearance before the magistrate in pursuance of the above Clause, shall correspond with the Form prescribed by Clause fourth, Section X, of this Regulation.

XIV. If

XIV. If an accused person on whom a summons shall have been served, shall not attend in person, or by vakèel, and give bail (if required), according to the exigence of the summons, within the period limited by it, the magistrate shall issue a warrant under his official seal and signature, for the apprehension of the accused, and if he abscond, or conceal himself so that he cannot be found, shall proceed against him in the manner directed in the following Section.

How a magistrate is to proceed, if the accused on whom a summons may have been served, shall not attend in person, or by vakèel, and give bail if required.

XV. *First.*—The magistrate is to cause a written proclamation in the language of the district, requiring the absent party to appear to answer the charge against him within a fixed period of time, not less than one month, to be publicly read and proclaimed by beat of drum, and shall cause such proclamation to be affixed in some conspicuous part of his cutcherry, as well as on the outer door of the house in which the party may have usually dwelt, or some conspicuous place in the village in which he may have generally resided. In case the party shall not appear and deliver himself up within the period fixed by such proclamation, the magistrate, on receiving the police officer's return to this effect, is to order the attachment of any land, or other real property, held by the absentee, within his jurisdiction, in the following manner.

Magistrate to proceed against persons who may evade their process by flight or concealment.

Second.—If the absentee be a proprietor of land, or sudur farmer paying revenue to Government, the magistrate shall hold the land or farm of the absentee in attachment, and take such measures as may be necessary for the due care and management of the lands whilst under his charge, subject to the instructions of the Government; to whom he is to make an immediate report of any instances of land being attached by him under this Regulation.

Lands or other real property to be attached, on non-attendance after proclamation.

Attachment, in what manner to be made, if the absentee be a proprietor or farmer of land paying revenue to Government.

Third.—If the absentee be not a proprietor, or farmer of land paying revenue to Government, but as a dependent talookdar, under farmer, or ujat, or in any other capacity whatever, be the tenant of landed property capable of attachment, the magistrate shall attach the same, and adopt the necessary measures for the due care and management of it whilst under his charge; paying from the product any rent which may become due to the zemindar or other person entitled thereto, and deducting all necessary expenses in the account to be rendered to the absentee, whenever he may attend, and the attachment of his property be removed.

Or, if the absentee be not of the above description.

Fourth.—In all instances wherein an attachment of property may be made under the foregoing rule, the magistrate, immediately on the attendance of the party for whose appearance it was ordered, shall direct that the attachment be removed, and that a full and fair account be rendered of all receipts and disbursements during the period of attachment.

Attachment to be taken off, on attendance of the absentee, and an account rendered of receipts and disbursements.

Fifth.—Should the absentee neglect to attend for a period of six months after the lands have been ordered under attachment, the magistrate shall report the case to the Governor in Council, who will pass such order upon it and upon the future disposal of the lands, as he may judge proper.

Report to be made to the Governor in Council in case the absentee shall not attend within six months after the attachment of his lands.

XVI. *First.*—If any person amenable to the authority of the magistrate, shall resist, or cause to be resisted, any warrant, order, or other process of any magistrate, the magistrate of the zillah in which such resistance may have been made, on the same being charged on oath, shall, if practicable, cause the party to be apprehended and brought before him to answer to the charge. If the party shall abscond, or conceal himself so that he cannot be apprehended, the magistrate is to cause a written proclamation, in the language of the district, requiring the party to appear to answer the charge against him within a fixed period of time, not less than one month, to be publicly read and proclaimed by beat of drum, and to be affixed in some conspicuous part of his cutcherry, as well as on the outer door of the house in which the party may have usually dwelt, or some conspicuous place in the village in which he may have generally resided. If the party, charged as above, cannot be apprehended, and shall not, within the period fixed by proclamation, appear to answer the charge against him, or if he shall be apprehended, or shall appear in pursuance of the proclamation, and, after receiving his answer to the charge and hearing the evidence he may adduce in his defence, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he is guilty of the charge, the magistrate is to pass judgment against him in the following manner.

Magistrates how to proceed against persons resisting their processes.

Judgment is to be passed against persons convicted of such offences.

If a proprietor of land paying revenue to Government, or lakheraj land.

Second.—If the offender be a zemindar, talookdar, or other proprietor of land paying revenue to Government, or the proprietor of lands exempt from revenue, situated within the zillah in which the resistance was made, and the case shall not come under the rule provided in Clause fifth of this Section, the magistrate shall declare such lands to be forfeited to Government, and shall hold them in attachment till the receipt of orders from the Governor in Council, to be communicated in the manner hereafter directed.

If a sudur farmer, holding a farm from Government.

Third.—If the offender be a sudur farmer holding a farm from Government within the zillah in which the resistance may have been made, and the case shall not come under the rule provided in Clause fifth of this Section, the magistrate shall declare his lease cancelled, and shall proceed as above required with respect to lands declared forfeited to Government.

If the offender be not of the above descriptions.

Fourth.—If the offender be not a proprietor of land, or sudur farmer paying revenue to Government, as described in the two foregoing Clauses, the judgment against him shall declare him liable to the payment of such fine to Government, as may appear proper, upon a consideration of his rank and circumstances in life, and the offence of which he may be convicted; and the magistrate shall immediately proceed to the attachment of any property appertaining to the offender, for the recovery of the same, in the manner authorized by the Regulations for the recovery of sums of money decreed by the Civil Courts of Justice. In cases wherein the offender may have been apprehended, and may not be possessed of property adequate to the discharge of the fine adjudged against him, the magistrate, with the concurrence of the Superior Tribunal, may commute such fine to imprisonment or corporal punishment.

Magistrates may inflict punishment in certain cases of resistance, without the reference required in clause sixth.

Fifth.—In cases of resistance to the process of a magistrate, not attended with aggravating circumstances, wherein the magistrate, before whom the charge may be tried, shall judge it sufficient to inflict the punishment which he is authorized to inflict for petty offences, under Section XXX. of this Regulation, it shall not be necessary to transmit his proceedings for the consideration of the Superior Tribunal, as required by Clause sixth of this Section; but the judgment of the magistrate shall be executed, in such cases, without reference to the Superior Tribunal.

Judgments of magistrates under this Section (with the exception specified) to be reported to the superior tribunal, without whose orders such judgment not to be considered final and conclusive.

Sixth.—Provided always, that the whole of the judgments passed by the magistrates under this Section (with an exception to the judgments passed under the preceding Clause) be immediately reported, with a complete copy of their proceedings, to the Court of Superior Tribunal, and the orders of that Court be received, under the following Section, before the judgment passed by a magistrate, under this Section, be considered final and conclusive.

Superior tribunal how to proceed in cases referred to them under this Regulation.

XVII. The Superior Tribunal on the receipt of the proceedings above referred to, are to pass such order thereupon as they may think proper, on due consideration of the evidence, and all the circumstances of the case; and in all instances wherein the forfeiture of the offender's lands or lease may appear to them too severe a punishment for the offence, they are authorized to commute the same for such fine to Government as they may judge adequate, and order the attachment of the lands to be taken off on the payment thereof. The sentence of the Superior Tribunal is to be final in all cases of fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment; but in case they shall confirm the judgment of the magistrate for a forfeiture of the offender's lands or lease, they are, previously to ordering such sentence to be carried into execution, to transmit their proceedings, with those of the magistrate, to the Governor in Council, who will finally determine whether the sentence of forfeiture shall be put in force, or commuted to a fine or otherwise; and who, whenever he may order the land or lease of the offender to be forfeited to Government, will at the same time cause the necessary instructions for the future disposal of the land to be conveyed to the collector. In case the magistrate's judgment of forfeiture be set aside, either by the Superior Tribunal, or the Governor in Council, he shall, immediately on being informed thereof, and on receipt of the fine (if a fine be ordered), remove the attachment, and cause a full and fair account to be rendered of all receipts and disbursements during the period of attachment.

Magistrates not restricted from admitting to bail persons accused of resistance to criminal processes, in certain cases.

XVIII. The rules contained in Section XVI. of this Regulation, shall not restrict the magistrates from admitting to bail persons charged with resistance to a warrant, order or other process of a magistrate, in cases not attended with aggravating circumstances;

circumstances; nor in any case when the magistrate, upon receipt of the charge, or in the course of his inquiry respecting it, or after he shall have passed judgment upon it, during the reference required to be made to the Superior Tribunal, may judge proper to admit the defendant to bail. As resistance of process is not included in the specification of crimes declared not bailable, it is hereby declared, that persons apprehended on a charge of resistance of process under this or any other Regulation, and who may not be accused of any aggravating crime in addition to the resistance of process, such as is declared not bailable by Section X. of this Regulation, are to be admitted to bail, until a final decision shall have been passed upon the charge; provided the bail offered by them shall appear to the magistrate sufficient for securing the appearance of the persons so charged, during the prescribed investigation of the case.

In what cases such persons may be admitted to bail.

XIX. In cases of gang robbery, murder or other heinous crime, when the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the ordinary process prescribed for the apprehension of public offenders would be ineffectual, or when the offenders may not be known, if it appear advisable to the magistrate of the jurisdiction in which the crime may be committed, to offer a reward for the discovery and apprehension of the offender or offenders, he shall offer such reward as shall be deemed sufficient, not exceeding in any case the sum of one hundred current rupees for a surdar or leader of a gang, and twenty rupees for each of the inferior offenders that may be discovered and apprehended in consequence. In any case which may appear to the magistrate to require a larger reward, he shall report the same to the Court of Superior Tribunal, with his opinion of the reward that should be offered; and the Court of Superior Tribunal may authorize such reward as shall appear sufficient, not exceeding the sum of five hundred current rupees for a surdar or leader, and one hundred rupees for each of the inferior offenders. If these rewards appear to be in any case insufficient, the Court of Superior Tribunal shall report the same for the consideration and orders of Government.

Magistrate how to proceed, when it may appear advisable to offer a reward for the discovery and apprehension of offenders in cases of magnitude.

Discretion vested in the magistrate in such cases.

And in the court of superior tribunal.

XX. All specific rewards offered under the discretion of the magistrate, or which may have been duly sanctioned by the Court of Superior Tribunal, or the Governor in Council, under the preceding Section, shall be payable on the conviction of the offender or offenders before the Courts of Circuit. The Courts of Circuit are also hereby empowered to direct the payment of any part of the specific rewards authorized, although the persons apprehended may not be convicted of the crimes charged against them, if from proof of their notorious bad character and the whole of the evidence, there appear to be ground of presumption that the information given against the prisoners is well founded: provided further, that it shall be competent to the Courts of Circuit to withhold and prohibit the payment of the whole or any part of the specific rewards offered under the preceding Section, although the persons informed against and apprehended may be convicted, if it should appear on the trial that any improper means have been taken by the informer with a view to the conviction of the accused, or that the latter has suffered any maltreatment from the former, or from any person under his influence.

In what case a report to be made for the orders of Government.

Reward sanctioned under the preceding section, when payable.

In what cases the courts of circuit may order payment, in whole or in part, without conviction of the persons apprehended.

In what cases the courts of circuit may also withhold the payment of the rewards offered under preceding section, notwithstanding the conviction of the persons apprehended.

XXI. In cases wherein any meritorious service may have been rendered by police officers, or others, in the apprehension or discovery of public offenders, for whom no specific reward may be payable to the person or persons who have performed such meritorious service, the Courts of Circuit, on due consideration of the service rendered, the exertions made, and any expense incurred in the prosecution of it, are authorized to direct the payment of such remuneration as may be considered adequate, not exceeding the sum of one hundred rupees for a surdar, and ten rupees for an accomplice. If a larger reward be deemed proper, a report of the case shall be made to the Court of Superior Tribunal, who are authorized to direct the payment of any sum not exceeding five hundred rupees. If in any case it appear proper to grant a higher reward or compensation than five hundred rupees, the Court of Superior Tribunal shall report the same for the consideration and orders of Government.

Authority vested in the courts of circuit to direct a remuneration for meritorious service by police officers and others in the discovery or apprehension of public offenders, when no specific reward may be payable to them.

And in the court of superior tribunal.

In what case a report to be made to Government.

XXII. *First.*—Upon a prisoner being brought in the first instance before the magistrate, charged with any crime or misdemeanor, he shall inquire into the circumstances of the charge, and examine the prisoner, and also such other persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the crime or misdemeanor alleged against the prisoner, and commit their respective depositions to writing. The witnesses shall be

Prisoner to be examined, but not upon oath; and his deposition to be committed to writing.

The witnesses to the charge to be examined on oath (or solemn declaration) and their depositions to be committed to writing.

Magistrates to discharge the prisoner if there shall not appear evidence of his guilt, recording his reasons for so doing.

Magistrates to send the prosecutor, witnesses and prisoner to the criminal judge, if there shall be evidence that the crime or misdemeanor was committed.

Magistrate need go no further into examinations than may

examined upon oath (or on a solemn declaration if of a rank or cast which would render it improper to take an oath), but the prisoner shall not be required to swear to the truth of his deposition; after this inquiry, if it shall appear to the magistrate that the crime or misdemeanor charged against the prisoner was never committed, or that there is no evidence of his having been concerned in the committing of it, the magistrate shall cause him to be forthwith discharged, recording his reasons for releasing him, and submitting them to the Court of Circuit, with the calendar ordered to be prepared in Section XXXVIII. of this Regulation.

Second.—If, on the contrary, it shall appear to the magistrate that the crime or misdemeanor was actually committed, and that there is evidence of the prisoner's having been concerned in the perpetration of it, the magistrate shall send the prosecutor, the witnesses and the prisoner, with the proceedings on the case, to the Criminal Judge of the zillah. But it shall not be necessary for the magistrate to go further into the examination than to satisfy his own mind that there is ground to believe the prisoner guilty of the crime charged against him.

satisfy his mind of the prisoner's guilt.

Documents to be forwarded with the prisoner to the judge.

XXIII. Whenever the magistrate may forward a prisoner to the Criminal Judge under the preceding Section, he shall send by the police peons in charge of the prisoner a paper containing the name of the prisoner, the crime with which he is charged, and date of the charge, the date of his apprehension, and a list of the prosecutors and witnesses, and of all examinations and depositions that may have been taken either by himself or any police officers. The Judge shall immediately on the receipt of such paper, certify on the back of it whether or not the prisoner and documents have been received, and shall return it by the police peons to the magistrate, and no other communication shall be necessary.

Prisoners confessions or confirmations of former confessions of their guilt, to be attested by the number of witnesses required to render them valid. The magistrates to be careful that they are free and voluntary, and to take special care that prisoners suffer no ill treatment after apprehension to compel

XXIV. When a prisoner confesses before the magistrate the crime or misdemeanor of which he may have been accused, the magistrates are to be careful to have such confession witnessed by as many credible persons, not being servants of the Government, who may be present at the time it may be made, as is required to give it validity; but the magistrates are strictly enjoined to satisfy themselves that all confessions made by prisoners are free and voluntary. The magistrates are further required to take special care that persons, upon being apprehended, are not made to suffer corporal punishment, or otherwise ill-treated, under the pretence of compelling them to answer truly to questions that may be put to them, or under any other pretext whatever.

Magistrate not to admit any compromise in crimes of a heinous nature.

XXV. No private compromise or razeenameh shall be admitted by the magistrate in crimes of a heinous nature, such as on conviction may require exemplary punishment for the ends of public justice.

Rules respecting examinations taken before the magistrate.

XXVI. All examinations and depositions taken before the magistrate are to be written on separate papers, signed by the deponents, attested by the signature of the magistrate, and are to be taken and written in the language in which the deponents may desire to have the same recorded.

Magistrates not to receive any charges of perjury.

XXVII. The magistrates of the several zillahs shall not receive any charges of perjury which may be preferred by parties in civil suits, either against their own witnesses or against the witnesses of the adverse party, or of subornation of perjury against the adverse parties in such suits; and all individuals whose attendance is required in the Civil Courts, either as plaintiffs, defendants or witnesses, are hereby declared not to be liable to any prosecution of this description, unless they shall be committed to take their trial by the zillah Judge, under the authority vested in him by Section XIII, Regulation II, 1800.

Individuals attending in civil suits, not liable to prosecution for perjury, unless committed for trial before the judge.

Magistrates to transmit to the superior tribunal, in the month of January of each year, an abstract statement of robberies and other crimes committed in the preceding year, containing the particulars herein specified.

XXVIII. The magistrates are to transmit to the Court of Superior Tribunal and Court of Circuit, in the month of January of each year, in the Form prescribed in No. 7, of the Appendix to this Regulation, an abstract statement of the number of robberies and other crimes of a heinous nature ascertained by the police officers, or otherwise, to have been committed within their respective jurisdictions in the preceding year, the number of persons known or supposed to have been concerned in the commission of such crimes, and the number apprehended and delivered over to the Criminal Judge.

XXIX. All.

XXIX. All Europeans not British subjects shall be amenable to the authority of the Magistrates, the Criminal Judges and Court of Circuit, within whose jurisdiction they may be apprehended and brought to trial, in common with the natives of the country.

Process to be observed for apprehension and trial of Europeans not British subjects.

XXX. The magistrates are empowered to hear and determine, without reference to any authority, all complaints or prosecutions brought before them for petty offences, such as abusive language, calumny, inconsiderable assaults or affrays, and to punish the offender, when convicted, by committing him to prison in the zillah jail, or village chowra, as to them may seem proper, for a term not exceeding fifteen days, or by imposing a fine upon him; but the fine is in no case to exceed the sum of fifty current rupees, unless the offender be a zemindar, independent talookdar, or other actual proprietor of land paying an annual revenue to Government of more than ten thousand current rupees, or a proprietor of the land paying a quit revenue to Government exceeding five hundred current rupees per annum, or of lakheraj land, the annual produce of which may be above one thousand current rupees, in which cases, such offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred current rupees. The magistrate is to fix the amount of the fine under the limitations prescribed, upon a due consideration of the nature of the case and the situation and circumstances in life of the offender.

Misdemeanors which the magistrates are authorized to try.

And the punishment which they are empowered to inflict for such offences.

XXXI. The magistrates are authorized to hear and determine, without reference to any authority, all complaints or prosecutions brought before them for petty thefts, when they shall not have been attended with any aggravating circumstances, or committed by persons of notorious bad characters; and to inflict upon the offenders corporal punishment, not exceeding eighteen rattans, or commit them to prison in the zillah jail, or village chowra, as to them may seem proper, for a term no longer than one month, according as they may think proper upon a consideration of the case.

Crimes which the magistrates are also authorized to try, under the restrictions herein specified.

And the punishment which they are empowered to inflict for such crimes.

XXXII. *First.*—In cases of a prisoner, punishable by the magistrate under the two preceding Sections, being sent to the zillah jail, the magistrate shall forward, with the prisoner, a warrant in the Form prescribed in No. 8, of the Appendix to this Regulation, addressed to the keeper of the jail, who shall conform to the tenor of the warrant.

Form of warrant referred to, to be addressed by magistrates in certain cases to the keeper of the zillah jail.

Second.—The warrant shall be accompanied by a paper, addressed to the Criminal Judge, containing the name, the crime or offence, and the period of confinement to which the prisoner may have been sentenced. The Judge shall return the paper by the police officers who may come in charge of the prisoner, with an indorsement, attested by his official seal and signature, acknowledging the delivery of the prisoner.

Warrant to be accompanied by a paper addressed to the judge.

The endorsement thereon required.

XXXIII. When the complaints specified in Sections XXX. and XXXI. of this Regulation, shall appear to the magistrate to be litigious vexatious or groundless, he is authorized to punish the complainant by fine or imprisonment, under the limitations and restrictions prescribed for the punishment of the offences specified in Section XXXI.

Punishments to be inflicted on the complainants in the cases herein specified, whose complaints are proved to be litigious, vexatious, or groundless.

XXXIV. In cases of a trivial nature, such as abusive language, slight trespasses, and inconsiderable assaults or affrays, in which there may be no reason to apprehend that the party complained against will abscond, bail for appearance shall not be required in the first instance, but may, at any time during the investigation of the charge, be called for by the magistrate, if any circumstances should occur to render it necessary. The officer entrusted with the service of the summons in such cases, as well as in all other cases wherein bail may not be required, shall demand only an acknowledgment of the receipt of it, and in the absence of the party, the summons may be served on the principal person in his house or family, if such person be willing to receive the same, and to return an acknowledgment for the party. The officer serving the summons in such instances, shall be authorized, on the tender of a razeenamah expressing the plaintiff's desire to withdraw his complaint, and the defendant's acquiescence in the complaint being withdrawn, to receive such razeenamah as a sufficient return to the process committed to him; but, excepting in the trivial cases noticed in this section, no razeenamah shall be received without the special sanction of the magistrate.

In what cases bail for personal appearance shall not be required in the first instance.

But may be required at any time during the investigation.

How an officer, entrusted with the serving of a summons, is to proceed.

In what cases the officer serving the summons shall be authorized to receive a razeenamah, if acquiesced in by the defendant, as a sufficient return to the process entrusted to him.

Provided that, except in the trivial cases noticed, no razeenamah shall be received without the sanction of the magistrate.

in the trivial cases noticed, no razeenamah shall be received without the sanction of the magistrate.

Magistrates not required to make examinations in certain cases matter of record.

XXXV. The magistrates are not required, in the cases of petty offences specified in Section XXXI. of this Regulation, to make their examinations matter of record, when the punishment they may order shall not exceed two days imprisonment, or a fine of five rupees.

Magistrates to pay the customary diet money to prisoners.

XXXVI. The magistrates are to pay the customary daily subsistence money to all prisoners, from the time of their apprehension to the date of their discharge or delivery to the Criminal Judge.

No fines to be imposed by magistrates but to the use of Government; with a definite period of imprisonment, to be held as equivalent to the fines imposed.

Imprisonment not to exceed periods herein specified.

XXXVII. *First.*—No fines, except in cases specified in the second Clause of this Section, shall be imposed by a magistrate, save and except to the use of Government; and whenever a fine to the use of Government shall be imposed, the magistrate who may pass the sentence, shall, at the same time, weighing all the circumstances of the case, fix a definite period of imprisonment, to be held as equivalent to the fine; at the expiration of which, the persons convicted shall be discharged, if they have not previously paid the fine. In cases in which the magistrate shall impose fines, the imprisonment to be fixed by them, as equivalent to the fines, shall not exceed the periods specified in Sections XXX. and XXXI. of this Regulation.

Application of fine when levied in cases of injury to complainants.

Second.—In case of injury to any complainant, when the fine may have been levied, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to award the whole or any portion of such fine to the party aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury, as he may deem equitable.

Magistrates to submit two calendars to the courts of circuit. What to contain.

XXXVIII. *First.*—The magistrates shall cause to be delivered to the Court of Circuit, upon their arrival at the places of residence of the Criminal Judges of their respective zillahs, a calendar, in the Form prescribed in No. 9, of the Appendix to this Regulation, containing a list of all persons whom they may have apprehended for crimes or misdemeanors, and discharged for want of sufficient evidence; as also a calendar, in the Form prescribed in No. 10, of the Appendix to this Regulation, containing a list of all punishments which they may have ordered on petty offences or petty thefts, with the exception of those cases which are not required to be made matter of record under Section XXXV. of this Regulation.

What papers and proceedings are to accompany these calendars.

Directions to the circuit judge in certain cases.

Second.—These calendars are to be accompanied with all the original proceedings in each case; and if the Court of Circuit shall be of opinion, that any of the persons mentioned in the first calendar have been discharged, or the persons specified in the second calendar punished, upon insufficient grounds, they are to transmit to the magistrate such written orders on the case as may appear to them proper, to which he shall conform.

Courts of circuit to report instances of neglect or misconduct on the part of magistrates in the discharge of their duty.

Third.—The Courts of Circuit are to report to the Superior Tribunal, for the information and orders of Government, whenever the magistrates omit, or refuse to obey their orders; as also, whenever it shall appear to them that the magistrates have been guilty of neglect or misconduct in the discharge of their duty.

Public officers in the pay of Government, charged with the serving of process, prohibited from demanding or receiving diet money from the parties.

XXXIX. Every summons or other criminal process shall be served by a peon, or other police officer receiving wages from Government; and no diet money, or other allowance or gratuity, shall be demanded or received from the complainant or accused, whether the case be adjusted by razeenamah or otherwise; and the demand or receipt of such by any public officers, directly or indirectly, in violation of this rule, shall be punishable as a criminal offence on conviction before the Magistrate the Criminal Judge of the zillah, or Court of Circuit; the offender shall also be compellable, either by a criminal prosecution or by a civil action, to refund the amount received, besides being liable to immediate dismissal from office, under the provisions contained in the existing Regulations.

Magistrates empowered to remove police officers from one station to another, at discretion.

XL. Magistrates are hereby empowered to remove police officers from one station to another within their respective jurisdictions, without any reference to any authority.

Magistrates and their assistants amenable to the zillah court for acts done in their official capacity

XLI. The zillah magistrates and their assistants are hereby declared amenable to the Zillah Court, in the jurisdiction of which they may reside or carry on the public business committed to their charge, by a civil prosecution, for any act or acts done in their official capacity in opposition to any established Regulation.

Judges of the zillah courts to be criminal judges in their respective jurisdictions.

XLII. The Judges of the Courts of Udawlut of the several zillahs shall hold the office of Criminal Judge of the zillah under their respective jurisdictions: previous to

to entering upon the execution of the duties of the office, they shall take and subscribe an oath, according to the Form prescribed in No. 10 of the Appendix to this Regulation, before the Governor in Council, or any person whom he may commission to administer it.

XLIII. The registers to the Zillah Courts shall be senior assistants to the Criminal Judges of the zillahs.

Registers to the zillah courts to be senior assistants to the criminal judges of the zillah.

XLIV. The Criminal Judges are authorized to employ their senior assistants in the execution of such part of their prescribed duties, as from the extent of their general business, or other cause, they may be unable to give due attention to themselves; provided, that previous to any such assistant entering upon the exercise of judicial authority, he shall take and subscribe before the Judge, an oath according to the Form prescribed in No. 11 of the Appendix to this Regulation.

Assistants may, in certain cases, be employed judicially.

Proviso.

XLV. First.—The senior assistants to the Criminal Judges, who may have taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by this Regulation, are authorized to exercise the judicial power vested in the Judge by this Regulation, as far as may be necessary to enable them to perform the duties committed to them respectively by the Judges with whom they are stationed.

Senior assistants, having taken the prescribed oaths, may, in certain cases, act judicially.

Second.—The provisions of Section V, Regulation II, 1802, with the exception of what relates to the preservation of the peace in the districts, are hereby declared applicable to the Criminal Judges of the several zillahs, and their assistants.

The provisions of Section V, Regulation II, 1802, declared applicable to the criminal judges and their assistants.

XLVI. The special jurisdiction of the Criminal Judges of the several zillahs, is to extend throughout the districts included in the zillahs in which they are respectively stationed; and they shall also continue to exercise the duties of magistrate in the city or town and suburbs, the seat of the Zillah Court, and port or river which may belong thereto, under the Rules and Regulations already in force, and also such parts of this Regulation for the guidance of the zillah magistrates, as are applicable.

Special jurisdiction of the criminal judges of the several zillahs. And also to exercise, as heretofore, the duties of magistrate at the sudur station.

XLVII. First.—The Criminal Judges are hereby empowered; in all cases of conviction before them of a criminal offence committed in the zillahs, for which the penalties authorized by Sections XXX. and XXXI. of this Regulation, or if committed in the city and town, or suburbs, the seat of the Zillah Court, or port or river which may belong thereto, for which the penalties authorized by Sections VII. and VIII, Regulation III, 1800, may appear insufficient, or to which the rules referred to may not be expressly applicable, and for which a more severe punishment than six months imprisonment with thirty rattans, or a fine of two hundred rupees, may not have been especially prescribed (in which case the prisoner, if there appear grounds for it, must be brought to trial before the Court of Circuit), to pass sentence of imprisonment, not exceeding six months, with corporal punishment not exceeding thirty rattans, in cases of theft, or in other cases, with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further period of imprisonment, not exceeding six months, so that the entire period of imprisonment under the sentence of a Criminal Judge shall in no instance exceed one year.

Criminal judges empowered, in certain cases, to pass sentence of imprisonment with corporal punishment.

And fine, under the limitations herein specified.

Second.—The powers vested in the Criminal Judge by the preceding Clause, shall not be exercised by the junior assistants in the police department, in the execution of any duties committed to them under the provision of Section VI, Regulation II, 1800. In the performance of such duties, the assistants shall not exceed the powers vested in them by the Regulations heretofore in force; except that, in the case provided for by Section VII, Regulation III, 1800, whenever it may appear proper to impose the fine thereby authorized, in addition to fifteen days imprisonment, both the stated fine and imprisonment may be adjudged, with an eventual commutation of the fine, if not paid, to further confinement for a period of fifteen days, making the entire term of imprisonment, if the fine be not paid, one month of thirty days. In like manner, charges of petty thefts, provided for by Section VIII, Regulation III, 1800, if it appear just and requisite, on consideration of the circumstances of the case, to sentence the offender to one month's imprisonment in addition to the stated corporal punishment of thirty rattans, or of any part thereof, both corporal punishment and imprisonment may be adjudged accordingly. In any case referred to the assistant of a Criminal Judge, under Section VI, Regulation II, 1800, wherein the offence proved against the prisoner may appear to require a more severe punishment than he is hereby

Powers vested in the junior assistants to the criminal judges, explained.

In cases referred to a junior assistant by a criminal judge, should the powers above vested in him

authorized

not be sufficient, he shall not pass sentence, but submit his proceedings to the criminal judge for his decision.

Rules to be observed in referring cases to junior assistants by the criminal judge.

Proceedings held by junior assistants to be examined by the criminal judge.

And should he see cause, to be revised by him, and new sentence passed therein.

Criminal judges competent only to take cognizance of criminal charges brought before them by magistrates, or their police officers.

Except in cases of offences committed at the sudur station; or where an European

Prisoner to be examined, but not upon oath, and his deposition to be committed to writing.

Prosecutor and witnesses to be examined on oath, or on a solemn declaration, and their depositions to be committed to writing.

Judge to discharge the prisoner if there shall not appear to him sufficient ground for commitment, recording his reasons for so doing.

Judge to punish the prisoner, if the crime be committed, and punishable by him.

Judge to commit the prisoner, or to hold him to bail, if there shall appear to him sufficient ground for so doing.

All bail bonds and recognizances to be for specific sums; to be forfeited on non-performance of the conditions. Rule for determining the amount of such sums.

Points to be attended to by the judges in their inquiries into charges before them.

authorized to adjudge, he shall not pass any sentence, but shall submit his proceedings to the Criminal Judge; who, after holding any further proceedings he may deem necessary, will, if satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner, either pass sentence on him under Clause first of this Section and the general Regulations in force, or will commit or hold him to bail for trial before the Court of Circuit, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

Third.—Whenever a complaint or charge of a criminal nature may be referred by a Criminal Judge to his assistant, for examination, under the provisions of Section VI, Regulation II, 1800, the order of reference shall be recorded on the magistrate's proceedings, with instructions, whether to submit the proceedings held upon the examination for the Judge's decision, or whether the determination upon the charge is to be passed by the junior assistant; if it be such as he is authorized to determine under the Regulations. As far as the general duties of the Criminal Judges may admit, they are directed to examine the proceedings held by their assistants in such cases, and to pass judgment thereupon themselves; and in all instances wherein the sentence may be passed by an assistant, if the Criminal Judge, on representation made to him without unnecessary delay, shall see cause to revise the proceedings held by the assistant, and shall disapprove the judgment given by the latter, he is authorized and required to annul the same, and to pass such further sentence or order as may appear just and conformable to the Regulations.

XLVIII. The Criminal Judge of the zillah shall not receive or take cognizance of any criminal charge or information, except such as may be brought before him by a magistrate, or some police officer under his authority; save in cases of offences committed at the sudur station which is under his own immediate superintendence in respect to all matters of police: provided, however, that this restriction shall not be considered applicable to cases in which an European British subject shall be a party.

XLIX. *First.*—Upon a prisoner being brought before the Criminal Judge, he shall inquire into the circumstances of the charge, and examine the prisoner and the complainant, and also such other persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the crime or misdemeanor alleged against the prisoner, and commit their respective depositions to writing. The complainant and the witnesses shall be examined upon oath (or on a solemn declaration, if the rank or cast of the deponent render it improper to require an oath); but the prisoner shall not be required to swear to the truth of his deposition: after this inquiry, if it shall appear to the Judge that the crime or misdemeanor charged against the prisoner was never committed, or that there is no evidence of his having been concerned in the committing of it, the Judge shall cause him to be forthwith discharged; recording his reasons for releasing him, and submitting them to the Court of Circuit with the calendar ordered to be prepared in Section LXIII. of this Regulation.

Second.—If, on the contrary, it shall appear to the Judge, that the crime or misdemeanor was actually committed by the prisoner, and if it shall be punishable by the Judge under Section XLVII. of this Regulation, he shall adjudge such punishment as he may deem proper.

Third.—If the crime or misdemeanor be not punishable by the Judge, and if it shall appear that it was actually committed, and that there is evidence of the prisoner having been concerned in the perpetration of it, the Judge shall commit him to prison, or hold him to bail (according as the offence may be bailable or not), to take his trial at the next session of the Court of Circuit, and shall bind over the complainant to appear and carry on the prosecution, and the witnesses to attend and give their evidence.

Fourth.—All bail bonds for prisoners released upon bail, and the recognizances required to be taken from prosecutors and witnesses, shall be for a specific sum, the amount of which shall be determined by the Judge, upon a due consideration of the case, and the circumstances and situation in life of the parties, and shall contain a clause declaring the amount forfeited to Government, in the event of the condition of it not being performed.

L. The Criminal Judges are to be careful to ascertain from the complainant, and to record upon their proceedings, on what day of the month, in what year, and at what

what time of the day or night the act complained of was committed. When a prisoner confesses before them the crime or misdemeanor with which he may have been accused, or confirms any former confession that he may have made of his having committed such crime or misdemeanor, the Judges are to be careful, in cases referrible to the Court of Circuit, to have such confession, or confirmation of a former confession, witnessed by two creditable persons, not being servants of the Government, who may be present at the time it may be made, to give it validity; and to cause such witnesses to be in attendance at the next sessions of the Court of Circuit. All confessions made by prisoners shall be free and voluntary; and notwithstanding such confessions, the Judges are invariably to summon, and bind over to attend at the next sessions, the witnesses to the commission of the crime or misdemeanor alleged against the prisoner, that they may be examined before the Court of Circuit in the same manner as if the prisoner had denied the charge.

LI. In all cases of trial before the Court of Circuit, if the admission of bail has not been prohibited by the Regulations, and the bail tendered shall appear sufficient for securing the appearance of the party accused, he shall be admitted to bail, until sentence be passed upon the charge against him; moreover, in special instances, wherein the Court of Circuit, on report from the Criminal Judge, or on other satisfactory information before them, may deem it just and proper to admit to bail a person charged with an offence not bailable, under the general provisions contained in the Regulations, that Court is declared competent to instruct the Judge to accept sufficient bail, instead of keeping the accused in confinement, whilst the charge against him is under trial. The Court of Circuit may likewise in all bailable cases, wherein the bail required by the Judge shall appear excessive, direct the Judge to receive such bail as may be deemed sufficient to answer the purpose intended by it.

Bail, if sufficient to secure attendance, may be admitted in all cases not prohibited by the Regulations.

Courts of circuit in certain cases may direct the judge to admit to bail persons accused of offences not bailable under the Regulations.

And may direct judges, wherein excessive bail may have been required by them, to receive such bail as may be deemed sufficient.

LII. The bail to be taken under the preceding Section, as well as in all cases of persons being held to bail for trial before the Court of Circuit, shall be according to the Form prescribed in No. 12, of the Appendix to this Regulation.

Form of bail bond of persons to be tried before the court of circuit.

LIII. In all cases of a prisoner being committed or held to bail for trial before the Court of Circuit, the Criminal Judge who may order him to be so committed or held to bail, shall, immediately after passing such order, question the prisoner whether he wishes to have any witness or witnesses examined in his defence before the Court of Circuit, and in the event of his answering in the affirmative, shall cause a list of the witnesses named by the prisoner, specifying their designations and places of abode, to be taken down and recorded upon his proceedings, or, in the event of the prisoner's replying in the negative, shall cause his reply to that effect to be recorded on his proceedings, for the information of the Court of Circuit.

Prisoner to be questioned at the time of his being committed or held to bail, and his answer recorded on the judge's proceedings, with specification of any witnesses named by him.

LIV. In the event of any person, whether committed or held to bail for trial before the Court of Circuit, at any time before the session of that Court, desiring the examination of any witness or witnesses upon his trial, although the same may not have been named by him at the time of his being committed or held to bail, the Criminal Judges are to be careful to cause the attendance of such witnesses, as well as of those before named, at the time fixed for the trial of the party who may desire their examination.

Any witnesses named before the arrival of the court of circuit to be summoned to attend that court.

LV. All examinations taken before the Criminal Judge are to be written on separate papers, signed by the deponents, attested by the signature of the Judge, and arranged according to their respective dates.

Rules respecting examinations taken before the judge.

LVI. All examinations and depositions are to be taken and written in the language in which the deponents may desire to have the same recorded; and the Criminal Judges shall, in all cases of commitment, and in such cases only, accompany all papers written in the native languages, with a translation in the Persian language, which translation is to be compared with the original by the officers of the Court of Circuit.

Depositions to be taken and written in the language in which the deponents may desire. Papers to be accompanied by a Persian translation, in cases of commitment only.

LVII. The Criminal Judges, upon receiving notice from the Judges of the Court of Circuit of the time by which they expect to arrive at their respective stations, shall cause public notice of it to be given by a written publication, requiring all persons discharged upon bail, and all prosecutors and witnesses who may have been bound over to appear, to attend by the date fixed for the arrival of the Court of

Notice that the criminal judges are to give of the time by which the judges of circuit expect to arrive at their stations.

Circuit, under the penalty of forfeiting their recognizances in the event of their not attending. The Judges shall send a copy of this publication to the magistrates of the zillahs, who shall cause a copy of it to be fixed up in some public place in the principal town or village in each district in their respective zillahs.

Judges to be careful to cause the witnesses on the part of persons committed, or held to bail, to take their trial, to be in attendance by the time of the arrival of the courts of circuit.

LVIII. The Criminal Judges, previous to the arrival of the Court of Circuit at their respective stations, shall again ascertain from the persons committed or held to bail to take their trial, the names or places of abode of any witness or witnesses they may wish to have examined in their defence, and shall issue the customary process to cause such witnesses to attend at the time fixed for the trial of the persons in whose behalf they may be summoned.

Form of the calendar of the prisoners committed or held to bail to take their trial, to be submitted by the judges to the courts of circuit upon

LIX. The Criminal Judges are to have in readiness, to deliver to the Judges of the Court of Circuit upon their arrival at their respective places of residence, a calendar in the English and Persian languages, according to the Form prescribed in No. 13, of the Appendix to this Regulation.

Documents which are to accompany the calendar.

LX. The calendar is to be accompanied with the Criminal Judge's proceedings on each charge, which shall contain the following vouchers, or as many of them as, from the nature and circumstances of the case, may be requisite and procurable, with such other papers and documents as the Judge may have in his possession or deem necessary to be obtained, for the information of the Court of Circuit.

1st. An attested copy of the complaint or charge.

2d. An attested copy of the plaintiff's oath to the truth of the charge, in which is to be inserted, in cases of robbery and theft, the inventory of the money or property stolen or plundered, with the amount or computed value of it.

3d. The name or names of the person or persons apprehended.

4th. The examination of the person or persons apprehended.

5th. The further examination of the prosecutor on oath; in cases where any such examination may have been taken.

6th. A list of the witnesses summoned by the desire of the prosecutor, particularizing the names of such as may be in attendance, and those who are absent, with the cause of the non-attendance of the latter.

7th. The depositions of the witnesses who may have been in attendance.

8th. The names of the witnesses who may have been summoned at the requisition of the prisoner, specifying those who are in attendance, and such as are absent, and the cause of the non-attendance of the latter.

Further documents to be produced if required.

LXI. The following documents shall also be delivered, if required by the Judges of the Court of Circuit.

1st. The prosecutor's recognizance to appear and prosecute to the charge.

2d. The recognizances of the prosecutor's witnesses.

3d. A copy of the magistrate's warrant or summons for the apprehension or appearance of the offender.

4th. A copy of such examinations as may have been taken by the magistrate, or by any police officer under him.

Magistrates to furnish the courts of circuit with the original returns of the nazir respecting summonses to witnesses not in attendance; both nazir and person deputed to attend the court of circuit.

LXII. The list of witnesses shall further be accompanied with the original returns made to the Criminal Judge by the nazir, and person deputed on his part to serve the summons on any witness who may not be in attendance, and the nazir, and person so deputed on his part, shall be kept in attendance on the Court of Circuit to answer any interrogatories which that Court may have occasion to put to him, to the end that the Court of Circuit may be enabled to ascertain the real cause of the non-attendance of any witness, by their own inquiry, and to evince to the Court of Superior Tribunal, in cases referrible to that Court, that all due measures have been taken to ensure the attendance of the witnesses, both on the part of the prosecutor and the prisoner.

LXIII. The

LXIII. The Criminal Judges are to lay before the Court of Circuit, upon their arrival at their respective places of residence, two separate calendars : the first containing a list of all persons whom they may have discharged for want of sufficient evidence to warrant the committing them to prison, or holding them to bail to take their trial for the crime or misdemeanor charged against them; and accompanied with their reasons for having released them, as prescribed in Section XLIX. of this Regulation; the second, comprising a list of the persons whom they may have punished for crimes or misdemeanors cognizable by them; the crime or misdemeanor with which the prisoners may have been charged, and the sentence passed upon them : these calendars shall be in the Form prescribed in Nos. 9 and 10, of the Appendix to this Regulation, and are to be accompanied with all the original papers and proceedings in each case; and if the Court of Circuit shall be of opinion, that any of the persons mentioned in the first calendar have been discharged, or the persons specified in the second calendar punished, upon insufficient grounds, the Judges of those Courts are hereby authorized, whenever any case so brought before them may appear not to have been sufficiently investigated, and a further inquiry may be practicable and requisite for the ends of justice, to direct such additional inquiry to be made by the Criminal Judges; and the result to be communicated to the Judges of the Court of Circuit collectively, for their orders on the case.

Two further calendars herein specified, to be submitted by the judges to the courts of circuit.

What papers and proceedings are to accompany the calendars.

The judges of circuit are authorized, whenever any case may appear not to have been sufficiently investigated, to direct a further inquiry to be made by the judge; and the result to be communicated

to the court of circuit collectively, for their orders.

LXIV. Two or more Judges of a Court of Circuit, forming a Court at the sudur station, are hereby declared competent, on all occasions when it may appear necessary upon petitions presented to them relative to the proceedings of any Criminal Judge, or of an Assistant to a Judge within their jurisdiction, to call upon the Judge for his proceedings, or those of his Assistant, on the case; and to pass such orders thereupon as they may deem proper and consistent with the Regulations.

Two or more judges of a court of circuit, competent to call for the proceedings of a criminal judge, or his assistant, on occasion of petitions being presented to them relative to such pro-

ceedings; and to pass such orders thereupon as may be proper.

LXV. In like manner, the Court of Superior Tribunal are declared competent to call for the proceedings of any Court of Circuit, or of any Criminal Judge, or Assistant to a Judge, whenever it may appear requisite; and to pass such orders thereupon as that Court may deem just and proper.

The superior tribunal competent to call for the proceedings of the courts of circuit, and of the criminal judges, whenever requisite; and to pass such orders as may appear proper.

LXVI. If the Criminal Judge shall commit any zemindar, independent talookdar, or other actual proprietor of land, to be tried before the Court of Circuit, he is to notify the commitment to the collector of the zillah, that, if necessary, he may take measures to prevent any delay in the payment of the public revenue assessed upon the lands of the offender.

Judge to notify the commitment of proprietors of land to the collector of the zillah.

LXVII. The jail of the zillah shall be placed under the exclusive charge of the Criminal Judge of the zillah.

The zillah jail placed under charge of the judge.

LXVIII. The Criminal Judge shall visit the jail at least once in every month, and redress all well-founded complaints of ill-treatment which may be preferred to him by the prisoners against the jailor or any officer having charge of them: he is to be particularly attentive to the health and cleanliness of the prisoners, and to see that the surgeon of the station attends and administers to the sick.

Judges, how often to visit the jail, to redress all well founded complaints.

To attend to the health and cleanliness of the prisoners.

LXIX. Separate apartments in the jail shall be allotted for the following descriptions of prisoners.

Description of prisoners ordered to be confined in separate apartments.

1st. Prisoners under sentence of death.

2d. Prisoners sentenced to confinement, by a Criminal Judge, by the Court of Circuit, or the Superior Tribunal.

3d. Prisoners committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit.

4th. Prisoners sentenced to confinement by the magistrate for petty crimes or misdemeanors cognizable by him. And as the crimes proved or alleged against the second and third descriptions of prisoners must be of different degrees of atrocity, the Criminal Judges are required to separate those who have been found guilty or accused of heinous crimes, from such as have been convicted of or charged with crimes of less magnitude. They are likewise to separate the male from the female

Further descriptions of prisoners to be confined in separate apartments.

Females to be kept separate from male prisoners, in all cases.

prisoners, so as to prevent their having any communication with each other; and the rules prescribed in this Section for keeping apart the several descriptions of the former, are to be considered applicable also to the latter. The Judges are further enjoined to endeavour to prevent drunkenness, gaming, and other immoralities being practised in the jails.

Charges and the orders passed upon them by the Judge, to be recorded in English and the language of the district. Judges to pay the customary diet money to prisoners.

LXX. All complaints or charges, with the orders upon them, are to be recorded in the office of the Criminal Judge, in the English language and in that of the district in which the Court may be held.

LXXI. The Criminal Judges are to pay the customary daily subsistence money to all prisoners, from the time of their being delivered over to them, to the date of their discharge.

The judges are to pay to persons released after a confinement of six months or upwards, a sum sufficient for a month's subsistence, if they stand in need of it, but in no case to exceed five rupees.

LXXII. The Criminal Judges are to pay to all persons who may be released from jail after an imprisonment of six months or upwards, calculating from the date of their sentences, and who shall appear to be in actual need of such assistance, a sum sufficient to maintain them for one month. The sum to be so paid to each individual, is to be regulated by his situation in life, but it is in no case to exceed five current rupees, and in every instance is to be confined as much within that amount, as may be consistent with the purpose for which the allowance is granted.

Judges to pay to prosecutors and witnesses two annas per day each, if they stand in need of it, during their attendance on the court of circuit.

LXXIII. The Criminal Judges are to pay to all prosecutors and witnesses who may appear to be actually in need of such assistance, a daily allowance of two annas of a rupee each, during their attendance on the Court of Circuit, and the same allowance for as many days as, in their opinion, may be sufficient for such prosecutors and witnesses to come from and return to their respective homes.

Amount of fines imposed, how to be disposed of.

LXXIV. The provisions of Section XXXVII. of this Regulation, respecting the imposition and disposal of fines by the magistrate, are hereby declared equally applicable to the office of Criminal Judge.

Judge to transmit the quarterly reports herein specified.

LXXV. The Criminal Judges are to transmit to the register of the Superior Tribunal quarterly reports, on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July and 1st of October, drawn out according to the Forms prescribed in Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, of the Appendix to this Regulation, which shall contain the several particulars therein specified. The reports for each quarter are to be despatched from the several stations, so as to arrive at Bombay by the twentieth of the first month of the ensuing quarter.

As also further reports after each jail delivery, as herein specified.

LXXVI. The Criminal Judges are to transmit to the register to the Superior Tribunal, within twenty days after the Judges of Circuit have finished the business of the Circuit or jail delivery at their respective stations, reports, according to the Forms prescribed in Nos. 20 and 21 of the Appendix to this Regulation, which shall contain the several particulars therein specified.

Judges to submit, in the month of January, an annual report to the superior tribunal, containing the particulars herein specified.

LXXVII. The Criminal Judges are to transmit to the Superior Tribunal, in the month of January of each year, an annual report of all criminal cases depending before them, or their assistants respectively, on the 31st of the preceding month of December, according to the Form prescribed in No. 22, of the Appendix to this Regulation, which shall contain the several particulars therein specified.

Judges may call for certain documents from the zillah magistrate.

LXXVIII. The Criminal Judge may call for any documents required to be transmitted to him by the zillah magistrates under Section XXIII. of this Regulation, or by a police officer under Section XXVI, Regulation IV, of 1818, which may not be so transmitted. And it is hereby declared, that nothing in the existing Regulation is intended to prohibit a full and free communication between the Criminal Judge and the Magistrate, on all subjects connected with the discharge of their respective duties in those capacities.

The provisions of certain sections made applicable to the criminal judge.

LXXIX. Such parts of Sections II, III, and IV, of Regulation II, 1802, Section VIII, Clause seventh Section X, Sections XII, XIII, XIV, XXI and XXIII, Regulation VIII, 1812, Sections XI, XII, XIII, and XIV, Regulation IX, 1812, as refer to the magistrate, are hereby declared to be applicable to the Criminal Judge only.

Criminal judges and zillah magistrates to

LXXX. The Criminal Judges and Magistrates of the several zillahs, who have not already taken the prescribed oath of qualification to act as Justices of the Peace of their

their respective districts, are required to do so within three months from this date ; and all persons hereafter appointed to the station of Criminal Judge or Magistrate, are required to take the said oath within three months from the date of their appointment. take the prescribed oath as justices of the peace.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Form of Warrant for Apprehension.

To
 WHEREAS inhabitant of stands charged on the oath
 (or solemn declaration) of inhabitant of with the crime
 of
 You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him
 before the magistrate of the said zilla. In this fail not. Dated the day
 of A. C. corresponding with

No. 2.

Form of Warrant requiring Bail or Security.

WHEREAS inhabitant of stands charged on the oath
 (or solemn declaration) of inhabitant of with the crime
 of
 You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and to
 require bail in the sum of rupees for his appearance before the
 magistrate of the said zillah, on or before the You are further
 required to take security from the said for keeping the peace in
 the sum of rupees; if the said shall not give the bail
 and security above stated, you are directed to bring him before the magistrate of
 the said zilla: Herein fail not. Dated this day of
 A. C. corresponding with

No. 3.

Form of Bail Bond for Appearance before the Magistrate.

WHEREAS inhabitant of stands charged with
 and is required to appear before the magistrate of the zillah of
 on or before the to answer to such charge; I hereby
 bind myself to produce the said before the said magistrate, on the
 date aforesaid, and to be answerable for his appearance, until a final
 order be passed by the magistrate upon the said charge. In default whereof,
 I further bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees
 In this I will not fail. Dated this day of A. C. corresponding
 with

No. 4.

Form of Security Bond for keeping the Peace.

WHEREAS inhabitant of stands charged with
 and has been called upon to give security to keep the peace, whilst
 such charge is under investigation; I hereby declare myself security of the said
 that he shall not commit any act that can occasion a breach
 of the peace whilst the said charge is under examination. In default whereof I
 further hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees
 Dated this

No. 5.

Form of Summons.

To inhabitant of
WHEREAS a complaint has been preferred on oath (or solemn declaration) by
inhabitant of charging you with the crime
you are hereby required to appear (in person or by vakeel)
before the magistrate of the zillah of on or before the day of
to answer to the said charge. Herein fail not. Dated the
day of A. C. corresponding with

No. 6.

Form of Summons when Bail is required.

To inhabitant of
WHEREAS a complaint has been preferred on oath (or solemn declaration) by
inhabitant of charging you with
you are hereby required to appear (in person or by vakeel) before the magistrate of
the zillah of on or before the to answer to the said
charge; you are further required to give bail in rupees for your appear-
ance (in person or by vakeel) on the day aforesaid. Herein fail not. Dated the
day of A. C. corresponding with

No. 7.

ABSTRACT Statement of Robberies and other Crimes of a heinous nature ascer-
tained by the Police Officers, or otherwise, to have been committed within the
zillah of in the year of the number of Persons
known or supposed to have been concerned in the commission of such Crimes;
and of the number apprehended and delivered over to the Criminal Judge.

DESIGNATION AND NUMBER OF CRIMES.		Computed number of persons concerned.	Number apprehended and delivered over to the Criminal Judge.
1. Robbery and murder - - - - -	10	100	50
2. Robbery without murder - - - - -	20	200	100
3. Affrays and violent assaults, attended with homicide, maim- ing or wounding - - - - -	20	200	100
4. Murder - - - - -	5	20	10
5. Housebreaking - - - - -	20	40	20
6. Thefts of considerable amount, or attended with aggra- vating circumstances - - - - -	30	60	30
7. Receiving stolen goods - - - - -	20	20	20
8. Arson, when committed distinctly from other offences -	5	20	10
9. Rape - - - - -	2	2	2
10. Adultery - - - - -	4	4	4
11. Perjury - - - - -	10	10	10
12. Forgery - - - - -	5	5	5
TOTAL - - - - -	151	681	361

Note.—Remarks to be subscribed on the increase or decrease of any particular
designation of crime, or the greater or less number of persons concerned or appre-
hended, or on any other circumstance which may call for observation.

No. 8.

Form of Warrant of Commitment.

To the Keeper of the Jail at
WHEREAS *A. B.* having been convicted of (here specify the offence) was sentenced by me under this date, to be imprisoned for and during the space of _____ days from the date hereof. Now you are hereby required to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said jail ; and there safely to keep him the said *A. B.* until the expiration of the said _____ days from the date hereof; and then to release him.
Given under my hand and seal at _____ in the zillah of _____ in the year of our Lord 181

No. 9.

CALENDAR of Persons discharged by the Magistrate of the zillah of _____

No.	Names.	Offence.	Date of Apprehension.	Date of Release.	Reasons.
1	Rameah - - -	Murder - - -	1st January	10th Jan. -	Want of Evidence.
2	Venkatah - - -	Highway robbery	10th March	15th March	Charge groundless.

No. 10.

CALENDAR of Persons punished by the Magistrate of the zillah of _____

No.	Names.	Offence.	Punishment.	Date.
1	Ramah - - - - -	Assault - -	6 Rupees fine -	5th December.
2	Mootoo - - - - -	Petty Theft -	12 Rattans - -	"

No. 11.

Form of Oath to be administered to the Criminal Judges.

I, *A. B.* appointed Judge of the zillah of _____ solemnly swear, that I will to the best of my ability preserve the peace of the sudur station of the Zillah Court over which my authority extends; that I will act with impartiality and integrity, and will not exact or receive, nor knowingly allow any other person to exact or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, reward or emolument whatsoever, in the execution of, or on account of any matter relating to the duties of my office, excepting such as the orders of the Governor in Council do or may expressly authorize; and that I will perform the duties of my office according to the best of my knowledge, abilities and judgment, conformably to the Regulations that have been or may be passed by the Governor in Council. So help me God.

No. 12.

Form of Oath to be administered to the Assistants to the Criminal Judge.

I, *A. B.* Assistant to the Criminal Judge of the zillah of _____ solemnly swear, that I will to the best of my ability assist the said Criminal Judge in preserving the peace of the sudur station of the Zillah Court over which his authority extends; that I will act with impartiality and integrity, and will not exact or receive, nor knowingly allow any other person to exact or receive, directly or indirectly, any fees, emolument or reward whatever, in the execution of any matter relating to the duties of my office, excepting such as the orders of the Governor in Council do

Form of Bail Bond.

No. 14.

CALENDAR of the Prisoners committed or held to bail by the Criminal Judge
of the zillah of _____ to take their Trial before the Court of Circuit
for the Division of _____

No.	Names of the Parties.	Abstract of the Charges, and Date on which they were preferred.	Date of the apprehension of the Offenders.	Names of the Prosecutors Witnesses.	Abstract of the Examination Grounds and Date of Commitment for Trial.	Names of Prisoners held to bail.	Names of the Witnesses on the part of the Prisoners.

No. 15.

REPORT of Persons apprehended in the zillah of _____ and delivered
to the Criminal Judge in the months of January, February and March 18____

No.	Names.	Abstract of the Crime or Charge.	Date of Apprehension.	Punished; and in what manner.	Released, or if allowed a Fine.	Committed, and the Date of Commitment.	Before what Court of Circuit to be tried.

ABSTRACT:

Punished -	-	-	-	-	-	-	„
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-	„
						• Total	„

Note.—If before the close of the quarter, a greater number of persons charged with crimes may be brought before the Criminal Judges than they are able to examine and proceed with, as prescribed, previous to the expiration of it, the Judges in such cases are to insert the names of persons in that predicament, in the above Report of Persons apprehended, in an additional column, under the head of “not examined.”

No. 16.

REPORT of Casualties, and of Prisoners released in the zillah of in
the months of January, February and March 181

No.	Name.	Crime.	Removal to what Places, and when.	Natural Death, and when.	Escaped, and when.	Released, and when.

No. 17.

REPORT of Sentences of the Superior Tribunal received in the first Quarter, ending
the 31st of March 181

No.	Name.	Date of Commit- ment.	Crime.	Date of Reference.	Sentence.	Sentence when passed.	When enforced.

ABSTRACT :							
Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Imprisonment for life	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Temporary imprisonment	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Stripes	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Released	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Total						"	

No. 18.

REPORT of Prisoners under the charge of the Judge, to be tried on
the 31st March 181

No.	Names.	Crime.	Date of Commitment.	At large upon Bail.	In Jail.

ABSTRACT :							
In confinement	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
At large upon bail	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Total						"	

No 19.

REPORT of Prisoners tried, and whose Cases have been referred to the Superior Tribunal, and on whom the Sentence of that Court has not been received.

No.	Name.	Date of Commitment.	Crime.	Date of the Trial.	When referred.

ABSTRACT :					
Referred in former quarters -				-	-
Referred in the present quarter				-	-
					”
					”
				Total	”
					”

31st March
181

No. 20.

REPORT of Prisoners on whom Sentence has been passed by the Court of Circuit for the Division of in the first Session of 181 without reference to the Superior Tribunal.

No.	Name.	Date of Commitment.	Crime.	Date of the Trial.	Sentence.	Sentence when passed.	When enforced.

ABSTRACT :						
Punished with stripes				-	-	”
Imprisoned				-	-	”
Fined				-	-	”
Released				-	-	”
						”
				Total		”
						”

No. 21.

REPORT of Prisoners confined under Sentence to the of

No.	Name.	Imprisonment for Life.	Temporary Imprisonment.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence when passed.

ABSTRACT :					
Imprisonment for life -				-	-
Temporary imprisonment				-	-
					”
					”
				Total	”
					”

No. 22.

REPORT of Criminal Cases depending before the Criminal Judge of the zillah of and his Assistants, on the 31st of December 181

No.	Names of the accused.	Whether in confinement or under bail.	Crime charged.	Date of Charge.	Date of Apprehension, or first Appearance of the accused.	Explanations of considerable delay, or other Remarks.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for the establishment of a general system of Police throughout the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay :--Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 10th June 1818; corresponding with the 6th of Jest Sood, Sumbut or Vekramajet era 1874; Salbahan 1740; and 5th Shaban 1233 of the Hijree.

IT being expedient that a system of police, founded chiefly upon the ancient usages of the country, should be established throughout the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, and that the powers and authorities of the several classes of persons to be entrusted with the performance of police duties, should be defined; the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to enact the following Rules, to have effect from the 1st of August 1818 inclusive.

II. The present establishments of foudjars and tanahdars, shall from the first day of August 1818, be abolished; and the duties heretofore discharged by those persons, shall be performed by persons of the descriptions hereinafter mentioned.

1st. Heads of villages, as described in Section III. of this Regulation, aided by tulaties or village registers, burtuneyas, rowneeas, and other village watchers.

2d. Koomashdars or native collectors of districts, by whatever name designated, with the assistance of goomashtas, mehtas, and establishments of peons.

3d. Zumeendars.

4th. Umeens of police.

5th. Kotewals and their peons.

6th. Magistrates and their assistants.

7th. Criminal Judges in charge of police at the sudur stations of the Zillah Court, and their assistants.

III. First.—Heads of villages shall be heads of police of their respective villages.

Second.—In villages where there may be more than one head-man coming under the denomination of patels, puteedars, or other designation, the person who collects the revenue, and under whose authority the village servants act, shall be considered as the head of the village; no person shall act as head of the village, who does not generally reside in it; where the head of the village is not resident, the person who rents or manages the village under him shall be considered as the head of the village.

In doubtful cases, heads of villages to be selected by the collector.

Third.—Where, from the names of two or more persons being introduced into the same peeta, as heads of the village, or from any other cause, doubts may arise as to whom the office of head of the village belongs, the collector shall select one person, and give him a peeta to act as the head of the village.

Heads of villages to apprehend offenders, and to forward them to the police office in the district.

Exception.

IV. *First.*—Heads of villages are authorized and directed to apprehend all persons charged with committing crimes or offences, or breaches of the peace, and all persons accused of injuring the public buildings, roads, tanks and water channels; and, except in the trivial cases wherein they are authorized by Section IX. of this Regulation to inflict punishment, they shall forward the persons, whom they may apprehend, together with the accusers and witnesses, to the police officer of the district.

Heads of villages not to receive confessions.

Nor to detain any person in their custody longer than twenty-four hours.

Second.—Heads of villages shall not receive from any person whom they may apprehend any confession, either verbally or in writing, except in the trivial cases referred to in the preceding Clause; nor shall they on any account, except the accused person be in such a state as to render his removal improper, detain any person in their custody longer than twenty-four hours.

Heads of villages authorized to call upon the inhabitants generally for assistance.

Proviso.

V. In cases of emergency, the head of the village is authorized to call upon the inhabitants generally, to assist him in securing offenders: and all the inhabitants of the village are hereby required to co-operate with him on such occasions; provided that no person who is prohibited by the rules of his cast, or profession, from performing such service, shall be compelled so to do.

Heads of villages authorized to call on the heads of neighbouring villages for assistance.

VI. If heads of villages shall be unable with the persons at their command, and the people of their own villages, to apprehend the parties accused, they shall have authority to call on the heads of neighbouring villages for assistance: and all heads of villages are hereby required to afford the most prompt assistance, whenever they may be called upon by their neighbours so to do.

Heads of villages to communicate to each other information on subjects connected with the peace of their respective villages.

VII. Heads of villages shall reciprocally communicate any information which they may receive of offences committed, or of gangs of robbers or suspicious persons having entered or taken refuge in each other's villages; and shall co-operate in all things for the apprehension of offenders, and the general security of the country.

Heads of villages to report to the police officers of the districts, the arrival of suspicious persons in their respective villages.

VIII. Heads of villages shall report to the police officer of the district, the arrival in their villages of strangers of suspicious appearance, and all information which they may be able to collect concerning such persons.

Heads of villages authorized to inflict punishment in certain cases.

Limitation of punishment.

IX. *First.*—In cases of a trivial nature, such as abusive language, and inconsiderable assaults or affrays, heads of villages shall have authority, on a verbal examination, either to dismiss the parties, or if the offence charged shall be proved to have been committed by the persons accused of it, and shall appear deserving of punishment, to confine the offending parties in the village chowra, for a time not exceeding twelve hours; or if the offending parties shall be of any of the lower casts of the people, on whom it may not be improper to inflict so degrading a punishment, to order them to be put in the stocks, for a time not exceeding six hours.

Heads of villages to report to the police officer of the district all cases wherein they have inflicted punishment.

Second.—Heads of villages shall report to the police officer of the district, all cases in which they shall have exercised the power of punishment granted to them by the first Clause of this Section; but it shall not be necessary for them to report the cases in which they may dismiss parties.

Heads of villages, how to proceed on receiving information of stolen property.

X. *First.*—Where heads of villages may have credible information of stolen property being concealed, and there may be reason to apprehend that it will be made away with unless prompt measures be taken to secure it, they shall cause search to be made, and the property, if found, to be secured and forwarded with the offender to the police officer of the district. If the place of concealment be a dwelling-house, the search shall be made only between sun-rise and sun-set.

Heads of villages to apprehend and send to the police officer all persons found selling property suspected to be stolen.

Second.—Heads of villages shall apprehend and send to the police officer of the district all persons who may be found selling property, which there may be reasonable ground to suspect has been stolen, and of which such persons may not be able to give a satisfactory account.

Third.—Heads of villages shall also send to the police officer, along with the persons accused of selling stolen property, such persons as may be able to give an account of the circumstances of the case.

To send also to the police officer the persons acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

XI. Heads of villages shall take charge of all stray cattle, horses, sheep and other strays of which the owners may not be known, and shall report each case to the police officer of the district.

Heads of villages to take charge of all strays, and to report each case to the police officer of the district.

XII. *First.*—The head of the village, on receiving information of the discovery of the body of a person supposed to have been murdered, shall immediately proceed to the spot with the village register and two or three respectable inhabitants, in whose presence he shall examine every person who may be able to afford any information regarding the discovery of the body, and its appearance when discovered; or regarding the murder of the deceased, if the body should have been deprived of life by murder.

Heads of villages how to proceed on the discovery of dead bodies.

Second.—The head of the village, on receiving information of the discovery, shall also, without delay, send notice of it to the police officer of the district; and if the police officer shall arrive at the spot in time to inquire into the circumstances under which the body may have been discovered, the inquiry shall be conducted under his superintendence.

Heads of villages to send notice of the discovery of dead bodies to the police officer of the district.

Third.—If the police officer should not appear to conduct the inquiry, the head of the village shall cause the village register to take down in writing the evidence of the persons who may be examined, and to record any necessary particulars respecting the appearance of the body, and to frame a report of the whole proceedings. The head of the village shall attest such report with his signature, and having procured it to be attested by two or more of the inhabitants who may be present at the investigation, and by the village register, he shall forward it to the police officer of the district, with the evidence he may have taken.

Heads of villages how to proceed if the police officer should not appear to conduct the inquiry.

Fourth.—If on the proceedings of the head of the village, there shall in any case appear ground for suspecting any person or persons, who may be within his jurisdiction, of having committed the murder, the head of the village shall immediately apprehend and send such person or persons to the police officer of the district.

Heads of villages to apprehend and send to the police officer of the district any person suspected of committing the murder.

XIII. Village registers shall keep registers, according to the following Form, of persons confined by the heads of villages under Section IX. of this Regulation; and these registers shall be transmitted monthly by the heads of villages to the police officers of their respective districts, to be forwarded to the magistrate.

Registers of persons confined by heads of villages to be kept by village registers. And transmitted monthly to the police officer of the district.

REGISTER of Persons punished in the Village of _____ in the _____ month of _____ Form of Register.

No.	Name.	Offence.	Punishment.	Date.
1	Jeewan Bhokun - -	Drunken riot - - -	{ Confinement in the stocks } for six hours - - -	1st.
2	Lukhmeedas Peetanber -	Abusive language - -	12 hours confinement - -	2d.
3	Suved Hoosein Suyed Jafur	Assaulting a woman -	12 hours confinement -	3d.

XIV. Village watchers, by whatever local name distinguished, shall perform their customary police duties, under the immediate authority of the heads of their respective villages; but they shall not be called upon to make compensation for losses by theft.

Village watchers to perform police duties. Not to make compensation for losses by theft.

XV. In villages, where the office of village watcher does not exist, and where it appears that the duty cannot be discharged by any of the other village servants, village watchers shall, when necessary, be appointed by the magistrate, and shall, as far as possible, be selected from D'hers, B'heels and other casts best qualified for police duties.

Village watchers to be appointed to villages where none exist. From what classes of persons to be selected.

XVI. *First.*—The office of village watcher, wherever it may be found to exist, and wherever it may be hereafter created, under the provisions of the preceding Section, shall be hereditary.

The office of village watcher to be hereditary.

Death of village
watcher to be re-
ported to the police
officer of the district.
And the name of the
successor to the office.

Second.—Upon the death of any village watcher, the head of the village shall report the same to the police officer of his district, for the information of the magistrate; and also the name of the person who may have succeeded by inheritance to the office.

Allowances made to
village watchers ap-
pointed under Section
XV. of this Regula-
tion.

XVII. Village watchers appointed under Section XV. of this Regulation, shall be entitled to receive such allowances in land, grain or money, as Government may allot for their maintenance; and the allowances thus made, shall be hereditary in their families.

Village watchers to
be deprived of office
only by sentence of
the magistrate or a
superior authority.

XVIII. *First.*—No village watcher shall be deprived of his office, but by the sentence of the magistrate, or of a superior judicial authority; and in such case, the heir of the person so deprived of his office, shall succeed to it.

The magistrate to
appoint to the office
of village watcher on
failure of heirs.

Second.—In failure of heirs on the death or dismissal of a village watcher, the magistrate shall appoint a person to the office.

Village watchers lia-
ble to be suspended
for neglect of duty.

XIX. Village watchers shall be liable for neglect of duty to be suspended from the office by the magistrate, for a period not exceeding six months.

Village watchers to
apprehend and carry
before the head of the
village, persons found
or accused of com-
mitting offences.

XX. Village watchers shall apprehend persons whom they may discover committing any criminal act or breach of the peace, and carry them before the head of the village. They shall likewise apprehend and carry before the head of the village, all persons charged with committing offences or breaches of the peace, and shall require the prosecutor to accompany them.

Village watchers to
report suspicious per-
sons to the village re-
gister and head of the
village.

XXI. Village watchers shall report to the village register and the head of the village, all suspicious persons, either residing in or passing through the village.

Village watchers to
give information of
all that concerns the
peace and good or-
der of the village.

XXII. Village watchers shall likewise report to the village register and head of the village, all information which they may obtain connected with the peace and good order of the village; and they shall, in all things connected with their duty, obey such orders as they may receive from the heads of their respective villages.

Kotewals and their
peons to be subject
to the koomashdar
and head of the vil-
lage.

XXIII. Kotewals and their peons, wherever it may be necessary to employ them, shall be subject to the authority of the koomashdars and heads of the villages; and shall be directed by their orders, in all police duties, in furnishing supplies for travellers, and in the maintenance of the peace.

Koomashdars or na-
tive collectors of dis-
tricts to be, ex officio,
heads of the police
of their respective
districts.

XXIV. *First.*—Koomashdars or native collectors of districts, by whatever name designated, shall, ex officio, be heads of the police of their respective districts; they shall be charged with the maintenance of the peace; and they shall report to the magistrate all acts which they may do, and all material information which they may receive, connected with their police duties.

The revenue servants
to perform police as
well as revenue du-
ties.

Second.—The gomashdas, mehtas and peons, who are or may be employed under koomashdars of districts, shall perform the duties of police as well as revenue duties; and they shall be considered officers of police as well as revenue servants.

Koomashdars to affix
the village police.

XXV. *First.*—Koomashdars shall render all possible assistance to the village police, on or for the apprehension of offenders.

Koomashdars to fend
peons to markets, &c.

Second.—They shall also send peons to markets, fairs and other public meetings in their district, in order to preserve the peace.

How to proceed on
information of hei-
nous offences.

XXVI. *First.*—Upon a complaint being made to a koomashdar, of any murder, robbery, house-breaking, theft of a considerable amount or attended with aggravating circumstances, setting fire to a house or other buildings, counterfeiting the coin, or other heinous offence, he shall make such inquiries as may be necessary to ascertain whether any credit be due to the accusation; and if it shall appear to be worthy of credit, he shall immediately make every exertion to apprehend the person or persons who may be accused, or to whom suspicion may attach of having committed the offence.

What evidence to be
taken in these cases
by koomashdars.

Second.—When the accused or suspected persons shall be brought before the koomashdar, he shall take down in writing, in their presence, the depositions of the witnesses who may be present; and if in the course of the inquiry it shall appear that there are other persons who may be able to give evidence material to the case, he shall summon such persons and take their depositions.

Third.

Third.—The koomashdar shall also receive the confession of the prisoner in any case in which the prisoner may make a free and voluntary confession, and cause the same to be reduced to writing, and signed, or if the prisoner should be unable to write, marked by the prisoner in the presence of two or more respectable persons, not being servants of the Government.

Koomashdars may receive confessions of prisoners.

Fourth.—So soon as the koomashdar shall have finished the investigation, which shall be completed within forty-eight hours if possible, he shall forward his proceedings, with the prisoner and witnesses, to the Criminal Judge of the zillah, with a report in the following Form :

Koomashdars to forward their proceedings to the criminal judge.

REPORT of the Koomashdar of Prisoner charged with				respecting the		Report.
Name of Prisoner.	Crime.	Date of Charge.	Date of Apprehension.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Witnesses.	List of Depositions.
Chundeea Rohva.	Murder.	1st Jan.	5th Jan.	Abdoola Qasim.	Ameer Moohummud. Rameshwar Gunnesh.	1st, Deposition of Prisoner. 2d, of Prosecutor. 3d, of Ameer Moohummud. 4th, of Rameshwar Gunnesh.

Date Signature of the Koomashdar.

Note.—If a delay of more than forty-eight hours should occur, an explanation of the cause of such delay is to be stated at the bottom of the report.

Fifth.—The Criminal Judge shall, immediately on the receipt of such paper, certify on the back of it whether or not the prisoner and documents have been received, and shall return it by the police peon to the koomashdar, and no other communication shall be necessary.

The Judge to certify on the back of the paper, the receipt of the prisoner and documents.

XXVII. If a prisoner should, in his confession made before a koomashdar, criminate another person, the koomashdar shall secure such person ; and provided the accusation be corroborated by any persons who may appear or be brought by summons before the koomashdar, he shall forward such accused person to the criminal Judge, together with the witnesses and his proceedings in the case, as is directed in the preceding Section.

Koomashdar how to proceed if a prisoner in his confession criminate another person.

XXVIII. Upon the arrival of persons charged with any heinous offence, who may have been apprehended and forwarded to the koomashdar by heads of villages, the koomashdar shall proceed as directed in the two foregoing Sections.

How the Koomashdar is to proceed, on persons charged with heinous offences being sent to him by heads of villages.

XXIX. Any officer of police, or other person maltreating a prisoner or witnesses, for the purpose of obtaining information or confession, shall be subject to punishment by the magistrate, according to the nature of the case ; and should the offence be of an aggravated nature, the party offending shall be forwarded to the Criminal Judge, to be punished by him, or committed for trial before the Court of Circuit.

Officers of police or others, maltreating a prisoner or witness, how punishable.

XXX. In cases of bailable offence or misdemeanor, which shall not appear to require the immediate apprehension of the party accused, the koomashdar shall summon him in writing, and take his declaration, and if necessary, the depositions of any witnesses to the truth of the charge ; he shall then take security for the appearance of the party accused, together with the accuser and witnesses, on a stated day, before the magistrate ; to whom he shall immediately report the case and transmit the depositions.

Koomashdars how to proceed in certain bailable cases.

XXXI. *First.*—In trivial offences bail shall not be required, unless there is reason to believe that the party accused means to abscond.

Bail not to be required in trivial cases. Exception.

Second.—If the charge in such cases shall appear groundless, or if the parties shall agree, in writing, the plaintiff to withdraw, and the defendant to permit the withdrawing of the complaint, the writing being attested by two creditable witnesses, the koomashdar shall dismiss the complaint, without making any report thereof to the magistrate.

Koomashdar to dismiss trivial complaints in certain cases.

XXXII.

Koomashdar how to proceed on complaint of offences specified in Section IX.

XXXII. *First.*—Where complaints of offences of a trivial nature, such as are specified in Section IX. of this Regulation, may be preferred to a koomashdar in the first instance, he shall inquire into the same, and if the offence be proved, he shall have authority to punish the offender, by imposing on him a fine not exceeding one rupee, or by confining him in the chowra for a time not exceeding twenty-four hours, or if he shall be of any of the lower casts of the people, by putting him in the stocks for a time not exceeding six hours.

To forward monthly registers of punishments to the magistrate.

Second.—The koomashdar shall keep registers of punishment according to the Form prescribed in Section XIII. of this Regulation, to be forwarded monthly to the magistrate.

Koomashdars to communicate to each other, information on subjects connected with the peace of their respective districts.

XXXIII. Koomashdars of districts shall reciprocally communicate any information which they may receive of offences committed, or of gangs of robbers, or of suspicious persons having entered or taken refuge in each other's districts, and shall co-operate in all things for the apprehension of offenders, and the general security of the country.

Police officers to pursue offenders into any district or zillah.

XXXIV. *First.*—Koomashdars and the officers acting under them shall have authority to pursue offenders into whatever district or zillah they may fly, and to require the officers of police in such district or zillah, and if necessary, the inhabitants in general, to assist them in securing the offenders; and such police officers and inhabitants shall immediately afford the required assistance. Koomashdars and other police officers apprehending persons within a different zillah from that to which they belong, on a warrant from a magistrate, or in consequence of a pursuit on a hue and cry raised against such persons, shall bring them before the magistrate of the zillah in which they may be apprehended, and report the cause of the seizure of such persons. If such persons shall be apprehended under a warrant issued by the magistrate of another zillah, and the magistrate of the zillah in which they may be apprehended shall be satisfied of the identity of such persons with those intended by the warrant, he shall affix his signature to such warrant, which shall be a sufficient authority for the police officers to convey the offenders from the zillah in which they may be apprehended, to the magistrate in whose jurisdiction the offence may have been committed; but if the persons apprehended and brought before such magistrate shall appear not to be those intended by the warrant, he shall forthwith cause them to be released.

Magistrate how to proceed on the offences being brought before him on a warrant.

Second.—If the parties shall be apprehended without a warrant or information given to the police officers, or on hue and cry, the magistrate within whose jurisdiction they may be apprehended, shall investigate the case, and if he shall be satisfied that there is sufficient cause for bringing the parties before the magistrate in whose jurisdiction it may be alleged that they have committed offences, he shall forward them, with a letter, to such magistrate; but if the magistrate shall be satisfied, that the alleged offence or offences have not been committed, or that there is no ground to suspect the persons apprehended to have been concerned in committing such offence or offences, he shall forthwith cause them to be discharged.

Magistrate how to proceed on offenders being brought before him without a warrant.

Koomashdars, in all possible cases, to proceed to the spot where a murdered body may be found.

XXXV. The koomashdar in all cases of murder within his district, shall himself, if possible, proceed to the spot, examine the body, the place where it was first found, and all other circumstances that may be likely to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime.

Koomashdars how to proceed on receiving information of stolen property.

XXXVI. Where koomashdars may have credible information of stolen property being concealed, and there may be reason to apprehend that it will be made away with, unless prompt measures be taken to secure it, they shall cause search to be made, and the property, if found, to be secured and forwarded with the offender to the magistrate. If the place of concealment be a dwelling-house, the search shall be made only between sun-rise and sun-set.

When there may be no koomashdar, the magistrate empowered to entrust the same authority to other revenue servants.

XXXVII. In districts where, from the land rent being paid directly to the collector, there may be no koomashdars, the magistrates shall grant to the most respectable native revenue servant employed in the collection of the customs, or other dues of Government, the same police authority as is vested in koomashdars. But in the ancient zemindaries, whose revenues have always been under the exclusive management of the zemindars themselves, the magistrate shall not establish any police officer, except in such places as foudjars may have already been established, without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council.

No police officer to be established in certain zemindaries without the sanction of Government.
Exception.

XXXVIII.

XXXVIII. Magistrates are authorized to grant, upon their own responsibility, to zemindars who may be desirous of acting as heads of police, and whom they may consider to be qualified for the office, sunnuds to act as such within the limits of their respective zemindaries only. The magistrate shall prescribe to the zemindars in their commissions, the whole or such part of the duties and authority vested by this Regulation in koomashdars, as they may deem proper.

Magistrates in certain cases to vest zemindars with police authority.

XXXIX. In large towns where it may be found that the police duties cannot be conducted by the head inhabitant, the magistrate shall appoint a person to act as umeen of police, either immediately under his own orders, or under the koomashdars of the district; and either with the police powers vested in heads of villages, or with those vested in koomashdars by this Regulation, as may appear expedient.

Umeens of police to be appointed in large towns.

XL. In towns where, from the resort of Europeans, the employment of a native as umeen of police, may be found insufficient, an assistant magistrate shall be stationed, and shall within his jurisdiction have the same police authority as is granted to the magistrate by this Regulation, or such part of it as may be deemed expedient by the magistrate.

Assistant collectors to be charged with police duties in certain towns.

XLI. No police officer shall entertain complaints of petty offences, unless such complaints shall be preferred within three months from the date of the act complained of. It shall be at the option of the parties, however, to prefer complaints of such petty offences to the magistrate, at any time; and if the delay shall be shown to have been unavoidable, the magistrate shall have authority to receive and investigate such complaints.

Limitation of time for the admission by police officers of petty complaints. Such complaints may be received by the magistrate at all times.

XLII. All persons are authorized and directed to secure strangers or suspicious persons, who may be found offering property for sale or in pawn, at a price evidently below its real value, or removing property under suspicious circumstances at an unseasonable hour of the night, and to bring them, with the least possible delay, before the police officer of the jurisdiction in which the offence may be committed.

Persons tendering property for sale, or pawn, under suspicious circumstances, to be arrested.

XLIII. *First.*—For extortion, oppression or other abuse of authority, koomashdars, zemindars, umeens of police, heads of villages and all police officers, may be prosecuted by the injured party, either criminally before the magistrate, or for damages in the Zillah Court; provided the charge or complaint shall be preferred within three months from the date of the act complained of.

Police officers liable to prosecution for abuse of authority.

Proviso.

Second.—If the charge shall be preferred to the magistrate, and proved by sufficient evidence to his satisfaction, he is hereby empowered to punish the offender, by fine not exceeding fifty (50) rupees, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Magistrate empowered to punish police officers for abuse of authority.

XLIV. Persons preferring complaints or charges, under the preceding Section, which shall on investigation prove to be false, frivolous or vexatious, shall be punishable by fine not exceeding fifty (50) rupees, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, to be adjudged by the Court by which the complaint or charge may have been tried.

Punishment for vexatious prosecution for abuse of authority.

XLV. Koomashdars and other police officers acting under them, shall not take cognizance of cases of adultery or fornication.

Police officers not to take cognizance of cases of fornication and adultery.

XLVI. The magistrates shall be charged with the maintenance of the peace within their respective zillahs; provided, however, they shall have no jurisdiction within the city or town and suburbs, the seat of the Zillah Court, or port or river belonging thereto: and whenever their establishments may be insufficient to resist banditti or other disturbers of the public peace, they shall apply for assistance to the nearest military station, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations in force.

Magistrates charged with the maintenance of the peace of their district.

Exception.

XLVII. The police establishment which may be transferred to the collectors' as magistrates, shall not be considered as distinct from the revenue establishments, but shall be equally employed in police and revenue duties, as occasions may require.

Police peons to be considered revenue servants as well as officers of police.

XLVIII. The magistrates shall require all manufacturers of fire-arms and offensive weapons, to take out licenses from their offices within a certain day, of which due notice shall be given; and any person who shall be found after that period manufacturing such weapons without license, shall be liable to be punished by the magistrate.

Manufacturers of fire arms to take out licenses from the magistrates.

magistrate, by a fine not exceeding fifty rupees. But nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture of arms, or the inhabitants from keeping them for their defence.

Magistrates to communicate to each other information on subjects connected with the peace of their zillahs.

XLIX. Magistrates shall reciprocally communicate any information which they may receive of offences committed, or of gangs of robbers, or of suspicious persons having entered or taken refuge in each other's districts; and shall co-operate in all things for the apprehension of offenders, and the general security of the country.

Magistrate and officers under him, to prevent forcible occupation and seizure of lands or crops.

L. *First.*—The magistrate, and under his orders the koomashdars and heads of villages, shall have authority to prevent the forcible occupation or seizure of lands or crops.

On riotous assemblages about ploughing lands not in the occupation of any one to determine who shall plough them till the dispute be settled.

Second.—When riotous assemblages are formed in consequence of disputes respecting the right of ploughing any waste or uncultivated lands, which may not be in the possession or occupation of any person, the magistrate, and under his orders the koomashdars and heads of villages, shall have authority to determine who shall plough them for the present, in order that cultivation may not be impeded by the land being kept uncultivated, while the trial, which the parties may seek, is depending; but in all the cases specified in this Section, the parties shall be at liberty to seek redress from any competent jurisdiction.

The same provisions applicable to the forcible occupation or diversion of water for cultivation.

Third.—The provisions of the two preceding Clauses shall be considered as equally applicable to the forcible occupation or diversion of water for cultivation.

Strays, how to be disposed of.

LI. The strays referred to in Section XI. of this Regulation, of which the owner cannot be found, shall, after the expiration of three months, be sold by public auction, by order of the magistrate; and if, within six months more, no person shall appear to claim the proceeds, the amount thereof, after deducting the expenses incurred, shall be carried to the credit of Government.

Magistrates to determine the rate of hire to be paid by travellers to palankeen bearers, &c.

LII. Magistrates are authorized to determine the rates of hire to be paid, in their respective districts, by travellers to palankeen bearers, coolies and boatmen, and for draught and carriage cattle; and the rates so determined shall be made public by a table authenticated by the signature of the magistrate, copies of which shall be kept by the police officers at the several stations in the district, for reference: provided, however, that the resident inhabitants, in their ordinary transactions, shall not be bound to abide by the rates specified in the table authenticated as aforesaid.

Proviso.

Magistrates may receive complaints of frauds committed in using false weights and measures.

LIII. Magistrates shall have authority to receive complaints regarding frauds committed in using false weights and measures; and in such cases shall proceed as directed in Section XXX, Regulation III, A. D. 1818.

Criminal judges charged with the maintenance of the peace at the sudur station.

LIV. The Criminal Judges shall be charged with the maintenance of the peace in the city or towns and suburbs in which the Zillah Court may be situated, as well as in the port and river which may belong thereto, under the Rules and Regulations already in force for the guidance of magistrates, as well as such parts of this Regulation as may be applicable to them.

Criminal judges and zillah magistrates to communicate to each other information on subjects connected with the peace of their jurisdiction.

LV. Criminal Judges and zillah Magistrates shall reciprocally communicate any information which they may receive of offences, gangs of robbers or suspicious persons having entered or taken refuge within each other's jurisdiction; and shall co-operate in all things for the apprehension of offenders, and the general security of the country.

Claims on villages on account of stolen property, if denied, are to be sued for in the civil courts.

LVI. In all cases where the custom of the country warrants a claim for the restoration of stolen property, or its value, from a village, into the boundaries of which the footsteps of thieves may have been traced through the means of pugees, or in any other case, the claimants, in case of restitution being denied by the village, shall be at liberty to institute their suit for the recovery of the amount in the Civil Courts of Judicature.

Koomashdars, &c to receive ten per cent. on all stolen property recovered through their means.

LVII. Koomashdars and umeens of police shall, in addition to their salaries, be entitled to receive from the owners, ten per cent. on the value of all stolen property recovered through their exertions.

LVIII. No

LVIII. No order shall be issued to any police officer, excepting by the magistrate of the zillah, or his assistants.

No order to be issued to any police officer except by the magistrate or his assistants.

LIX. The Magistrates and Criminal Judges shall correspond direct with Government in matters of police, whenever they may deem it necessary.

Magistrates and criminal judges to correspond direct with Government, when necessary.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for receiving and transmitting Appeals from the Courts of Sudder Adawlut to His Most Excellent Majesty and His Most honourable Privy Council:—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, on the 2d September 1818; corresponding with the 2d Bhadrapud Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet era 1874; Salbahan 1740; and the 30th Shaval 1233 Hijeree.

WHEREAS in the year of our Lord 1812, Regulation IV. was passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, intituled, “A Regulation respecting appeals from the Court of Sudder Adawlut to His Most Excellent Majesty and His Most honourable Privy Council:” and whereas in the year 1813, Regulation II, was passed, whereby the said Regulation IV, 1812, and Sections XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXVI, of Regulation VII, 1812, were providently rescinded: and whereas it is necessary to establish Rules for regulating appeals from the Court of Sudder Adawlut of Bombay to His Majesty in Council, the following Rules are hereby established.

Preamble.

II. All persons desirous of appealing from a judgment of the Court of Sudder Adawlut to the King in Council, are required to present their petition of appeal to that Court within six calendar months from the date on which the judgment appealed against may have been passed; under which provision the Court of Sudder Adawlut are to admit the appeal, and proceed upon it as directed in the following Section of this Regulation, under the several restrictions therein prescribed.

Petitions of appeals against decision of the Sudder Adawlut to the King in Council to be presented within six months from the date of the judgment appealed against.

III. In all cases wherein the Sudder Adawlut may admit an appeal to the King in Council, they are to cause two exact copies to be made of all the proceedings held, and judgments or orders given in the case appealed, including the whole of the evidence and documents (translated into English, if the original documents be in any of the country languages), and are to transmit the same, as soon as prepared, under their official seal and the signature of their register, to the Governor in Council, for the purpose of being forwarded by the first secure and separate conveyances to His Majesty in Council. The Register to the Sudder Adawlut shall also, on the application of the appellant or respondent, furnish him or them with one or more copies of the proceedings held, and judgments or orders passed in the case appealed; provided they respectively agree to defray such expense as may be incurred thereby, but not otherwise; and the Register is not to deliver such copies when prepared without the previous payment of such expense; the amount of which is to be carried to the credit of Government, by whom the necessary expenditure on that account will be made in the first instance.

The Sudder Adawlut on admitting appeals to cause two complete copies to be prepared of all the proceedings in the case for transmission to the King in council through Government.

The register to furnish the parties with copies of the proceedings applied for, on their paying the expense incurred thereby.

IV. In case the judgment appealed from shall have been passed in pursuance of any local Regulation or Regulations enacted by the Governor in Council; or in case any such Regulation shall have been referred to in the judgments passed by any of the Courts, wherein the cause appealed from may have been tried and decided; a copy of such Regulation or Regulations, or an extract therefrom, containing all that has reference to the matter at issue, shall be annexed to the several copies of the proceedings prepared in conformity to the preceding Section, whether for delivery to the parties, or for transmission to His Majesty in Council.

Copies or extracts of local Regulations referred to in the case to be annexed to the copies of the proceedings.

V. In cases of appeal to His Majesty in Council, the Court of Sudder Adawlut may either order the judgment passed by them to be carried into execution, taking sufficient security from the party in whose favour the same may be passed, for the due performance of such order or decree as His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall think fit to make on the appeal; or suspend the execution of their judgment during the appeal, taking the like security in the latter case from the party left in possession

The Sudder Adawlut may order their decree to be executed, taking security from the party in whose favour it is passed to abide by the appeal Or suspend execution during the appeal

taking security from the party in possession of the contested property.

Appellants to give security for costs.

The Sudder Adawlut to admit the appeal on receiving the prescribed securities.

possession of the property adjudged against him; but in all cases security is to be given by appellants, to the satisfaction of the Sudder Adawlut, for the payment of all such costs as the said Court may think likely to be incurred by the appeal, as well as for the performance of such order or judgment as His Majesty, his heirs or successors, may think fit to give thereupon; and after receiving such security, the Court of Sudder Adawlut are to declare the appeal admitted, and to give notice thereof to the appellant and respondent respectively, that they may take measures, the one to prosecute, the other to defend the cause in appeal before His Majesty in Privy Council, according to the established mode of proceeding in similar cases.

Nothing in this Regulation to bar the exercise of His Majesty's pleasure in rejecting or admitting such appeals as he may think proper.

VI. Provided always, that nothing in this Regulation is to be understood to bar the full and unqualified exercise of His Majesty's pleasure upon all appeals to him from the decisions of the Sudder Adawlut, either in rejecting any he may consider inadmissible, or in receiving any he may judge admissible, notwithstanding the provisions made in the Regulation which has reference to the local jurisdiction only, and particularly to that of the Sudder Adawlut, as a necessary rule for their guidance, subject in the whole of its provisions to the ultimate determination of His Majesty in Council.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for carrying on the Trade between the British Possessions in India and the Countries and States in amity with His Majesty:—Passed by the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, this 31st day of December 1817.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 37th year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for regulating the trade to be carried on with the British possessions in India by the ships of nations in amity with His Majesty," it was enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act, and during the continuance of the exclusive trade of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and during the term for which the possessions of the British territories in India is secured to the said United Company, it should be lawful for the ships and vessels of countries and states in amity with His Majesty, to import into and export from the British possessions in India, such goods and commodities as they should be permitted to import into and export from the said possessions by the Directors of the said Company; who were thereby directed to frame such Regulations for carrying on the trade to and from the said possessions, and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty, as should seem to them most conducive to the interest and prosperity of the said British possessions in India, and of the British empire; and that no ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of states or countries in amity with His Majesty, should be liable to seizure, confiscation, or forfeiture or other penalty, for exporting from or importing into the said British possessions in India, any goods or commodities, the importation or exportation of which should respectively be permitted by the said Regulations, any thing in a certain Act of the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, therein recited, to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that it should not be lawful for the Directors of the said United Company to frame any Regulations for the conduct of the said trade, which should be inconsistent with any treaty or treaties which should have been or might be entered into by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and any country or state at amity with His Majesty, or which might be inconsistent with any Act or Acts of Parliament which had been passed for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the said British territories in India: and whereas by another Act, passed in the 53d year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter," all the enactments, provisions, matters and things contained in any act or Acts whatsoever which was limited, or might be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the 33d year of His present Majesty therein recited, so far

as the same, or any of them, were in force and not repealed by or repugnant to the said Act of the 53d year of His said present Majesty, should continue and be in force during the further term thereby granted to the said Company; subject to such alterations therein as might be made by any of the enactments, provisions, matters and things in that Act contained—

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in virtue of the powers granted to them by the aforesaid Acts, have framed the following Regulation for carrying on the trade to and from the British possessions in India, and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty.

II. Foreign European ships, belonging to any nation having a settlement of its own in the East Indies, and being in amity with His Majesty, may freely enter the British seaports and harbours in that country, whether they come directly from their own country or from any of the ports and places in the East Indies; they shall be hospitably received, and shall have liberty of trade there in imports and exports conformably to the Regulations established in such places: provided, that it shall not be lawful for the said ships, in time of war between the British Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military or naval stores, saltpetre or grain. The said ships may also be cleared out for any port or place in the East Indies; but if cleared out for Europe, shall be cleared out direct for the country in Europe to which such ships respectively belong.

Rules under which ships belonging to foreign European nations having a settlement of their own in India, and being in amity with His Majesty, are allowed to trade with the British ports in India.

III. *First.*—Foreign European ships belonging to countries having no establishment in the East Indies, may (when those countries and states respectively are in amity with His Majesty) freely enter the ports of the principal British settlements in the East Indies, viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales Island, only. They shall be hospitably received there, and have free liberty to trade in imports and exports, conformably to the Regulations of the place: provided, that it shall not be lawful for the said ships, in time of war between the British Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military or naval stores, saltpetre or grain: and provided also, that the said ships proceed from their own ports direct to the said principal British settlements, without touching at any port or place whatever in the voyage out, except from necessity, and merely to procure refreshments or repairs, in case of distress or accidents in the course of such voyage; the burthen of the proof of which necessity to rest on the parties.

Also in respect to ships of foreign European nations having no establishment in the East Indies.

Second.—The vessels of the said European powers last aforesaid, shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories, to any port or place except to some port or place in their own countries respectively, where the same shall be unladen. The said ships shall not be cleared out to carry on the coasting or country trade in India; but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one principal British port of discharge to another principal British port, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade.

Third.—The said vessels shall not be allowed to proceed, either with or without return cargo, from the said British territories to the settlements or factories of any foreign European nation in India, or to the territory of any Asiatic potentate or power, except from the like necessity as is before described, of which the proof shall rest with them. Nor shall the said vessels be allowed to enter the river in that part of the British territory situated in Bengal, for any other purpose than that of proceeding to the port of Calcutta, for trade, refreshment or repairs.

Fourth.—In clearing out for their respective countries, the clearance shall be a direct one to the country to which the vessel belongs, and to no other whatever.

IV. The trade between the British possessions in India and the United States of America shall be regulated by the convention of commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London the 3d July 1815.

The trade between the British possessions and the United States of America to be regulated by the convention of commerce dated the 3d July 1815.

regulated by the convention of commerce dated

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VII.

A REGULATION for increasing the Tax called Market Fees, levied on Shops and Stalls within the town and island of Bombay, beating the Battakee, and using or employing country Musick within the same;—and for levying a Tax on the erection of wedding Sheds, or other places of temporary Amusement, in any of the Streets or Roads of the said Town and Island :—Made with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and passed by the Governor in Council on the 16th of September 1818; corresponding with the 2d Bhadrapud Sood Sumbut or Vekramajet era 1874, Salbahan 1740; and 14th Zilkaad 1233 Hijeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been found necessary for the support of the funds for defraying the expenses of the police establishment for the town and island of Bombay, and for the improvement of roads, drains, markets and other public works of the said town and island, to revise and augment the tax commonly called market fees on shops, stalls, the battakee and country music; and to levy a tax on the erection of wedding sheds, or other places of temporary amusement, on any of the streets or roads of the said town or island: the following Regulation has been passed accordingly by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.

The collector of Bombay to make and collect a quarterly assessment on all shops and stalls within the island, according to specified rates.

The magistrates of police to grant licenses for the erection of wedding sheds or other places of temporary amusement.

The ground so occupied to be measured by the engineer officer attached to the court of petty sessions, who is to furnish a certificate of measurement to the party licensed and to the collector.

Rates of assessment to be levied by the collector.

Persons inclosing any part of the public streets without a license, liable to a penalty.

Persons exceeding the limits marked out by the engineer officer, to be surcharged for the same.

The police magistrates to grant licenses for country music.

II. The collector of Bombay shall make a quarterly assessment on each and every shop and stall within the town and island of Bombay, and shall collect the same quarterly, at the rates enuiprated in Schedules A. and B. annexed to this Regulation.

III. All persons desirous of erecting wedding sheds or other places of temporary amusement, in the public streets or roads, shall apply for license to erect the same, to either of the magistrates of police, who are hereby authorized and required to grant such license, unless they see good cause for refusing the same, and to direct the engineer officer attached to the Court of Petty Sessions to measure off and mark out the space of ground required, or so much of the same as they, or either of them, may think proper; and on the said space of ground being so marked out and measured, the said engineer officer is hereby required to deliver a certificate of the space so marked out and measured, to the party obtaining the said license, and a duplicate of the same to the collector of Bombay. And the said collector is hereby authorized and required to make an assessment upon each and every person inclosing such space so marked out as aforesaid, at the rate of five rupees a night for every space not exceeding ten square yards so taken in and inclosed; and for every such space exceeding ten square yards, at the rate of one rupee a night for every square yard so inclosed.

IV. Any person presuming to inclose any part of the public streets or roads, for the purpose of erecting a wedding shed or other place of temporary amusement, without having previously obtained such license as aforesaid from one of the magistrates of police, and such certificate as aforesaid from the said engineer officer, shall be liable to the penalty of five rupees a night for every square yard so inclosed; and any person taking in or inclosing a greater space of ground than what was marked out and measured off by the said engineer officer, and included in such certificate as aforesaid, shall be surcharged for the same at the rate of five rupees a night for every square yard so inclosed which shall not have been so marked out and measured and included in such certificate.

V. All persons desirous to use or employ country music in the celebration of any wedding, or other ceremony or entertainment, shall apply for a license in writing to use or employ the same, to either of the magistrates of police, who are hereby authorized and required to grant such license, unless they see good reason for refusing the same: such license to contain the number of days for which it may be granted. And all persons

persons using or employing such music, shall be assessed at the rate of one rupee a day for the same; and any person using or employing such music without a license, or for any period exceeding the number of days for which such license may be granted, shall be liable to a fine of five rupees a day for every day that such music shall be used or employed without a license.

Nature of this licence and rate of assessment
Persons employing country music without a licence, liable to a fine.

VI. All persons desirous of giving public notice by beat of battakee of the sale of any house, building, land or other immoveable property, or of the sale of any goods or chattels, or of publicly offering a reward, or giving any other kind of lawful public notice by the same, shall apply to either of the magistrates of police to authorize the publishing such notice by beat of battakee; and on obtaining such permission shall pay to the collector the following fees for every such notice respectively, previously to the same being so given.

All notices by beat of battakee to be previously sanctioned by the magistrates.

For giving public notice, by beat of battakee, of the sale of any house, land or other tenement, at the rate of	rs.	qr.	rs.
For ditto, ditto, of any goods or chattels, ditto	1.	0.	0.
For ditto, ditto, of any reward that may be legally offered, or for any other public notice, ditto	0.	1.	0.

Rates of fees to be levied on each notice.

For each Notice.

VII. In case of nonpayment of any of the aforesaid assessments, fees, surcharges, fines or penalties, within eight days after the demand of the same, the collector of the revenues of Bombay is hereby authorized and required to levy the same, by warrant under his hand and seal, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and the overplus of the money raised, after deducting the penalty and expenses of distress and sale, shall be rendered to the owner.

The fees, surcharges or penalties to be levied by a warrant of distress in case of non-payment within eight days after the demand.

VIII. Any person who shall feel himself aggrieved by any assessment, surcharge, fine or penalty, demanded by the collector in pursuance of this Regulation, is at liberty to appeal to the Court of Petty Sessions within eight days after such demand; and the said Court are hereby authorized and required to affirm or reduce such assessment, surcharge, fine or penalty, according as they may think just and equitable; and if no such appeal be made within eight days after the said demand, the collector is hereby authorized and required to levy the same by distress as aforesaid.

Persons aggrieved by any assessment, surcharge or fine, to appeal to the court of petty sessions.
Power vested in the court.

IX. And it is hereby further ordained, that the whole of the said fees so to be levied and paid as hereinbefore provided, shall be, in the first instance, applied to the maintenance of the police and of the public markets; and secondly, in the draining and improvement of the island of Bombay, under the inspection and subject to the control of the Court of Petty Sessions as aforesaid: provided always, that the said Court shall not be empowered to sanction the expenditure of any sum or sums of money under this Regulation, beyond the established charges for the levy of the same, without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council.

Purposes to which the fees are to be applied.

X. This Regulation is to have effect from the 1st of November 1818.

Date from which the Regulation is to have effect.

SCHEDULE A,

Of the Rates at which Shops and Stalls within the Bombay division of the Town and Island of Bombay, shall be assessed according to Regulation.

Description of Shops or Stalls.	Nates to be paid per quarter.	Description of Shops or Stalls.	Rates to be paid per quarter.
	rs. qr. rs.		rs. qr. rs.
Attaris or perfumers	1 2 00	Chowkesey, or repairers of jewels	1 1 00
Aullers	1 20	Chunam seller	1 0 00
Bakers	3 80	China-ware shopkeepers	1 2 00
Bangle sellers	1 2 00	Cooley	0 46
Bhutiar's, or country eating houses	3 00	Cloth shop	1 0 00
Billet wood sellers	1 20	Dyers	1 0 00
Brick-makers	3 00	Earthen-pot-makers	0 48
Carpenters	3 00	Europe shop (including the shops of Natives, wholesale purchasers of European investments)	5 0 00
Cattle butcher, (slaughterers)	1 2 00	Forell sellers	1 20
Cattle butcher, (sellers)	1 0 00	Fuddia, or grain retailers	1 0 00
Coppersmiths	1 0 00		
Cotton seller	1 20		

(continued.)

Description of Shops or Stalls.	Rates to be paid per quarter.	Description of Shops or Stalls.	Rates to be paid per quarter.
	rs. qr. rs.		rs. qr. rs.
Goat butcher - - -	„ 3 84	Rice seller - - -	„ 0 96
Goldsmith - - -	2 0 00	Ruffooger, or repairers of	
Ironsmith - - -	„ 1 20	shawls, &c. - - -	„ 1 20
Leather merchant - -	„ 1 20	Seed shop - - -	1 1 00
Liquor seller - - -	„ 0 96	Sweatmeat makers - -	1 0 00
Mat maker - - -	„ 1 20	Shoemaker - - -	„ 1 20
Milk seller - - -	„ 0 60	Straw sellers - - -	1 2 00
Mutton butcher - -	„ 3 84	Tailors - - -	1 0 00
Oil maker - - -	1 0 00	Toddy seller - - -	„ 0 60
Pearl and coral seller -	2 0 00	Turners - - -	1 0 00
Pice shopkeeper - -	6 0 00	Wooden warehouse, 1st class	1 2 00
Polisher - - -	„ 1 20	Wooden warehouse, 2d class	„ 3 00
Rattaner - - -	„ 1 20		

SCHEDULE B,

Of the Rates at which Shops and Stalls within the Mahim division of the Town and Island of Bombay, shall be assessed according to Regulation.

Description of Shops or Stalls.	Rates to be paid per quarter.	Description of Shops or Stalls.	Rates to be paid per quarter.
	rs. qr. rs.		rs. qr. rs.
Aullers - - -	„ 1 16	Mat makers - - -	„ 0 52
Bangle seller - - -	1 0 00	Milk seller - - -	„ 0 84
Billet-wood warehouse -	„ 3 00	Painters - - -	„ 1 16
Bhundarys - - -	„ 0 84	Parah chopping - - -	„ 0 60
Choochia or hhussary -	„ 0 84	Pot makers - - -	„ 0 52
Chunam kilns - - -	1 2 00	Seed shops - - -	1 1 00
Cloth seller - - -	1 0 00	Shoemaker - - -	„ 1 20
Coppersmith - - -	1 0 00	Shroff pice seller - -	1 3 50
Fish sellers - - -	„ 0 60	Sweatmeat sellers - -	1 0 00
Goldsmith - - -	2 0 00	Tailor - - -	„ 1 20
Hoondia, or teria - -	1 0 00	Wood sellers (in bundles)	„ 1 20
Ironsmith - - -	„ 1 20		

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VIII.

A REGULATION for the confinement of State Prisoners:—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council on the 7th October 1818; corresponding with the 8th Asvin Sood Sumbut or Vekramajet era 1874; Salbahan 1740; and 6th of Zilhuj 1233 Hijree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals, against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceedings, or when such proceedings may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper; and whereas it is fit that, in every case of the nature herein referred to, the determination to be taken, should proceed immediately from the authority of the Governor in Council: and whereas the ends of justice require that, when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint, otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the ground of such determination should from time to time come under revision, and the person affected thereby should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor in Council, all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed: and whereas the ends of justice also require, that due attention be paid to the health of every state prisoner confined under this Regulation, and that suitable provision be made for his support according to his rank in life, and to his own wants and those of his family: and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render

render it necessary that the estates and lands of zemindars, talookdars and others situated within the territories dependant on the Presidency of Bombay, should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the revenue authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding: and whereas it is desirable to make such legal provisions as may secure from injury the just rights and interests of individuals, whose estates may be so attached under the direct authority of Government—the Right honourable the Governor in Council has enacted the following Rules, which are to take effect throughout the provinces immediately subject to the Presidency of Bombay, from the date on which they may be promulgated.

II. *First*.—When the reasons stated in the preamble of this Regulation may seem to the Governor in Council to require that an individual should be placed under personal restraint, without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, a warrant of commitment under the authority of the Governor in Council, and under the hand of the Chief Secretary, or of one of the Secretaries to Government, shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person is to be placed.

Mode of proceeding for placing individuals under restraint as state prisoners.

Second.—The warrant of commitment shall be in the following Form :

Form of warrant to be issued

To the [*here insert the officer's designation.*]

WHEREAS the Governor in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that [*here insert the state prisoner's name*] shall be placed under personal restraint at [*here insert the name of the place*], you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor in Council, and the provisions of Regulation VIII, 1818.

By Order of the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle,
the

A. B.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Third.—The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner in any fortress, jail or other place within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

Such warrant to be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner.

III. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Governor in Council, through the Secretary to Government in the Political department, on the conduct, the health and the comfort of such state prisoner, in order that the Governor in Council may determine whether the orders for his detention shall continue in force or shall be modified.

Officer in whose custody state prisoners may be placed, to submit to Government periodical reports.

IV. *First*.—When any state prisoner is in the custody of a zillah or city magistrate, the Judges of Circuit are to visit such state prisoner, on the occasion of the periodical sessions, and they are to issue any orders concerning the treatment of the state prisoner, which may appear to them advisable; provided they be not inconsistent with the orders of the Governor in Council issued on that head.

State prisoners in the custody of the zillah or city magistrate to be visited by the judge of circuit at the sessions.

Second.—When any state prisoner is placed in the custody of any public officer not being a zillah or city magistrate, the Governor in Council will instruct either the zillah or city magistrate, or the Judge of Circuit, or any other public officer, not being the person in whose custody the prisoner may be placed, to visit such prisoner at stated periods, and to submit a report to Government, regarding the health and treatment of such prisoner.

State prisoners in custody of a public officer not being a zillah or city magistrate, to be visited by such person as may be nominated by Government for the duty.

V. The officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, is to forward, with such observations as may appear necessary, every representation which such state prisoner may from time to time be desirous of submitting to the Governor in Council.

Representations which may be made by state prisoners to be submitted to Government.

VI. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall, as soon after taking such prisoner into his custody as may be practicable, report to the Governor in Council, whether the degree of confinement, to which he may be subjected, appears liable to injure his health, and whether the allowance fixed for his support be adequate to the supply of his own wants and those of his family, according to their rank in life.

Early report to be made to Government regarding the nature of the confinement, the health and the allowances granted to state prisoners

VII. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall take care that the allowance fixed for the support of such state prisoner is duly appropriated to that object.

The allowance fixed for the support of a state prisoner to be duly appropriated to that object.

The provisions contained in Sections III. to VII. of the present Regulation, applicable to all persons who are now confined as state prisoners.

Rules for the attachment of estates or lands by the orders of Government without a previous decision of a court of justice.

Lands or estates so attached to be placed under the management of the officers of Government in the revenue department.

And not liable to be sold on account of decrees of the civil courts or otherwise, while under attachment.

The Government will make such arrangement as may be proper for the satisfaction of the decrees of the civil courts in such instances.

Rules to be observed in cases where Government may order the release of an estate from attachment.

VIII. The provisions contained in Sections III, IV, V, VI, and VII, of this Regulation, are hereby declared to be applicable to all persons who are now confined as state prisoners under the authority of Government within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

IX. Whenever the Governor in Council, for the reasons declared in the preamble to this Regulation, shall judge it necessary to attach the estates or lands of any zemindar, jageerdar, talookdar or other person, without any previous decision of a Court of Justice, or other judicial proceeding, the grounds on which the resolution of Government may have been adopted, and such other information connected with the case as may appear essential, shall be communicated, under the hand of one of the Secretaries to Government, to the Judge and Magistrate of the district in which the lands or estates may be situated, to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, and to the Sudder Adawlut and Superior Tribunal.

X. *First.*—The lands or estates which may be temporarily attached, shall be held under the management of the officers of Government in the Revenue department, and the collections shall be made and adjusted on the same principles as those of other estates held under khas management.

Second.—Such lands or estates shall not be liable to be sold in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts, or for the realization of fines or otherwise, during the period in which they may be so held under attachment.

Third.—In the cases mentioned in the preceding Clause, the Government will make such arrangement as may be fair and equitable for the satisfaction of the decrees of the Civil Courts.

XI. Whenever the Governor in Council shall be of opinion that the circumstances which rendered the attachment of such estate necessary, have ceased to operate, and that the management of the estate can be committed to the hands of the proprietor without public hazard or inconvenience, the Revenue authorities will be directed to release the estate from attachment, to adjust the accounts of the collections during the period in which they may have been superintended by the officers of Government, and to pay over to the proprietor the profits from the estate, which may have accumulated during the attachment.

RULE, ORDINANCE AND REGULATION I. 1818.

A RULE, Ordinance and Regulation to repeal Rule, Ordinance and Regulation II, 1815, and to make more effectual provisions for widening the Wheels of Carts, Hackeries and other Native Conveyances : Passed in Council on the 18th day of February 1818 ; and duly published and registered in the Court of Recorder of Bombay on the 12th day of July 1819.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the public roads and streets of the town and island of Bombay are, and have been, much prejudiced by the narrowness of the wheels of carts, hackeries and other native conveyances : and whereas the provisions of the Rule, Ordinance and Regulation II, of 1815, have not been found efficient to remove the evils, in remedy whereof it was enacted, for remedy thereof be it ordained, by the authority of the Governor in Council now assembled, that from and after the 1st day of April 1818, the sole or bottom of the fellies of the wheels of all labour carts or vehicles, and of all pleasure hackeries or other native conveyances, by whatsoever name or names the same now are or shall be called, not having springs, shall be of a breadth not less than three inches, running on a plane surface.

Width of the fellies of the hackeries and carts, not on springs, defined.

Ditto on springs.

II. And be it further ordained, that all labour carts or vehicles, pleasure hackeries and other native conveyances not used for labour, and having springs, shall have the sole or bottom of the fellies of the wheels of two inches at least in breadth, running on a plane surface.

To be numbered and to fix the No. on the cart.

III. And for the better discovery of offenders against this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, it is hereby ordained, that all and every owner or owners of any cart, hackery

hackery or other native conveyance, are and is hereby required to apply to the assessor for the time being, for the number of their or his cart, hackery or native conveyance; and thereupon the said assessor shall and he is hereby authorized and required, upon payment of one quarter of a rupee for each number, and as often as the same shall be applied for, to grant such number thereof, and to make or affix the same upon some conspicuous part of such cart, hackery or native conveyance accordingly.

Fee for each number.

IV. And it is hereby ordained, that from and after the first day of April 1818, no person or persons shall presume to drive or otherwise use any cart, hackery or other native conveyance, with wheels of a less breadth than those hereinbefore specified, or without being numbered as hereinbefore directed, upon pain of being fined for every such offence a sum not exceeding rupees fifty, at the discretion of the Petty Sessions, one moiety of which shall be given to the informer, and the other moiety shall be applied to the repair and preservation of the public roads; and no person convicted, and fined as aforesaid, shall be liable to be fined a second time for any other similar offence committed in breach of this Clause previous to his conviction as aforesaid.

V. And be it further ordained, that the offences against this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, or any thing therein contained, shall be heard and determined in a summary way by the Court of Petty Sessions, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or on view of a magistrate, the party accused being summoned to make defence, or upon confession of the party offended.

Offences cognizable by the petty sessions.

VI. And for the more certain and easy apprehension of offenders against this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, be it ordained, that it shall and may be lawful for any magistrate or police officer to seize, apprehend and forthwith carry before a magistrate the driver of any cart, hackery or other native conveyance, found offending against this Regulation, together with such cart, hackery or other vehicle itself, in order that security may be taken for the due appearance of the party so offending at the next Petty Sessions. It being also hereby declared lawful for the magistrate, before whom such cart shall be brought, to cause the same to be detained until the meeting of the Petty Sessions next ensuing.

The offenders liable to be apprehended by the magistrates, and carts detained till decided by the petty sessions.

VII. And be it further ordained, that all penalties and forfeitures by this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation imposed, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or person liable or ordered to pay the same, by warrant or authority of the Court of Petty Sessions.

Penalties and forfeitures how to be levied.

VIII. And be it further ordained, that this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation shall commence and take effect upon the first day of April 1818, and that the number for each and every cart, hackery and other native conveyance so required to be registered as aforesaid, shall be renewed at the expiration of each and every successive twelve calendar months, reckoning from the said first day of April 1818.

Date from which the Regulation to have effect, Registers of hackeries, and carts to be renewed yearly.

IX. And be it further ordained, that from and after the due registry and publication of this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, the aforesaid Rule, Ordinance and Regulation II, of 1815, shall be deemed and held, and is hereby declared to be repealed.

Rule, Ordinance and Regulation II, 1815, to be repealed after this is published.

BOARD OF CONTROUL.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 February 1821.

LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of their Address to His Majesty, 9th February 1821, for “Copies of Letters Patent, or Commissions appointing the Commissioners of the Board of Controul, of which the Right honourable *George Canning* was President, and of which the Right honourable *Charles Bathurst* is President:—Copy of the last Warrant or Warrants, under the Sign Manual of His Majesty, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the Presidency of the Right honourable *George Canning*, for the Salaries, as required by the 33d Geo. III. c. 52: and of the last Warrant or Warrants under the Sign Manual of His Majesty, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the Presidency of the Right honourable *Charles Bathurst*, for the Salaries, as required by the 33d Geo. III. c. 52.”

- 1.—COPY OF LETTERS PATENT, dated 17th June 1818, appointing the Right honourable *George Canning*, and others, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.
- 2.—COPY OF LETTERS PATENT, dated 16th January 1821, appointing the Right honourable *Charles Bathurst*, and others, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.
- 3.—COPY OF WARRANT, under His Majesty's Sign Manual, dated 18th June 1818, assigning Salaries to certain of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.
- 4.—COPY OF WARRANT, under His Majesty's Sign Manual, dated 17th January 1821, assigning Salaries to certain of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

THO. PERE. COURTENAY.

India Board Office, }
February 21st, 1821, }

P A P E R S

Relating to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

— 1. —

Copy of Letters Patent, dated 17th June 1818, appointing the Right honourable *George Canning*, and others, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, TO Our right trusty and well beloved councillors George Canning, and Sir Robert Stewart, commonly called Viscount Castlereagh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and councillor Henry Earl Bathurst, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; and Our right trusty and well beloved cousin and councillor Henry Viscount Sidmouth; Our three Principal Secretaries of State; Our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and councillor Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter; Our right trusty and well beloved councillor Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of our Exchequer; Our right trusty and well beloved councillor John Baron Teignmouth; Our right trusty and well beloved councillors John Sullivan, Thomas Hamilton, commonly called Lord Binning, and William Sturges Bourne; Our trusty and well beloved James Mordaunt William Cecil, Esquire, commonly called Viscount Cranborne, and Horatio Walpole, Esquire, commonly called Lord Walpole; Greeting: Whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed in the Thirty-third year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive trade, under certain limitations for establishing further regulations for the government of the said Territories and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company, and for making provision for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;" It was amongst other things enacted, that it should and might be lawful for Us, Our heirs or successors, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions, to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain, from time to time to nominate constitute and appoint, during Our or their pleasure, such members of the Privy Council, of whom the two Principal Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being should always be three, and such other two persons as We, Our heirs or successors should think fit to be, and who should accordingly be, and be styled Commissioners for the Affairs of India: And it was further enacted by the said Act, that any three or more of the said Commissioners should and might form a Board for executing the several powers, which by the said Act, or by any other Act or Acts were, or should be given to, or vested in the said Commissioners, and that the first named Commissioner in any such letters patent or commission for the time being, should be the President of the said Board, and that when any Board should be formed in the absence of the President, the Commissioner whose name should stand next in the order of their nomination in the said commission, of those who should be present, should for that time preside at the said Board; and it was further by the same Act enacted, that if the Commissioners present at any Board, should be equally divided in opinion, in respect to any matter by them discussed, then, and on every such occasion, the President, or in his absence the Commissioner

missioner acting as such, should have two voices, or the casting vote : And whereas it was further by the same Act enacted, that the said Board of Commissioners should by force and virtue of the said Act have, and be invested with full power and authority to superintend direct and controul, all acts operations and concerns, which in anywise relate to, or concern the civil or military government or revenues of the said territories and acquisitions in the East Indies, subject nevertheless to such directions, rules, regulations and restrictions, and to such appropriations of the said revenues as were by the said Act made, provided or established, and not otherwise or in any other manner, any former Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding : And it was further by the same act enacted, that the said Commissioners or any of them, or their chief Secretary, or any other of the officers of the said Board, by the order and authority of the said Board, should have free access to the books, papers, letters of correspondence, evidences and other records of the said Company, and be assisted by the proper officers of the said Company in their searches for the same, and furnished by and at the expence of the said Company, with copies or extracts of so many or such parts thereof respectively, as the said Board should require ; and it was further by the same Act enacted, that the court of Directors for the said Company for the time being should, and they were thereby required from time to time to deliver to the said Board, copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions and proceedings of all courts of Proprietors general or special, and of all courts of Directors, within eight days after the holding of such courts respectively ; and also copies of all letters advices and despatches, which should at any time or times be received by the said court of Directors, or any committee of Directors, from the East Indies, or from any other of their settlements or factories within the limits of their exclusive trade, or from any of the servants of the said United Company stationed at Saint Helena, Bussora, Suez, Aléppo, and other parts beyond the seas, in anywise relating to or concerning the civil or military government, or the revenues of the said territories and acquisitions in India, immediately after the arrival and receipt thereof ; and it was further by the same Act enacted, that no orders or instructions whatever, relating to the civil or military government or revenues of the said territorial acquisitions in India, should be at any time sent or given to any of the governments or settlements in India, by the court of Directors of the said United Company, or by any committee of the said Directors, until the same should have been submitted to the consideration of and approved by the said Board, and for that purpose that copies of all orders and instructions, which the said court of Directors, or any committee of the said Directors, should propose to be sent to India, should be by them previously laid before the said Board, and that within the space of fourteen days after the receipt of such proposed despatches, the said Board should either return the same to the said court of Directors or committee of Directors, with their approbation thereof, certified under the hand of the chief Secretary to the said Board ; or if the said Board should disapprove alter or vary in substance, any of such proposed orders or instructions, in every such case the said Board should give to the said Directors in writing, under the hand of the chief Secretary of the said Board, by the order of the said Board, their reasons at large in respect thereof, together with their instructions to the said Directors in relation thereto, and that the said Directors should, and they were thereby required forthwith to despatch and send the letters orders and instructions, in the form approved by the said Board, to the proper government or officers in India, or other limit, without further delay, unless on any representation made to them by the said Directors, the said Board should order any alterations to be made therein, and that the Directors of the said Company for the time being, should and were thereby required to pay obedience to, and should be governed and bound by, such orders and instructions, as they should from time to time receive from the said Board of Commissioners, touching or concerning the civil and military government of the said territories and acquisitions, and the revenues of the same, according to the tenor and true intent of the said Act : And it was provided, and further by the same Act enacted, that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend, to restrict or prohibit the said Directors from expressing by representation in writing to the said Board, such remarks observations or explanations, as should occur, or they should think fit, touching or concerning any letters orders or instructions, which should have been varied in substance or disapproved by the said Board ; and that the said Board should, and they were thereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alledged, into their consideration, and to give such further

further orders or instructions thereupon, as they should think fit and expedient, which orders or instructions should be final and conclusive upon the said Directors: And it was also provided, and further by the same Act enacted and declared, that nothing in the said Act contained should extend to give to the said Board of Commissioners the power of nominating or appointing any of the servants of the said United Company, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: And whereas it was further by the same Act enacted, that whenever the court of Directors of the said United Company should neglect to frame and to transmit to the said Board despatches on any subject connected with the civil or military government of the said territories and acquisitions, or with the revenues thereof, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said Board, it should and might be lawful to and for the said Board to prepare and send to the said Directors, (without waiting for the receipt of the copies of despatches intended to be sent by the said Directors,) any orders or instructions for any of the governments or presidencies in India, concerning the civil or military government of the said territories, or the revenues thereof; and the said Directors should, and they were thereby required to transmit despatches according to the tenor of the said orders and instructions, so transmitted to them by the said Board, unto the respective governments and presidencies in India, unless on any representation made by the said Directors to the said Board, touching such orders or instructions, the said Board should direct any alteration to be made in the same, which directions the said court of Directors should in such case be bound to conform to: And it was further provided, and by the same Act enacted, that nothing in the said Act contained, should extend or be construed to extend, to give to the said Board of Commissioners any power or authority to issue or send any orders or instructions, which did not relate to points connected with the civil or military government or revenues of the British territories or possessions in India, nor to expunge vary or alter any despatches proposed by the said court of Directors as aforesaid, which did not relate to the said government or revenues; and that if the said Board should send any orders or instructions to the said court of Directors, to be by them transmitted, which in the opinion of the said court of Directors, should relate to points not connected with the civil or military government or revenues, then and on any such occasion, it should be lawful for the said court of Directors, to apply by petition to Us in Council touching the same; and we in Council should decide how far the same were or were not connected with the civil or military government and revenues of the said territories and possessions in India, which decision should be final and conclusive: Provided also, and it was further by the same Act enacted, that it should not be lawful for the said Board to give or cause to be given, any directions ordering or authorizing by any despatches to be sent to India, the increase of the established salaries allowances or emoluments of any Governor General, Governor or President, or Member of Council of any of the presidencies or settlements there, or of any other officer in the service of the said Company, beyond the amount to which the same then stood fixed by the orders which had been sent to India, unless such increase should be specified and contained in some despatch proposed by the said court of Directors to be sent to India, and transmitted by them to the said Board for their approbation, and unless an account of the actual salaries allowances and emoluments of such Governor General, Governor or President, or Member of Council, or other officer respectively, and of the increase proposed to be made therein, with the reasons for such increase, should have been laid before both Houses of Parliament thirty days before such despatch should be sent: And it was further by the same Act provided and enacted, that it should not be lawful for the said Board to give or cause to be given, any direction for the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity from the said revenues to any person on account of services performed in India, or on any other account whatever, to any greater amount, or to any other person than should be specified and contained in some despatch proposed by the said Court of Directors to be sent to India, and transmitted by them to the said Board for their approbation; and that in every case where any such directions should be so given, a distinct account of all such allowances or gratuities should be added to the next list of establishments laid before Parliament, by the said Court of Directors: And it was further by the same Act provided and enacted, that if the said Board of Commissioners should be of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war, or making boast, or treating, or negotiating, with any of the native princes or states in India, intended to be communicated in orders to any of the governments or presidencies in India, should be

of a nature to require secrecy, it should and might be lawful for the said Board to send their orders and instructions to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors, to be appointed as was by the said Act directed; who should thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit their orders and despatches according to the tenor of the said orders and instructions of the said Board, to the respective governments and presidencies in India; and that the said governments and presidencies should be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders and instructions had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors: And whereas We being earnestly desirous to carry into full and perfect execution the several just and necessary purposes of the said Act, did by Our letters patent under Our great seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the twentieth day of June, in the fifty-sixth year of Our reign, authorize, nominate, constitute and appoint you the said George Canning, Sir Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh,) Henry Earl Bathurst, Henry Viscount Sidmouth, Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, Nicholas Vansittart, John Baron Teignmouth, John Sullivan, Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning,) and William Sturges Bourne, together with our trusty and well beloved William Lowther (commonly called Viscount Lowther,) and Henry Bathurst, esquire (commonly called Lord Apsley,) to be our Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with full power to them, or any three or more of them, to use and exercise all and every the powers and authorities thereby intrusted and committed to them, or any three or more of them, as our Commissioners aforesaid, and to do, perform and execute all other matters and things thereby enjoined and committed to their care, as our Commissioners aforesaid, during our will and pleasure and no longer, according to the tenor of the said letters patent, as by the said letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear.

Now know ye, That We have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine the said recited letters patent, and every clause, article and thing therein contained: And further know ye, that We reposing especial trust and confidence in your wisdom, loyalty, diligence and circumspection, have authorized, nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do authorize, nominate, constitute and appoint, you the said George Canning, Sir Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh,) Henry Earl Bathurst, Henry Viscount Sidmouth, Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, Nicholas Vansittart, John Baron Teignmouth, John Sullivan, Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning,) William Sturges Bourne, James Mordaunt William Cecil (commonly called Viscount Cranborne,) and Horatio Walpole (commonly called Lord Walpole,) to be our Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with full power to you or any three or more of you, the said George Canning, Sir Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh,) Henry Earl Bathurst, Henry Viscount Sidmouth, Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, Nicholas Vansittart, John Baron Teignmouth, John Sullivan, Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning,) William Sturges Bourne, James Mordaunt William Cecil (commonly called Viscount Cranborne,) and Horatio Walpole (commonly called Lord Walpole,) to use and exercise all and every the powers and authorities hereby intrusted and committed to you, or any three or more of you, as our Commissioners aforesaid, and to do, perform and execute all other matters and things hereby enjoined and committed to your care, as our Commissioners aforesaid, during our will and pleasure and no longer, according to the tenor of these our letters patent: And it is Our royal will and pleasure, and We do hereby declare and appoint, that you the said George Canning, Sir Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh,) Henry Earl Bathurst, Henry Viscount Sidmouth, Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, Nicholas Vansittart, John Baron Teignmouth, John Sullivan, Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning,) William Sturges Bourne, James Mordaunt William Cecil (commonly called Viscount Cranborne,) and Horatio Walpole (commonly called Lord Walpole,) or any three or more of you, our said Commissioners, shall be a Board for executing the several powers, which by the said Act or by any other Act or Acts are or shall hereafter be given to or vested in Our Commissioners for the Affairs of India: And We do hereby authorize, empower and require you, the said George Canning, Sir Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh,) Henry Earl Bathurst, Henry Viscount Sidmouth, Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, Nicholas Vansittart, John Baron Teignmouth, John Sullivan, Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning,) William Sturges Bourne, James Mordaunt William Cecil (commonly called Viscount Cranborne,) and Horatio Walpole (commonly

monly called Lord Walpole,) or any three or more of you, our said Commissioners, to superintend, direct and controul all acts operations and concerns, which in anywise relate to the civil or military government or revenues of the said territories and acquisitions in the East Indies; subject nevertheless to such directions, rules, regulations and restrictions, and to such appropriations of the said revenues, as are by the said Act, or by the said other Act or Acts made, provided or established, and not otherwise or in any other manner, any former Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding: And We do also, by these presents, give full power and authority to you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, to do, perform and execute all powers, directions, authorities, matters and things in the said Act or the said other Act or Acts contained; and which, by the same, Our Commissioners for the Affairs of India, or any three or more of them, are authorized and required to do, perform and execute; hereby willing and requiring you, or any three or more of you, Our said Commissioners as aforesaid, forthwith to proceed and act according to the rules and directions of the said several Acts of Parliament, and diligently to intend the execution thereof in all things as becometh; and these presents, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be to you and every of you a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness Ourselves, at Westminster, the seventeenth day of June, in the fifty-eighth year of Our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal.

Bathurst.

— 2. —

George the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. TO Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor Charles Bathurst, and Sir Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh,) Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor Henry Earl Bathurst, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor Henry Viscount Sidmouth, Our three Principal Secretaries of State, Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Our right trusty and well beloved councillor Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of Our Exchequer, Our right trusty and well beloved councillor John Baron Teignmouth, our right trusty and well beloved councillors John Sullivan, Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning,) and William Sturges Bourne, Our trusty and well beloved James Brownlow William Cecil, esquire, (commonly called Viscount Cranborne,) and Horatio Walpole, esquire, (commonly called Lord Walpole;) Greeting: Whereas, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of the patent precisely the same as that issued by his late Majesty.

Witness Ourselves, at Westminster, the sixteenth day of January, in the first year of Our reign.

By the King himself.

Bathurst.

— 3. —

In the Name and on the behalf of His Majesty, George P. R.

Whereas by a warrant under Our royal sign manual, bearing date the fifth day of July in the fifty-sixth year of Our reign, We did by virtue of the power and authority thereby referred to, among other things grant order and direct, that the annual sum of eight thousand pounds should from time to time, until we should otherwise order and direct, be applied by the East India Company in four equal quarterly payments, at Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas and Christmas, in every year, in the payment of the following salaries; to the then President and two other members of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India; that is to say, five thousand pounds, part thereof to Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor George Canning, the then President of the said Board; one thousand five hundred pounds, further part thereof to Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor John Sullivan, one of the

Commissioners of the said Board; and one thousand five hundred pounds, residue thereof, to Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning,) one other Commissioner of the said Board.

Now Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby grant order and direct, that the said annual sum of eight thousand pounds, shall from time to time henceforth, until We shall otherwise order and direct, be applied by the said Company in four equal quarterly payments, at Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas and Christmas, in every year, in the payment of the following salaries, to the now President and two other members of the said Board, that is to say; five thousand pounds, part thereof, to the said George Canning; one thousand five hundred pounds, further part thereof, to the said Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning;) and one thousand five hundred pounds, residue thereof, to Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor William Sturges Bourne; which said salaries of five thousand pounds, one thousand five hundred pounds, and one thousand five hundred pounds, shall commence from the date hereof.

Given at Our Court at Carlton House this tenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of Our reign.

By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in
the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

N. Vansittart.

— 4. —

George R.

Whereas by an Act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty Our Royal Father, it was, amongst other things, enacted, That the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, or such and so many of them as His Majesty should think fit, should receive out of the monies by the said Act directed to be paid by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, such fixed salaries as His Majesty, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, might from time to time direct: And whereas We have, by letters patent dated the sixteenth day of this instant January, appointed our right trusty and well-beloved councillors Charles Bathurst, and Sir Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh,) knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor Henry Earl Bathurst, knight of the most noble order of the Garter; and Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor Henry Viscount Sidmouth; Our three Principal Secretaries of State, Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of Our Exchequer, Our right trusty and well-beloved councillor John Baron Teignmouth, Our right trusty and well-beloved councillors John Sullivan, Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning,) and William Sturges Bourne, Our trusty and well-beloved James Brownlow William Cecil esquire (commonly called Viscount Cranborne,) and Horatio Walpole esquire (commonly called Lord Walpole) to be such Commissioners for the Affairs of India: Now Our will and pleasure is, that one yearly salary, after the rate of one thousand five hundred Pounds, shall be paid to Our said right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning,) and one other yearly salary after the rate of One thousand five hundred pounds, shall be paid to Our said right trusty and well-beloved counsellor William Sturges Bourne; such salaries to commence from the date of Our said letters patent, and to continue during Our pleasure; and Our further will and pleasure is, that no other of Our said Commissioners shall receive any salary whatever.

Given at Our Court at Carlton House, this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the first year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

N. Vansittart.

BOARD OF CONTROUL.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 February 1821.*

(Ireland.)

SUGAR.

(1.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EAST INDIA SUGAR
Entered for Home Consumption, in the several Years from 1813 to 1820 inclusive ; distinguishing
the Quantity in each Year.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.						
YEARS.				Quantity entered for Home Consumption.		
				<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
1813	-	-	-	1,728	2	4
1814	-	-	-	1,198	3	23
1815	-	-	-	333	2	9
1816	-	-	-	716	-	26
1817	-	-	-	266	2	14
1818	-	-	-	302	2	21
1819	-	-	-	498	3	14
1820	-	-	-	1,606	-	14
Total	-	-	-	6,651	2	13

(2.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF WEST INDIA SUGAR
Entered for Home Consumption, in the several Years from 1813 to 1820 inclusive ; distinguishing
the Quantity in each Year.

WEST INDIA SUGAR.						
YEARS.				Quantity entered for Home Consumption.		
				<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
1813	-	-	-	351,747	-	10
1814	-	-	-	273,817	1	16
1815	-	-	-	305,018	1	19
1816	-	-	-	260,874	3	21
1817	-	-	-	289,301	2	22
1818	-	-	-	221,483	1	2
1819	-	-	-	286,002	-	7
1820	-	-	-	268,913	-	6
Total	-	-	-	2,257,157	3	19

Custom House, Dublin, }
19th May 1821. }

WM. MARRABLE,
Inspector General of Imports,
&c.

Ireland.

SUGAR.

(1.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of *East India* Sugar entered for Home Consumption, in the several years from 1813 to 1820 inclusive ; distinguishing the quantity in each year.

(2.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of *West India* Sugar entered for Home Consumption, in the several years from 1813 to 1820 inclusive ; distinguishing the quantity in each year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 May 1821.

P A P E R S
RELATING TO
EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:
VIZ.
R E G U L A T I O N S
PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENTS
OF
BENGAL, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND BOMBAY,
IN THE YEAR
1819.

(Presented in pursuance of Act 53 Geo. III. c. 155, sec. 66.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 March 1821.

REGULATIONS Passed by the Governments of India in the Year 1819:—
Presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, in pursuance of an Act
of Parliament, 53 Geo. III. c. 155, sec. 66;—Viz.

I.—By the Governor General in Council of BENGAL, in the Year 1819;

N^o I. to XI.

Regulation.

I.—For replacing the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore, under the management of the Board of Revenue; for extending the authority of the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, to the district of Goruckpore; for re-establishing Canoongoes and reforming the office of Putwarry throughout the province of Bengal; and for explaining and modifying certain parts of Regulation XII, 1817:— - - - - Passed on the 5th February 1819 - - - p. 5

II.—For modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations, regarding the Resumption of the Revenue of Lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures, and for defining the right of Government to the Revenue of Lands not included within the limits of Estates for which a settlement has been made:—

Passed on the 12th of February 1819 - - - p. 7

III.—For extending the provisions of Section X, Regulation VIII, 1818, to Robbers not being Dakyts or Gang Robbers:— - - - - Passed on the 16th April 1819 - - - p. 16

IV.—For the appointment of a Board for the superintendence of the Revenue derived from customs, town duties, salt and opium:— - - Passed on the 22d April 1819 - - - p. 17

V.—For modifying certain parts of the rules in force, in regard to the conduct of the business of the Mints subordinate to this Presidency:—Passed on the 25th June 1819 - - - p. 18

VI.—For rescinding Regulation XIX, 1816, and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof:—

Passed on the 25th June 1819 - - - p. 19

VII.—For declaring certain misdemeanors punishable by the Magistrates; and for defining the punishment to be adjudged in such cases:— - Passed on the 9th July 1819 - - - p. 22

VIII.—To declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of Zemindars and Putnee Talookdars, also to establish a process for the sale of such Talooks in satisfaction of the Zemindars' demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal:—

Passed on the 3d September 1819 - - - p. 24

IX.—For amending the existing Rules, with regard to the admission of special Appeals; for requiring in certain cases, from Residents within the limits of Calcutta, security for eventual costs of suit, and for extending the powers of the Zillah and City Registers, and the Registers of the provincial Courts, in certain cases:—Passed on the 29th October 1819 - - - p. 34

X.—For reducing into one Regulation, with alterations and amendments, the rules at present in force respecting the manufacture, adulteration, importation, transportation and sale of Salt:—

Passed on the 7th December 1819 - - - p. 36

XI.—For discontinuing the coinage of the Benares Rupee; for declaring the Furruckabad Rupee the legal currency of the province of Benares; for altering the standard of the Furruckabad Rupee, and for defining the rate at which that Rupee is to be received within the province of Benares:— - - - - Passed on the 31st December 1819 - - - p. 64

II.—By the Governor in Council of FORT ST. GEORGE, in the Year 1819;

N° I. to VIII.

Regulation.

I.—For rescinding Section IX, Regulation XXVI, 1802, and vesting in the Board of Revenue a discretionary power to fix in perpetuity the amount of the public Assessment upon subdivisions of Estates, liable to a proportion of the permanent Land Tax, less than the sum of five hundred star pagodas per annum; for rendering the permanent alienation, transfer or sale of subdivisions thus assessed, valid in the Courts of Adawlut; and for preventing fraud, corruption or error, in the distribution of the public Assessment upon landed Property in general:—

Passed on the 19th January 1819 - - - p. 68

II.—For the confinement of State Prisoners:—

Passed on the 4th March 1819 - - - p. 69

III.—To provide more effectually for the punishment of extortion, oppression or other abuse of authority on the part of the Native Officers of Police:—

Passed on the 9th March 1819 - - - p. 71

IV.—For determining the rate of Duty on Goods exported or imported by Sea, to or from any of the foreign European Settlements adjoining the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George:— - - - -

Passed on the 10th April 1819 - - - p. 72

V.—For rescinding such parts of Regulations IX, X, XI, of 1816, as disqualify servants of the Government from attesting Confessions:—

Passed on the 23d April 1819 - - - ibid.

VI.—For rescinding Sections II, and III, of Regulation IV, of 1812, and Regulation I, of 1817, and for giving due publicity to a certain Regulation enacted by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, relative to the Trade of Foreign nations with the British Possessions in India:—

Passed on the 15th May 1819 - - - p. 73

VII.—For modifying and explaining certain parts of Regulation II, 1816, and of other Regulations now in force for the collection of Customs:—

Passed on the 10th July 1819 - - - p. 74

VIII.—For rescinding Regulation IX, of 1802:—

Passed on the 29th November 1819 - - - p. 80

III.—By the Governor in Council of BOMBAY, in the Year 1819;

N° I. to X.

Regulation.

I.—For the support of the Police in the Cantonments and Military Bazaars subject to the Presidency of Bombay; for defining the powers of the Civil and Military Officers in the performance of that duty; and for fixing the local limits of the said Cantonments and Bazaars:—

Passed on the 25th February 1819 - - - p. 81

II.—For amending part of Section IX, Regulation XIV, A. D. 1802, intituled, “A Regulation for the appointment of Vakeels or Native Pleaders in the Civil Courts:—

Passed on the 10th March 1819 - - - p. 82

III.—For defining the jurisdiction to which the ceded and conquered Territories, recently annexed to the Bombay Presidency, shall be subject; for introducing the Laws and Regulations for the administration of Justice and collection of the Revenues into those Territories; and for modifying such parts of the existing Regulations, as relate to the periodical Gaol Deliveries:—

Passed on the 14th April 1819 - - - p. 83

IV.—To amend the existing Rules for receiving complaints in the Zillah Courts, against Collectors of the Land Revenue and Customs, Commercial Residents and other European Public Officers, amenable to those Courts, for acts done in their official capacity in opposition to any published Regulation; and to make provision for a special inquiry, in certain cases of charge or information, against any such Officers:— - - -

Passed on the 14th July 1819 - - - p. 86

Regulation.

V.—To modify and extend the Rules in force which prescribe an Oath of Office to be taken by certain Native Officers; to explain and amend other provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the civil and criminal Courts; and for extending the principles of Regulation IV, 1819, to the native servants of every denomination :—

Passed on the 14th July 1819 - - - p. 91

VI.—For rescinding such part of Section XL, Regulation IV, of 1818, as may be construed to restrict the authority of Assistant Magistrates to the Towns in which they may be deputed to reside :— - - - - Passed on the 14th July 1819 - - - p. 94

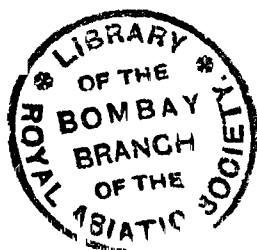
VII.—To amend a part of Section III, Regulation III, 1819, defining the jurisdiction to which the ceded and conquered Territories, recently annexed to the Bombay Presidency, shall be subject :— - - - - Passed on the 4th August 1819 - - - ibid.

VIII.—For modifying some of the existing Rules relative to the requisition of Security for good Behaviour, and for prescribing Rules for the guidance of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, in cases when persons held to bail may not attend, and when Sureties for good behaviour of Individuals have failed in their engagements :—

Passed on the 1st September 1819 - - - ibid.

IX.—For amending and modifying certain provisions of the Regulations in force relating to the administration of Criminal Justice :— - Passed on the 17th November 1819 - - p. 97

X.—For amending Regulation I, 1812, for the trial of persons charged with Crimes against the State :— - - - - Passed on the 24th November 1819 - - p. 98



I.

REGULATIONS

Passed by the Governor General in Council of *Bengal*,
in the Year 1819.—No. I. to XI.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for replacing the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore, under the management of the Board of Revenue; for extending the authority of the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, to the district of Goruckpore; for re-establishing Canoongoes and reforming the office of Putwarry throughout the province of Bengal; and for explaining and modifying certain parts of Regulation XII, 1817:—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 5th February 1819; corresponding with the 24th Maug 1225 Bengal era; the 25th Maug 1226 Fusly; the 25th Maug 1226 Willaity; the 11th Maug 1875 Sumbut; and the 9th Rubee-us-Sanee 1234 Higeree.

WHEREAS experience has evinced, that the general superintendence of the revenue affairs of the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore, cannot so advantageously be exercised by the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, as by the Board of Revenue, and it at the same time appears expedient, with reference to the circumstances and local situation of the district of Goruckpore, to extend to that district the authority of the former Board; and whereas it has likewise been deemed advisable to re-establish the office of canoongoe, throughout the districts of Bengal, and similarly to extend the operation of Regulation XII, 1817, with a view to the general reform of the office of putwarry, the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the 1st of March next.

Preamble.

II. Section III, Regulation XXIV, 1817, is hereby rescinded, and the general superintendence of the revenues of the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore, shall be exercised by the Board of Revenue, in the same manner as before the enactment of that Regulation.

The management of the revenues of the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore replaced under the board of revenue.

III. The general superintendence of the revenues of the district of Goruckpore shall be vested in the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, in the same manner and with the same powers and authority as it is now exercised by the Board of Commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces.

The superintendence of the revenues of the district of Goruckpore vested in the board of commissioners in Behar and Benares.

IV. *First*.—Canoongoes shall be appointed throughout the province of Bengal, in the same manner, and for the performance of the same duties, as are prescribed in Regulation V, 1816, in regard to the district of Cuttack, the pergunnah of Puttaspore, and its dependencies; and all the rules contained in the Regulation aforesaid, are hereby extended generally to the province of Bengal.

Canoongoes to be appointed throughout the province of Bengal, for the performance of the duties prescribed in Regulation V, 1816.

Second.—The provisions of Regulation XII, 1817, are in like manner hereby extended to the several districts of the said province, to which they have not yet been applied.

Regulation XII, 1817, extended to the several districts in the province of Bengal.

Third.—Provided, however, that in cases in which it may not appear advisable, from whatever cause, to leave the selection and nomination of the canoongoes to the collector of the district, it shall be competent to the Governor General in

Selection and nomination of canoongoes in certain cases may be intrusted to other persons than the collectors.

Council, to appoint such other officer, specially to perform that duty, as he may judge expedient, and the officer so appointed shall have and exercise during such period as the Governor General in Council may direct, the same powers as are vested generally in collectors of Land Revenue, under the provisions of Regulation V, 1816, and Regulation XII, 1817. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude the person holding permanently the office of collector in such district, from discharging the ordinary duties of his situation, under the general rules and regulations applicable to that branch of the public service.

Powers reserved to the governor general in council to suspend the operation of the rules regarding canoongoes and putwarries, in special cases.

Fourth.—Provided further, that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council, to suspend the operation of the rules contained in this or any former Regulation, regarding canoongoes and putwarries, within any mehals in which the establishment of such officers, as prescribed in those rules, may appear to be inexpedient.

The board of revenue declared competent to make such alteration in the duties to be performed by canoongoes, as local circumstances may suggest.

Fifth.—Provided likewise, that it shall be competent to the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, to make such alteration in the duties to be performed by canoongoes, as local circumstances shall suggest; any thing in Section VII, Regulation IV, 1808, and other corresponding enactments to the contrary notwithstanding.

And may suspend the operation of Regulation XII, 1817, in certain districts and parts of the country.

Sixth.—Provided also, that it shall be competent to the Board of Revenue to suspend, by proclamation, the operation of the rules of Regulation XII, 1817, in the districts of Chittagong and Sylhet, and in any other parts of the country in which individual estates may generally be of inconsiderable extent, until they shall have determined, under the discretion vested in them, by Sections III, XVIII, and XXXIII, of that Regulation, the number of putwarries to be appointed or retained; the mode in which they are to be remunerated, and the mehals to be permanently exempted from its general operation.

The collector declared competent to assume the direct nomination and appointment of a putwarry, in certain cases.

V. In all cases in which any village or villages, or any lands whatsoever, the accounts of which may be kept by a single putwarry, shall be held by two or more persons under distinct engagements with Government, it shall be competent to the collector, with the approval of the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, to assume the direct nomination and appointment of such putwarry, with or without a reference to the proprietors. But in all such cases the collector shall deviate as little as possible from established usage, and shall be careful to consult the inclinations, and maintain the interests, of all persons connected with the mehals in question.

Explanation of Section II, Regulation XII, 1817.

VI. In explanation of Section II, Regulation XII, 1817, it is hereby declared and enacted, that if any proprietor or farmer of land shall refuse or omit to furnish the statement required by Section IV, of that Regulation, within the period therein prescribed, or at any subsequent period, when called upon to do so by the collector, or other officer exercising the powers of collector, it shall be competent to the collector, or other officer aforesaid, with the approval of the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, to levy a daily fine upon such proprietor or farmer, until the statement required be furnished, to such amount as may appear proper, with reference to the circumstances of the case, and to the condition in life of the offender.

All persons who may without due authority remove a putwarry from office, or oppose him in the execution of his duties, declared liable to penalties.

VII. The penalties prescribed in Section XIII, Regulation XII, 1817, for the illegal removal of a putwarry from office, by a zemindar, or other proprietor or farmer of land, are hereby declared applicable to all persons whatsoever, who may without due authority remove from office any putwarry duly constituted or appointed; or who may oppose a putwarry so appointed or constituted, in the performance of his duties; or who may prevent his performing them; or who may resist or evade the entry of a putwarry, when duly appointed, into the possession of his office.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations, regarding the resumption of the Revenue of Lands held free of Assessment under illegal or invalid tenures, and for defining the right of Government to the Revenue of Lands not included within the limits of estates, for which a settlement has been made:—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 12th February 1819; corresponding with the 2d Phaagoon 1225 Bengal era; the 2d Phaagoon 1226 Fusly; the 3d Phaagoon 1226 Wilaity; the 2d Phaagoon 1875 Sumbut; and the 16th Rubee-us-Sanee 1234 Higeree.

THE rules contained in Regulations XIX, and XXXVII, 1793, relative to the resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures, and the corresponding provisions enacted in subsequent years having been found inadequate to secure the just rights of Government, have from time to time been partially repealed or modified. Those rules, however, are still in force within several of the districts subordinate to this Presidency, and the Regulations by which they have in other districts been superseded, appear to be in several respects defective. It further appears to be necessary, in order to obviate all misapprehension on the part of the public officers, or of individuals, to declare generally the right of Government to assess all lands, which at the period of the decennial settlement were not included within the limit of an estate for which a settlement was concluded with the owners, not being lands for which a distinct settlement may have been made since the above period, nor lands held free of assessment under a valid and legal title; and at the same time formally to renounce all claim on the part of Government to additional revenue from lands which were included within the limits of estates, for which a permanent settlement has been concluded, at the period when such settlement was so concluded, whether on the plea of error or fraud, or on any pretext whatever, saving of course mehals expressly excluded from the operation of the settlement. With the view therefore of establishing, on proper principles, one uniform course of proceeding in resuming the revenue of lands liable to assessment, so that the dues of Government may be secured without infringement of the just rights of individuals, the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the provinces immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William.

II. *First*.—Regulation VIII, of 1811; Regulation V, of 1813; and Regulations XI, and XXIII, of 1817, are hereby rescinded. Certain Regulations rescinded.

Second.—Sections XII, XIII, XIV, XVI, and XIX, Regulation XIX, 1793; Sections VII, VIII, IX, XI, and XIV, Regulation XXXVII, 1793; Sections XII, XIII, XIV, XVI, XIX, Regulation XLI, 1795; Sections VII, VIII, IX, XI, XIV, Regulation XLII, 1795; Sections VII, VIII, IX, XI, XIV, Regulation XXXI, 1803; Sections VII, VIII, IX, XI, XIV, Regulation XXXVI, 1803, are likewise hereby declared to be rescinded. Certain parts of former Regulations rescinded.

III. *First*.—It is hereby declared and enacted, that all lands which at the period of the decennial settlement were not included within the limits of any pergunnah, mouza, or other division of estates for which a settlement was concluded with the owners, not being lands for which a distinct settlement may have been made since the period above referred to, nor lands held free of assessment under a valid and legal title of the nature specified in Regulations XIX, and XXXVII, 1793, and in the corresponding Regulations subsequently enacted, are and shall be considered liable to assessment in the same manner as other unsettled mehals, and the revenue assessed on all such lands, whether exceeding one hundred beegahs or otherwise, shall belong to Government; provided, however, that nothing in the above rule shall be construed to affect the rights reserved to zemindars, talookdars and other proprietors of estates, with whom a permanent settlement has been concluded, to the exclusive enjoyment of the rent assessed on lands held on an invalid tenure, free of assessment, within the limits of their respective estates and talooks, and of which the extent may not exceed one hundred beegahs if in Bengal, Behar or Orissa, and fifty beegahs if within the province of Benares. Lands not included in the decennial settlement, or for which a distinct settlement may not have been concluded, are liable to assessment, excepting lands held free of assessment under a valid and legal title.

Provido.

The same principle applicable to churs and alluvion lands.

Second.—The foregoing principles shall be deemed applicable not only to tracts of land, such as are described to have been brought into cultivation in the Sundurbuns, but to all churs and islands formed since the period of the decennial settlement, and generally to all lands gained by alluvion or dereliction since that period, whether from an introcession of the sea, an alteration in the course of rivers, or the gradual accession of soil on their banks.

Also to lands included within talooks of a particular description.

Third.—The same principle shall likewise be deemed applicable to all lands, which, though included at the period of the permanent settlement within the limits of talooks, held by individuals under special pottahs from the collector, such as the putteetabady and jungulboory talooks in the districts of the twenty-four Pergunnahs and Jessore, may not have been permanently assessed at the above-mentioned period; provided, however, that in respect to such lands, if in the possession of the original pottah holder, or his legal representative, the conditions of the pottah in regard to the assessment of the land included within the limits specified in that instrument, shall be strictly maintained.

Proviso.

Application of certain provisions of existing Regulations to grants for holding lands under mokurrery or certain other tenures.

Proviso.

IV. The several rules prescribed in Regulations XIX, and XXXVII, of 1793; and Regulations XLI, and XLII, of 1795; Regulations XXXI, and XXXVI, of 1803; Regulations VIII, and XII, of 1805, for determining the validity of grants for holding lands exempt from the payment of public revenue, are hereby declared applicable to grants or holding lands under mokurrery or other tenures, limiting the demand of Government; provided, however, that nothing in this Section shall be construed to affect the rules contained in Regulation VIII, 1793, relative to the assessment of lands held under valid grants, or leases, of the above nature, nor to alter the provisions contained in Regulation I, 1815, by which tenures of that description are declared liable to assessment on the death of the grantee.

Course of proceeding preparatory to an investigation regarding the liability of such lands to be assessed.

V. *First.*—Whenever a collector of revenue, or other officer exercising the powers of collector, shall have reason to believe that any lands lying within the sphere of his official controul are liable to assessment, either as being held under an invalid tenure free of assessment, or at an inadequate jumma, or as being liable to assessment on the principles stated in Section III, of this Regulation, he shall report the circumstances to the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, who, should they be of opinion that proper grounds exist for inquiry, shall direct the collector or other officer aforesaid to enter on an investigation of the case in the manner hereafter mentioned.

Notice to be served on the party;

Second.—The collector on receiving the authority of the Board of Revenue, shall call the party before him by a notice, stating the demand of Government on the lands, and requiring him to attend either in person or by vakeel, within the period of one month, and to produce all sunnuds, or other writings in virtue of which he may possess the lands, or under which they may have been, or may be claimed to be held free of assessment, or at a fixed jumma.

Or to his agent, if any accredited agent reside at the sudder station.

Third.—If the persons whose lands it is proposed to assess, have an accredited agent at the sudder station, with general powers to act for his principal, the notice to be issued under the preceding clause, shall be tendered to such agent, to be communicated by him to his principal, and the agent's acknowledgment to be endorsed upon it shall be accepted as a sufficient service of it, if he be desirous of giving such acknowledgment in preference to the notice being served on the person of his principal by a chupprassy, or peon of the collector.

Notice on the principal to be served through the nazir by a single peon.

Fourth.—If the person, the revenue of whose lands it is proposed to resume, shall not have an accredited agent at the sudder station of the description above-mentioned, or if such agent shall decline receiving the notice for communication to his constituent, and the defendant be resident within the collectorship, it shall be served on him through the nazir of the collector by a single chupprassy, or peon, who shall require the acknowledgment of the party to be endorsed upon it, or, if he be absent from his usual place of residence, the acknowledgment of his principal agent, or of any person acting for him during his absence. If the party be resident within the jurisdiction of any other collectorship than that in which the lands proposed to be assessed are situated, the notice shall be transmitted to the collector of the district in which the party may reside, to be served in the manner above directed. If the party be neither resident within the collectorship in which the lands in question may be situated, nor in any other collectorship, the notice shall be served upon his agent or representative in charge of the lands.

Notice how to be served if the party reside in another jurisdiction.

Fifth.

Fifth.—Provided always, that if any party or his agent in charge of his land, on whom a notice may be served in the manner above prescribed, shall refuse to acknowledge the receipt of it when required by the person serving it, the tender of the notice to such party or his agent shall be taken for a sufficient service; such tender to be proved by the evidence of two persons residing on the lands, or in the nearest village.

If an acknowledgment be refused, the tender to be considered as sufficient notice.

Sixth.—The collector shall, in the notice summoning the party, warn him, that if he withhold any writings of the nature specified in the second clause of this Section, within the period prescribed, they will not afterwards be received, unless he shall show good and sufficient cause for not producing them, and shall assign such cause on his appearing before him.

What is to be contained in the notice.

VI. *First.*—If the holder of such lands to whom a notice may have been issued, as directed in the preceding Section, shall abscond, or if not after diligent search to be found, or shall shut himself up in any house or building, or retire to any place, so that the notice cannot be served upon him, the collector or other officer exercising the power of collector, on receiving the nazir's return to this effect, shall issue a proclamation, to be affixed in some conspicuous part of his cutchery. The proclamation shall be written in the Persian and Bengal languages, in the provinces of Bengal and Orissa (including Cuttack); in the Persian language and character, and in the Hindoostanee language and Nagree character, in Behar, Benares, and in the ceded and conquered provinces; and it shall contain a copy of the former notice, and a further notification to the party, that if he shall not appear on a day to be fixed (which shall not be less than fifteen days from the time that the proclamation may be fixed up), the collector will proceed without further notice, to hold the inquiry *ex parte*. The collector or other officer exercising the power of collector, shall likewise order a copy of the proclamation and notice to be fixed up, with all practicable dispatch, on the outer door of the house in which the holder of the lands may have usually dwelt, or in some conspicuous place in the chief village within, or in the neighbourhood of the lands proposed to be assessed.

If notice cannot be served a proclamation to be issued.

What is to be contained in the proclamation.

Copy of the proclamation, where to be fixed up.

Second.—The nazir shall return the order with an endorsement, stating at what times and places the proclamation may have been fixed up. The return of the nazir shall be filed with the collector's proceedings in the case. If the party shall not appear at the time limited in the proclamation, or if a party who may have been served with a notice shall not appear within the time therein limited, or if having appeared, he shall refuse to give answer, the collector shall proceed to investigate and decide upon the case in the same manner, as if the party had appeared, answered, and entered into proof.

Nazir's return how to be made.

If the party shall not appear or shall refuse to answer, the case to be investigated.

VII. In cases of land supposed to be liable to assessment under the provisions of Section III, of this Regulation, the collector or other officer exercising the powers of collector, shall institute a full and particular inquiry into the circumstances and condition of the land in question at the period of the decennial settlement; and in cases of alluvion land, into the period of its formation.

What inquiry to be made.

VIII. When an inquiry in regard to land of the nature of that described in the foregoing Section shall have been authorized, it shall be competent to the collector, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, previously obtained, to cause a survey or measurement to be made of all such lands, and of the estate to which such lands may be alleged to belong.

Collector with the sanction of the Board may cause a survey or measurement to be made.

IX. It shall likewise be competent to the collector, in all cases of inquiry held under the provisions of this Regulation, to summon the putwarry, gomastah, or other person by whom the accounts relating to the lands proposed to be assessed, or to the estate to which the lands may be alleged to belong, are kept, and to require him to produce all accounts relating to such lands or estate, and to examine him on oath to the truth of such accounts, and on any other matter relating to such accounts, or regarding such lands or estate, in the manner specified in Section XXII, Regulation XII, of 1817.

Collector may summon putwarries, and require accounts, and examine on oath.

X. It shall be further competent to the collector in such cases, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, to require the person claiming to be proprietor or farmer of the lands proposed to be assessed, or of the estates to which they are alleged to belong, to attend either in person or by representative, and to produce all the accounts relating to such lands or estate, within a reasonable period, not being less than one week.

And may require the attendance of the person claiming the land, with his accounts.

Notice to be served on such person.

XI. First.—Whenever the collector or person exercising the powers of collector, shall require the attendance of any proprietor or farmer, or of any putwarry or gomastah or other officer, for the purpose stated in the above Section, he is to serve such proprietor or other person as aforesaid, with a written notice under his official seal and signature, stating the purpose for which his attendance is required, the papers (if any) which he is to bring with him, and the period within which he is to attend.

Such notice to be served in conformity with Section III, Regulation XIV, 1793.

Second.—Provided further, that the rules contained in Section III, Regulation XIV, 1793, regarding the mode of serving process for the recovery of arrears of revenue, shall be held applicable to processes issued by a collector or other officer exercising the powers of a collector, under the provisions contained in Sections IX, and X, of this Regulation; excepting always so much of the said rules, as prescribes, that the peon serving the summons shall be paid by the party in whose name it is issued.

Exception.

Penalties on putwarries neglecting to produce accounts, of falsifying them, or giving false evidence regarding them.

XII. If any putwarry, gomastah, or other person by whom the accounts of lands are kept, and who may be summoned by a collector or commissioner, under the provisions contained in Sections IX, and XI, of this Regulation, shall neglect or omit to produce his original accounts on the requisition of the collector or commissioner, or to give his evidence regarding them, or shall intentionally and deliberately give a false deposition on oath before the collector or commissioner, when summoned and examined as aforesaid, or shall alter, fabricate, falsify or mutilate the accounts relating to such lands, or to the estate to which such lands are stated to belong, shall be and be held liable to the pains and penalties specified in Sections XXIII, XXVI, and XXVII, of Regulation XII, 1817, according as the provisions of one or other of those Sections may be applicable to the offence committed by him.

Lands may be attached, if the holders of them neglect to furnish accounts.

XIII. First.—If the holder of any lands, in regard to which the collector shall have been authorized by the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, to institute the inquiry described by Section VII, of this Regulation, shall refuse or neglect to furnish the accounts relating to such lands, within the period specified in the collector's requisition, the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, shall be competent to direct the lands to be immediately attached, and the rents collected on account of Government, in the same manner as if the lands were the property of Government. In such cases, however, it shall still be the duty of the collector to make a full inquiry into the title of the holder of the lands, and to transmit his proceedings to the Board, who will decide whether the lands shall be deemed permanently liable to assessment.

In such cases a full inquiry to be made by the collector into the title of the holder.

Accounts not furnished to the revenue authorities, shall not afterwards be received in evidence in courts of justice in suits instituted to contest the decision of those authorities.
Exception.

Second.—Provided further, that if the holder of any lands assessed under the rules of this Regulation, shall institute a suit in court to contest the decision of the revenue authorities, and shall produce any accounts or documents beside such as he may have delivered to the collector, the accounts or documents so produced shall not be received by the court in evidence, nor shall they have any weight in the decision, any more than if they had never existed, unless he shall show good cause, to the satisfaction of the court, for not having produced the said accounts or documents, and shall prove that he assigned such cause in answer to the collector's requisition, or show good cause for not having done so.

In what cases fines may be imposed for non-attendance of a proprietor or his agent, or for omission to furnish accounts.

Third.—Provided also, that if any proprietor or farmer shall omit, or refuse to attend, or to cause his officer or agent to attend when duly summoned by the collector or commissioner, by the time prescribed in the notice issued by the collector or commissioner, or shall omit or refuse to furnish the accounts or documents required, and to show sufficient cause for such omission, the Board of Revenue or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, are authorized and empowered to impose upon him such daily fine, to be payable daily, until he complies with the collector's requisition, as they may think adequate to his situation and circumstances in life, reporting however the amount for the information of the Governor General in Council. The fine, when confirmed by Government, is to be levied by the same process as is prescribed for the recovery of arrears of revenue.

Penalties for resistance of process issued under this Regulation.

XIV. If any zemindar or other person shall resist or cause to be resisted, the attachment or measurement of lands, which the Board of Revenue or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, shall have authorized the collector or commissioner

sioner to attach or measure, under the provisions of this Regulation, or shall resist or cause to be resisted any process duly issued by the collector or commissioner, to compel a putwarry, gomastah or other officer to produce his accounts, and to give his evidence respecting them under the provisions contained in Section IX, of this Regulation, it shall be competent to the Board of Revenue or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, on being satisfied that he is guilty of the charge, to adjudge the zemindar or other person so offending, to pay such fine to Government as may appear to it proper, upon a consideration of his situation and circumstances in life, and of the offence which he may have committed, and to levy the fine in the mode prescribed for the recovery of arrears of revenue; provided, however, that if the fine shall exceed five hundred rupees, the Board shall submit a report of the case to the Governor General in Council, and shall not proceed to levy the fine until they shall receive authority from Government for that purpose. *Proviso.*

XV. When the party, whose lands it may be proposed to assess, shall appear in conformity with the notice or summons, and shall deliver up his title deeds, the collector shall give a receipt for them, and after duly examining them, shall deliver to the party a statement of the grounds on which his land may appear liable to assessment, with copies, on plain paper, of all documents on which his opinion may be founded. The collector shall then desire the party to deliver a written answer within seven days. *Duty of collector when parties attend and produce their title deeds.*

XVI. It shall be the duty of the collector, or other officer exercising the powers of collector, carefully to number, mark, date and sign all documents produced by a zemindar, or other person in possession of the lands proposed to be assessed, in support of his claim, to hold them free of assessment, or as parcel of an estate for which a permanent settlement shall have been concluded, and to insert in his proceedings the title and number of such documents, so that no doubt may exist in regard to their having been exhibited before him; and the collector shall, before proceeding to judgment, warn the party that no accounts or other documentary evidence of any kind which he shall not produce before him, and for not producing which he may not assign good and sufficient cause, will be received at any future period, either by the revenue or judicial authorities, and shall record his having done so on the face of his proceedings. *The same subject continued.*

XVII. On receiving the answer of the party, the collector shall summon any witnesses he may deem necessary to support the claim of Government, with any which the party may desire to have summoned on his behalf, and shall take their depositions in judicial form, and in the presence of the party or his authorized agent. *Witnesses for and against the claim of Government to be examined.*

XVIII. The collector shall carefully examine all documents that may be produced by the party, and shall likewise give the party access to inspect all documents on which he may rely, in proof of the liability of the land to assessment. *Documents to be examined and the party to be allowed access to the documents in support of the claim of Government.*

XIX. *First.*—The collectors and other officers exercising the powers of collectors, are hereby authorized to summon witnesses and administer oaths, or cause the execution of solemn declarations in lieu thereof, in all cases brought before them under this Regulation, conformably with the provisions of Section VI, Regulation IV, 1793, and Section II, Regulation I, 1803, corresponding with Section VII, Regulation III, 1803, and Clause VI, Section XXV, Regulation VIII, 1803, for the conquered and ceded provinces; provided that if any witness shall refuse to take the oath required from him, he shall be sent to the judge of the zillah or city court, to be confined, as prescribed by the Regulations in similar cases. *Collectors vested with authority to examine witnesses on oath, &c. in judicial form.*

Second.—Any person giving intentionally and deliberately a false deposition on oath, or under a solemn declaration taken instead of an oath, relative to any proceeding depending before a collector or other officer exercising the power of collector, under this Regulation, and upon a point material to the issue thereof, shall be held and considered guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for that offence in the Regulations; and any person causing or procuring another person to commit the offence of perjury, as above described, is declared guilty of subornation of perjury, and punishable under the provisions of the said Regulations. *Rule with regard to witnesses refusing to take the oath.*

Third.—Persons resisting any process issued by the collector, or other officer exercising the power of collector, in any case depending before him under this Regulation, *Penalties for perjury and subornation of perjury in the existing Regulations applicable to such witnesses.*

Regulation, shall, in addition to the penalty prescribed in Section XIV, be liable to the penalties prescribed for cases of resistance to the process of a collector in Regulation XIV, 1793, Regulation VI, 1795, and Regulation XXVII, 1803, under the provisions therein specified.

Collector how to proceed on the completion of the inquiry.

XX. Having closed his proceedings, the collector shall record his opinion in a Persian roobakarry, detailing the grounds on which it is founded, and whether the lands appear liable to assessment or otherwise, and shall forward his proceedings to the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, in such mode as may be directed by that authority, furnishing the party at the same time with a copy on plain paper of the final roobakarry aforesaid, and reporting his having done so to the Board, or other authority aforesaid.

Boards how to act on the receipt of the collector's proceedings.

XXI. *First.*—The Board of Revenue, or other authority aforesaid, after calling for any further evidence which, on a consideration of the collector's proceedings they may deem wanting, shall, on a day to be fixed by a public notice affixed in the office, not being less than six weeks from the date on which the collector may have furnished the party with a copy of his final roobakarry, and after hearing any thing which the party, if in attendance, may wish to urge in his own behalf, proceed to pass judgment in the case, and shall record their opinion in a Persian roobakarry, delivering a copy thereof to the party, on his requisition to that effect.

Final roobakarries what to contain.

Second.—The final roobakarries, which the collectors and the Boards are by the provisions of this Section directed to record, shall contain a distinct statement of the subject matter of the case, the grounds on which the decision may be given, the names of the witnesses whose depositions may have been taken, and the title of every exhibit read.

In what cases the decision of the Boards to be final.

Third.—If the Board of Revenue or other authority aforesaid, pronounce against the assessment, the proceedings shall be considered final, except on proof in a court of judicature of fraud or collusion in the previous inquiry.

If the land be declared liable to assessment, the collector to form the assessment.

Fourth.—In the event of the Board's declaring the lands liable to assessment, the collector shall inform the party or his vakeel of the decision of the Board, and shall proceed to ascertain the limits of the land, and shall fix an assessment on the principles of the general Regulations on such information as may be procurable.

Under what circumstances the party may be left in possession of the land.

XXII. *First.*—If the party shall within a fortnight of his receiving intimation of the Board's decision, tender to the collector responsible security for the payment, from that date, of the jumma which may eventually be fixed on the land, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. and shall engage to institute a suit in the court in which the case may be cognizable within ten days, commencing from the date of the deed of security, or (if the court shall be shut, and shall not be opened until after the expiration of such ten days) within three days, calculating from the day on which it may be opened, to try the justness of the demand, the collector shall leave the party in possession as before, reporting the circumstance for the information of the Board; Provided however, that in such cases the party shall produce all his accounts of collections for the information of the collector, in estimating the amount of the security to be required.

Provido.

Collector how to proceed if the party do not furnish full security.

Second.—If the party be willing to give security for a portion only of the jumma eventually assessable on the land, it shall be competent to him to do so on the conditions above specified. In this case the collector shall, under the orders of the Board, either hold the lands khas or farm them, for such period as the Board may direct, and shall pay to the party a portion of the collections proportionate to the amount for which he may be willing and able to give responsible security.

The court may determine on the sufficiency of the security tendered.

Third.—It shall be competent to the court to direct the collector to take the security offered by the party if he shall refuse to do so, and the court shall be satisfied that it is sufficient; but it shall rest with the collector, subject to the directions of the Board, to fix the amount for which the surety is to be held bound.

Amount of security how to be regulated

Fourth.—The amount shall not, in the first instance, exceed the estimated annual revenue assessable on the lands, or the amount receivable by the party in one year, with interest; but if at the expiration of one year from the date on which the party may receive intimation of the Board's decision, the suit shall still be pending, it shall be competent to the collector to require additional security for the same amount.

Fifth.

Fifth.—In mocrerees the parties giving security, and intending to sue, shall continue to pay the mocrereee jumma, and will be required to give security for the remaining revenue, which may be eventually demandable from them. Ditto with regard to mocrerees.

XXIII. If the party do not give security, or having given security neglect to sue, the collector shall proceed to the final assessment of the land. In what case the collectors authorized to proceed to a final assessment.

XXIV. *First.*—Persons whose lands may be assessed, either in failure to give security, or to institute a suit within the prescribed time, shall nevertheless be entitled to sue any time, within one year from the date of their being informed of the Board's decision, but after the above period shall have elapsed, the decision of the Board shall be final and conclusive; provided, however, that in cases in which the party may be able to show good and sufficient cause for not having sued within the said period, such as minority or absence, no limitation as to time shall prevail other than that generally prescribed by the existing Regulations in regard to private claims. Limitation of time for the institution of suits in civil courts. Proviso.

Second.—Provided also, that in cases in which the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, may have directed the resumption of lands held free of assessment under the powers vested in them by Regulation VIII, 1811, Regulation V, 1813, and Regulations XI, and XXIII, 1817, if the parties whose lands have been assessed shall be able to show good and sufficient cause for not having instituted a suit to try the merits of the Board's decision, within the period prescribed by those Regulations, they shall in like manner be subject only to such limitation in respect to time, as is prescribed generally in regard to private claims. Further proviso.

XXV. If the net annual produce of the land proposed to be assessed shall, after deducting five per cent. for charges of management, and one-eleventh of the remainder as the allowance for malikana, together with the amount of any revenue for which the party may already be liable (as in the case of lands held under a mocrereee tenure) shall not exceed the sum of rupees five hundred, the suit to be instituted under the provisions of the foregoing Section shall be in the first instance heard and determined in the zillah court within the jurisdiction of which the lands in question may be situated. If the net annual produce calculated as above shall exceed the aforesaid sum of rupees five hundred, the suit shall in the first instance be heard and determined in the provincial court. In what courts suits under this Regulation are to be instituted.

XXVI. *First.*—In cases instituted in the zillah court (which shall be determined by the judge, and shall not be referrible to the register) a special appeal only shall lie to the provincial court, and in like manner in cases decided in the first instance by the provincial court, an appeal shall be received by the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, on special grounds only: provided, however, that the above restrictions shall not apply to cases in which the amount in contest shall exceed the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, in which a regular appeal shall lie to the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. Suits instituted in the zillah courts to be tried by the judge, subject to one special appeal to the provincial court. Suits decided in the first instance in the provincial court, subject to a special appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. Proviso.

Second.—Provided also, that the provisions contained in Section II, Regulation XXVI, of 1814, shall not be applicable to such appeals, but the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or provincial court, in all cases of special appeal being preferred in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation, shall, together with the decree against which such appeal may be lodged, likewise peruse the final roobakarry filed in the case by the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board; and if on a consideration of those documents, the decision of the court should appear unjust or erroneous, or doubtful, or its proceedings in the case manifestly irregular or imperfect, or if from the nature of the cause, as stated in the decree or otherwise, it shall appear to them of sufficient importance to merit a further investigation in appeal, they shall admit a special appeal. Provisions of Section II, Regulation XXVI, 1814, not applicable to such appeals.

XXVII. In cases in which parties whose lands the revenue authorities may adjudge liable to assessment, shall bring a suit to contest the decision, in the manner prescribed in Section XXII, of this Regulation, the petition of plaint shall be received on stamped paper of the value of one rupee; provided, however, that if the suit be decided in favour of Government, the plaintiff shall be answerable for the amount of the stamp duty which he would have had to pay under the ordinary rules regarding civil suits, in lieu of the institution fee, unless the court shall decide that there was a fair ground for contesting the decision of the Board. Provision regarding stamped paper and fees on such suits.

Validity of firmauns, sunnuds, or grants to be carefully ascertained.

XXVIII. First.—On the production of any written document purporting to be a firmaun of any king of Delhi, or to be a sunnud, purwanna, or other grant, of any vizier, or of any nawaub, raja, or other potentate or person formerly exercising authority in any part of the provinces and territories now subject to the British Government, it shall be the duty of the revenue and judicial authorities, before whom such document may be produced, to ascertain the validity and authenticity of it, by reference to such offices and records, and by the examination of such living witnesses, as may be likely to lead to the due appreciation thereof; and the said authorities shall not receive such document in evidence merely on the credit of the seal, or other attestations impressed upon it, without some external evidence in corroboration of its authenticity.

Such deeds not to be received unless duly registered.

Second.—Provided also that no document of the above description, which may be produced to any court or adawlut, shall be received, nor any proceedings held thereon, nor any faith given thereto, unless it shall be proved that the said document has been duly registered under the rules and requisitions of Regulations XIX, and XXXVII, 1793, XLI, and XLII, 1795, VIII, 1800, XXXI, and XXXVI, 1803, and VII, 1808, or unless due cause be shown for the non-registry.

The general provisions of this Regulation applicable to cases in which the collector may suspect the validity of original tenures of land, subsequently commuted for the money pensions noticed in Regulation XXIV, 1803, and Regulation VI, 1817.

XXIX. Whenever a collector or other officer exercising the powers of collector shall have reason to suspect the validity of the original tenure under which any land subsequently commuted for a money pension, of the description noticed in Regulation XXIV, 1803, and Regulation VI, 1817, was held, it shall be competent to him, with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, to proceed in the investigation of the tenure under which such land was held, in the same manner as collectors are authorized by this Regulation to proceed in regard to the tenure of lands now held free of assessment; and if the Board shall be of opinion, that the tenure was invalid, it shall be competent to them to resume the money pension granted in consideration thereof, subject to an appeal to the courts of judicature, in the manner prescribed by this Regulation, in cases in which the Board may direct the assessment of land held free of assessment: provided, however, that it shall not be competent to the revenue authorities to resume any money pension of the above description, of which the incumbent may have been in the enjoyment, under orders of the Governor General in Council, for a period of twelve years or more.

Proviso.

Certain suits instituted in the civil courts to be referred to the collectors, and parties hereby authorized to prefer certain claims in the first instance to the collectors. Proviso in the latter cases.

XXX. First.—All suits preferred in a court of judicature by proprietors, farmers or talookdars to the revenue of any land held free of assessment, as well as all suits so preferred by individuals claiming to hold lands exempt from revenue, shall, immediately on their institution, be referred for investigation to the collector or other officer exercising the powers of collector: provided also, that proprietors, farmers or talookdars, who may deem themselves entitled to the revenue of any land held free of assessment in their respective estates, talooks or farms, or individuals claiming as aforesaid to hold lands free of assessment, shall be at liberty to prefer their claims in the first instance to the collector; provided further, that the party so preferring his claim directly to the collector, shall, in his petition to the collector, state the particulars of his claim, and the grounds on which it is founded, in like manner as if the suit were instituted in a court of judicature; and the petition shall be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint in suits instituted in those courts.

Collector how to proceed when such suits are referred to him or instituted before him.

Second.—On receiving a petition of the above nature from any proprietor, farmer or talookdar, claiming the revenue of any land held free of assessment in their respective estates, or on a reference being, in such case, made from a court of judicature, the collector shall serve on the defendant a written notice, containing a short statement of the demand, and requiring the defendant to attend in person, or by vakeel, within the period of one month, and to produce all sunnuds or other documents in virtue of which he may possess the lands, and under which they may have been, or may be claimed to be held free of assessment.

Continuation of the same subject.

Third.—When the defendant shall appear and deliver up his title deeds, the collector, after allowing the claimant to inspect and examine them, shall call upon him to deliver, within the period of seven days, a full statement of the grounds on which, with reference to the documents, he may consider the tenure of the defendant invalid, and the lands liable to assessment, with all documents on which his claim to the revenue of them may be founded.

Fourth.

Fourth.—When the claimant shall have delivered in the said statement and documents, the collector shall proceed to investigate the case, and to record his final judgment on it, in the same manner and with the same powers, as in cases in which he may himself propose to assess lands on account of Government.

Continuation of the same subject.

Fifth.—The parties shall respectively be subject to the same rules in regard to the use of stamped paper, on summoning witnesses and filing exhibits, as are prescribed for suits instituted in the zillah or city courts.

Parties subject to the same rules regarding stamped paper as in regular suits.

Sixth.—In cases in which Government may not be itself a party, and in which the suit may have been originally instituted in a court of judicature, the collector, on closing his proceedings, shall transmit them, with all documents therein referred to, to the court by which the reference may have been made, recording his sentiments on the case as prescribed in Sections XX, and XXI, of this Regulation, and the court shall proceed to decide the case, after calling for such further evidence as may appear necessary; provided, however, that no sunnuds, accounts, or other documentary evidence of any kind, which may not have been produced before the collector, and for not producing which the party may not have assigned a sufficient cause, shall be received by the court.

The collector's proceedings on suits referred to him to be returned to the court with his sentiments.

The court will then decide the case.

Seventh.—In cases of the above description, which may have been preferred directly to the collector, if either of the parties shall be dissatisfied with the decision passed by that officer, he shall be at liberty to appeal to the zillah or city court by a petition written on stamped paper of the value of one rupee; provided, however, that no such appeal shall be received, unless preferred within the period of three months from the date of the collector's decision, or on good and sufficient cause being shown for a further delay.

If the claim shall have been preferred in the first instance to the collector the parties may appeal to the zillah court.

Eighth.—The judge, on receiving such petition, shall require the collector to transmit all the proceedings held by him in the case with the documents therein referred to, and shall proceed to investigate and decide on the case in like manner as if it had been originally instituted in the court, and referred by it to the collector.

Judge will then decide.

Ninth.—In all cases in which Government may be the defendant, or in which the revenue of the lands claimed may form part of an estate liable to a variable assessment, the collector shall, on closing his proceedings, submit them to the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, for their decision. In such cases, if the suit shall have been referred by a court of judicature, the collector shall postpone the transmission of his return to the reference, until he shall receive the orders of the Board or other authority aforesaid, and if the claim shall have been originally preferred to the collector, the courts of judicature shall not interfere until the decision of the Board shall have been passed; provided, however, that in all such cases the decision of the Board shall be recorded in a Persian roobakarry, and transmitted to the collector in that form for the information of the parties; provided further, that in cases in which the claim may have been originally preferred to the collector, the party, if dissatisfied with the decision of the Board, shall be at liberty to appeal to the court by which the case may be cognizable, any time within the period of three months from the date on which the Board's decision may have been communicated to such party or to his vakeel, or in their absence, from the date on which the roobakaree containing the Board's decision may have been brought on the collector's record of the case.

In what case the proceedings to be submitted by the collector to the Board of Revenue.

Decision of the Board how to be communicated.

Parties dissatisfied, at liberty to appeal to the proper civil courts, within specific periods.

Tenth.—If the party shall not apply to the court within the said period, and shall fail to show good and sufficient cause for the delay, the decision of the revenue authorities shall be final, and shall, on application of the party in whose favour it may have been passed, be carried into effect by the courts of judicature, in the manner in which the decrees of courts are executed.

If no such appeal be preferred, the decision to be final.

And to be executed by the courts.

Eleventh.—Provided also, that in cases in which the right of resuming the revenue of lands held free of assessment, or of recovering possession under such a tenure of lands which may have been subjected to assessment, shall have been adjudged by the revenue authorities, the courts shall in like manner carry the decision of the said authorities into immediate effect, notwithstanding the admission of an appeal therefrom, unless the party so applying shall give good and sufficient security for the payment of the mesne profits accruing from the lands under dispute.

Provido.

Twelfth.—In cases of the above description, which may be decided by the courts of judicature, in appeal from the decision of the revenue authorities, whether the claim

A special appeal only to lie from the decision of the civil court.

claim be preferred in the first instance to the court, or collector, a special appeal only shall be admitted by the superior court, excepting always cases which, from their amount, may be appealable to the King in Council; provided also, that the rules contained in Section XXVI, of this Regulation, shall be applied to all appeals of the above nature.

Declaration that this Regulation shall not be considered to affect the right of proprietors to waste lands which were guaranteed to them at the permanent settlement.

XXXI. *First*.—Nothing in the present Regulation shall be considered to affect the right of the proprietors of estates, for which a permanent settlement has been concluded, to the full benefit of all waste lands included within the ascertained boundaries of such estates respectively, at the period of the decennial settlement, and which have since been or may hereafter be reduced to cultivation. The exclusive advantages resulting from the improvement of all such lands were guaranteed to the proprietors by the conditions of that settlement, and it being left to the courts of judicature to decide on all contested cases, whether lands assessed under the provisions of this Regulation were included at the period of the decennial settlement within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been concluded in perpetuity, and to reverse the decision of the revenue authorities in any case in which it shall appear that lands which actually formed at the period in question a component part of such an estate, have been unjustly subjected to assessment under the provisions of this Regulation, the zemindars, and other proprietors of land, will be enabled by an application to the courts, to obtain immediate redress in any case in which the revenue authorities shall violate, or encroach on the rights secured to them by the permanent settlement.

Nor to warrant the claim of additional revenue from lands permanently assessed on the plea of error or fraud.

Exception.

Second.—It is further hereby declared and enacted, that all claims by the revenue authorities on behalf of Government to additional revenue from lands, which were at the period of the decennial settlement included within the limits of estates for which a permanent settlement has been concluded, whether on the plea of error or fraud, or on any pretext whatever, saving of course the case of lands expressly excluded from the operation of the settlement, such as lakheraj and thannadarry lands, shall be, and be considered wholly illegal and invalid.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for extending the provisions of Section X, Regulation VIII, 1818, to Robbers, not being Dukyts or Gang Robbers:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 16th April 1819; corresponding with the 5th Bysack 1226 Bengal era; the 6th Bysack 1220 Fusly; the 6th Bysack 1226 Willaity; the 6th Bysack 1876 Sumbut; and the 20th Jumadee us Sanee 1234 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been judged expedient that the provisions contained in Section X, Regulation VIII, 1818, regarding the requisition of security from notorious gang robbers (dukyts) should be rendered applicable to other notorious robbers, not coming under the denomination of dukyts, the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

Application of Section X, Regulation VIII, 1818, extended to what persons.

II. The provisions contained in Section X, Regulation VIII, 1818, are hereby declared to be applicable, not merely to gang robbers (dukyts), but also to other notorious robbers of whatever denomination, being of desperate or dangerous character, whom it would be unsafe to set at liberty without substantial security for their future good behaviour.

Judges of circuit and other officers to be guided by the foregoing rule in the future execution of their duty.

III. The Judges of Circuit, as well as the officers specially appointed to revise the cases of prisoners in confinement, under requisition of security, will be guided in the future execution of their duty by the foregoing rule, in the same manner as if the purport of it had been originally included in Regulation VIII, 1818.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for the appointment of a Board for the superintendence of the Revenue derived from Customs, Town Duties, Salt and Opium :—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 22d April 1819; corresponding with the 11th Bysack 1226 Bengal era; the 12th Bysack 1226 Fusly; the 12th Bysack 1226 Willaity; the 13th Bysack 1876 Sumbut; and the 26th Jumadee us Sancee 1234 Higerêe.

WHEREAS it is desirable that the Board of Revenue should be enabled to devote their attention exclusively to the important arrangements now in progress in the interior of the country, and especially that they should from time to time personally visit the districts under their control; and whereas it appears necessary for that purpose, to relieve the said Board from the superintendence and control of the department of Customs and Town Duties; and whereas with a view to the improvement of these branches of the public revenue, and to the promotion of the interests and convenience of the community, it further appears expedient to vest the superintendence of the several custom houses in the province of Bengal in a distinct Board, which shall sit daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) for the transaction of public business connected with the said custom houses, and shall perform such other duties relating to the commercial concerns of the country, and the perception of the revenue derivable therefrom, as Government shall from time to time direct; and whereas it likewise appears expedient to unite under one authority of control, the departments of customs, salt and opium, and it is also desirable otherwise to modify the constitution of the several Boards intrusted with the superintendence of the territorial revenues of this Presidency; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the first of May next ensuing.

Preamble.

II. *First.*—So much of the rules contained in Regulations IX, and X, 1810, and in any subsequent Regulations as renders the collectors of Government customs and town duties within the province of Bengal, and the officers subordinate to them, subject to the authority of the Board of Revenue, and vests that Board with the several powers and duties relating to those branches of the public revenue, specified in the Regulations aforesaid, is hereby rescinded and annulled.

Rules rescinded.

Second.—In like manner, so much of the Regulations in force as renders the salt and opium agents, superintendents of salt chokies, and the officers subordinate to them, subject to the Board of Trade, and vests that Board with the several powers and duties specified in the said Regulations, is hereby rescinded and annulled.

Further rules rescinded.

III. *First.*—A Board shall be constituted, consisting of such number of members as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine, for the superintendence of the several branches of the public revenue above-mentioned, to be denominated the Board of Revenue in the Customs, Salt and Opium Departments.

Board established, to be denominated the Board of Revenue in the Customs, Salt and Opium Departments.

Second.—The Board aforesaid is hereby vested with all the duties, powers and authority heretofore legally possessed and exercised by the Board of Revenue with respect to customs and town duties.

The Board vested with what powers in regard to customs and town duties.

Third.—The aforesaid Board are likewise hereby vested with all the powers, duties and authority heretofore legally possessed and exercised by the Board of Trade in the salt and opium departments.

Ditto in regard to salt and opium.

Fourth.—The members of the said Board, and the several officers attached to it, being covenanted servants of the Company, shall, previous to entering upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, severally take the oath prescribed by Act of Parliament for servants of the Company employed in the management and collection of the revenue, before the Governor General in Council, or such person as he may appoint.

Oaths to be taken by the members of the Board, and by the covenanted servants of the Company attached to it.

Fifth.—It shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to authorize a single member of the said Board to exercise, either generally or locally, all the duties, power and authority which are vested as aforesaid in the Board collectively, whenever circumstances may render such an arrangement advisable. It shall further be

The governor general in council may empower one member to exercise the functions and authority vested in the board collectively;

or may authorize each member to exercise those powers in different departments at the same time.

competent to the Governor General in Council to authorize the several members of the said Board, separately, to exercise at the same time and within the same limits, or within distinct limits, such part of the said duties, power and authority, as it may be judged proper to assign to each respectively, whenever for the greater dispatch of business or other cause, it may appear advisable to divide the business of the Board, or to assign any special charge to any member separately.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for modifying certain parts of the Rules in force, in regard to the conduct of the business of the Mints subordinate to this Presidency:—
Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 25th June, 1819; corresponding with the 12th Assaur 1226 Bengal Era; the 17th Assaur 1226 Fusly; the 13th Assaur 1226 Willaity; the 3d Assaur 1876 Sumbut, and the 1st Ramzan 1234 Higeree.

Preamble.

BY Regulation II, 1812, and Regulation XIV, 1818, fixed periods are prescribed for the payment of certificates, granted to individuals in exchange for bullion or coin, delivered into the mints of Calcutta, Benares and Furruckabad: but the importations of bullion may at times be so heavy, as to preclude the possibility of coining it, as tendered for that purpose, within the fixed period; while the exigencies of the state may render it inconvenient to provide for the payment of mint certificates, before the bullion for which they are granted, can be coined: it has become expedient therefore to rescind the said rules, and to reserve to Government the power of fixing from time to time, by public notice, the periods within which the certificates aforesaid shall be payable. It further appears expedient to reserve to the Governor General in Council the power of altering, in like manner, the form and inscription of the coins to be struck at the said mints; provided always, that no diminution be made with regard to the quantity of pure bullion, purported to be contained in each piece of coin respectively. It has likewise been deemed proper to fix the duty to be levied on the coinage of gold bullion and coin, at the same rate as has been established for silver: the following Rules have accordingly been enacted, to be in force from the present date, within the provinces immediately dependant on the Presidency of Fort William.

Rescinding certain rules of former Regulations which prescribe that certificates granted at the different mints for bullion or coin should be payable within the periods therein specified.

II. So much of Clause Fourth, Section VIII, and Section XXXI, Regulation II, 1812, and Clause Fifth, Section III, Regulation XIV, 1818, as prescribes that the mint certificates granted at the mints of Furruckabad, Benares and Calcutta, for bullion or coin, delivered into those mints, shall be payable within the periods therein severally specified, is hereby rescinded and annulled.

The Governor General in Council will determine the periods for which such certificates should run, and such determination to be made public.

III. The Governor General in Council will from time to time determine the periods for which the certificates aforesaid shall run; such determination to be made public by advertisement in the Government Gazette, and by a notice to be affixed in a conspicuous part of the mint to which the order may refer.

The Governor General in Council reserves to himself the power of altering the form and inscription of coins.

IV. The Governor General in Council further reserves to himself the power of altering, in like manner, the form and inscription of the coins struck at the said mints.

Modifying former rules and enacting that a duty of two per cent. only be deducted from the produce of gold bullion or coin brought for coinage to the Calcutta mint.

V. In modification of the rules contained in Section V, Regulation II, 1812, and Section V, Regulation XIV, 1818, it is hereby enacted, that from and after the promulgation of this Regulation, a duty of two per cent. only shall be deducted from the produce of gold bullion or coin which may be brought for coinage to the Calcutta mint, in lieu of the duty specified in Table 2, annexed to the last-mentioned Regulation.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for rescinding Regulation XIX, 1816, and for enacting other provisions in lieu thereof:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 25th June, 1819, corresponding with the 12th Assaur 1226 Bengal era; the 17th Assaur 1226 Fusly; the 13th Assaur 1226 Willaity; the 3d Assaur 1876 Sumbut; and the 1st Rumzan 1234 Higeree.

WHEREAS the rules contained in Regulation XIX, 1816, intituled, “A Regulation for the better management of Ferries, &c.” have not in their general operation been attended with the advantages contemplated by Government in enacting them; and whereas it has been judged expedient to restrict the interference of the officers of Government in regard to ferries, to objects connected with the maintenance of an efficient police, the safety and convenience of travellers, and the facility of commercial intercourse; and whereas it will in consequence be expedient to place such ferries under the exclusive charge of the magistrates and joint magistrates; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force throughout the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

II. *First*.—The provisions of Regulation XIX, 1816, shall be rescinded, and shall cease to have effect from the following dates; viz.

Regulation XIX,
1816, rescinded.

In those districts in which the Bengal era is current, from the date of the promulgation of this Regulation.

In those districts in which the Willaitee era is current, from the commencement of the ensuing Willaitee year 1227.

In those districts in which the Fuslee era is current, from the commencement of the ensuing Fuslee year 1227.

Second.—From the several dates above specified, the collectors of revenue will refrain from exercising any interference with the public ferries, the immediate superintendence of which shall be vested in the magistrates and joint magistrates.

Superintendence of
the public ferries
vested in the magis-
trates and joint ma-
gistrates.

III. *First*.—No ferries shall be hereafter considered public ferries, except such as may be situated at or near the sudder stations of the several magistrates or joint magistrates, or such as may intersect the chief military routes, or other much frequented roads, or such as from special considerations it may appear advisable to place under the more immediate management of the magistrates and joint magistrates.

Description of ferries
which are to be con-
sidered public ferries.

Second.—The Government reserves to itself the power of determining from time to time what ferries shall, under the preceding rule, be deemed public ferries, and as such, shall be subject to the immediate control of the magistrates and joint magistrates; and no magistrate or joint magistrate shall, without previous authority from Government, assume the management of any ferry which may not have been let in farm or held khas, or otherwise subjected to assessment by the collectors, under the provisions of Regulation XIX, 1816,

Magistrates and joint
magistrates interdict-
ed from assuming the
charge of unassessed
ferries, unless special-
ly authorized

Third.—It will be the duty of the several magistrates and joint magistrates to prepare lists of the ferries which in their judgment should, under the foregoing rules, be considered to be public ferries, and transmit them as soon as prepared, through the superintendents of police, for the information and orders of Government.

Lists of proposed fer-
ries to be submitted
to Government,
through the superin-
tendents of police.

IV. *First*.—The power of appointing proper persons to the charge of the public ferries is vested in the magistrates and joint magistrates, who are authorized from time to time to issue such orders as they may judge expedient, for limiting the rates of toll to be levied at each ferry, for regulating the number and description of boats to be maintained, for preventing exactions, and generally for promoting the efficiency of the police, and the safety and convenience of the community.

Magistrates and joint
magistrates empow-
ered to appoint per-
sons to the charge of
ferries, and to regu-
late the rates of toll,
number of boats, &c.

Second.—On proof of any wilful breach of those rules, or of other misconduct on the part of the manjees or other persons in charge of the public ferries, the magistrates and joint magistrates are empowered (independently of any punishment to which the parties may subject themselves under the general Regulations), to remove such individuals and to appoint others in their room.

In what cases man-
jees or others in
charge of public fer-
ries may be removed
from their situations

Specification of persons to be exempted from toll.

Third.—The manjees, or other persons who may be vested with the charge of public ferries, are to engage to cross free of toll the troops of Government, with their baggage and military stores, as well as all police and other native officers of Government who may be actually employed on the public service.

Attested lifts of public ferries to be stuck up in the magistrates' and collectors' cutcherries, and in the thannah.

V. A list of all public ferries, bearing the signature of the magistrate or joint magistrate, shall be constantly stuck up in some conspicuous place in their cutcherries, and in that of the collector of the district, and likewise in the thannah within the jurisdiction of which they may be situated.

The exclusive right to public ferries declared to belong to Government, and all private ferries in their vicinity prohibited. Proviso, in cases of compensation claimed for loss sustained.

VI. *First.*—Such ferries shall exclusively belong to Government, and no person shall be allowed to employ a ferry boat plying for hire at or in their immediate vicinity, without the previous sanction of the magistrate or joint magistrate: provided, however, that due attention shall be paid to all claims for compensation which may be preferred by individuals, for any loss which may be sustained by them, in consequence of the extension of the authority of Government to ferries hitherto under their private management, and which may not have been heretofore let in farm or held khas, or otherwise deemed subject to assessment on account of Government.

Such cases to be investigated and reported to Government.

Second.—Claims of that nature shall be inquired into by the magistrates and joint magistrates, and their opinion on the merits of each case, shall be reported through the channel of the superintendents of police, for the consideration and orders of Government.

Specification of objects to which the magistrates and joint magistrates are to attend, in assuming charge of the public ferries.

VII. *First.*—In assuming the management of public ferries, the general objects of the magistrates and joint magistrates shall be, the maintenance of an efficient police, the safety and convenience of travellers, the facility of commercial intercourse, and the expeditious transport of troops. For the above objects, they shall be careful to provide or cause to be provided safe and commodious boats; they shall fix the rates of toll on a very moderate scale, in no case exceeding, without an indispensable necessity, the rates which prevailed previous to the enactment of Regulation XIX, 1816; they shall adjust the modes of payment, so that the tolls may bear as lightly as possible on the poorer classes of the community, and by leaving a fair profit to the individual who may be chosen for the immediate charge of the ferries, they shall endeavour to secure as far as possible the services of respectable and competent persons.

No collections to be made on account of Government, until the objects specified in the preceding clause have been attained.

Second.—No collections shall be taken on account of Government, from the proceeds of any ferry, until the above objects are fully secured; and if in any case there shall remain a clear surplus profit, after providing adequately for those purposes, the amount collected shall be applied solely to the furtherance of similar objects, such as the repair or construction of roads, bridges and drains, the erection of suracees, or other works of a like nature.

Surplus collections how to be appropriated.

Rule of proceeding in cases where a public ferry shall yield a surplus revenue.

Persons in such cases to enter into an engagement for the payment of instalments.

How the magistrate or joint magistrate is to proceed when the person shall refuse to enter into such an engagement.

Third.—In cases of the latter description, viz. those in which the receipts of any ferry shall be sufficient to afford a surplus revenue as above mentioned, the magistrate or joint magistrate, having previously received special authority from Government in that behalf, may and shall require the person holding or applying for the charge of the ferry, to enter into an engagement for the payment, by monthly or quarterly instalments, of such a sum of money, as with reference to the estimated surplus, may appear justly demandable, without risking the primary objects above indicated; and if any person in charge of a ferry shall refuse to enter into an engagement as aforesaid, and shall not assign sufficient cause for such refusal to the satisfaction of the magistrate or joint magistrate, it shall be competent to such officer, to transfer the charge of the ferry to any other respectable and competent person: provided, however, that no person in charge of a ferry, who shall otherwise conduct himself to the magistrate's satisfaction, shall be removed from his charge under the above rule, excepting at the expiration of the Bengal or Fusly year, according to the era current in the province.

The mode of paying the collections realized under this Section, to be adjusted under the orders of Government.

Proviso.

Fourth.—The mode in which collections made under this Section shall be paid, whether into the treasury of the magistrate or collector, or any other public officer, shall be determined by the orders of Government, and adjusted with the party by the magistrate or joint magistrate, at the time of giving him charge of the ferry or ferries intrusted to him: provided, however, that as a general rule, all persons in charge of ferries subject to the payment of a rent, shall, on discharging any instalments,

inents, receive and be directed to require receipts for the amount, which shall be countersigned by an European officer of Government.

VIII. The magistrate or joint magistrate shall be competent to take security for the good behaviour of persons vested with the charge of public ferries, and in the case of persons who may, under the provisions of the foregoing Section, enter into an engagement for the payment of a yearly rent, it shall likewise be competent to the officers aforesaid to require adequate security for the punctual payment of the amount, as it may become due.

Security for good behaviour to be given by persons in charge of public ferries, as well as for the punctual performance of engagements.

IX. Any person in charge of a public ferry, whether subject to the payment of rent or not, shall be at liberty to relinquish the charge on giving ten days notice to the magistrate or joint magistrate, and on paying any arrears that may be due: provided, however, that it shall in such case be competent to the magistrates or joint magistrates to require any person who may so relinquish the charge of a ferry, or who may be removed from such charge, to transfer the boats belonging to the ferry, to the person who may be appointed to succeed him, at a fair valuation, or to retain the boats until others can be provided, making a suitable compensation to the owner.

Persons to be allowed to relinquish the charge of ferries on giving ten days notice to the magistrate and on payment of arrears.

Proviso regarding the transfer of boats.

X. If any person having charge of a ferry, and subjected to the payment of a yearly rent, shall fail to discharge the amount as it may become due, he shall be liable to immediate removal, and the magistrate or joint magistrate, after ascertaining the arrear and certifying the default, will proceed to the recovery of the amount from the party and his surety, in the manner prescribed by Section VII, Regulation XVIII, 1817, for the recovery of public money embezzled by native officers of the civil and criminal courts; giving at the same time a liberal consideration to any pleas which the party may urge in explanation of the default.

How a magistrate or joint magistrate is to proceed for the recovery of the rent of a public ferry from a defaulter.

XI. All persons vested with the charge of public ferries, whether paying any rent or not, shall on accepting the situation be distinctly apprized that the magistrates and joint magistrates reserve to themselves the power of reducing the rates of toll, or extending the exemptions from the payment of it, at such times and in such manner as shall appear proper, with a view to the public good; provided, however, that in the event of any such measures being adopted, the party in charge of the ferry may relinquish the charge, and the magistrate shall in such case purchase from him at a fair valuation, or cause his successor so to purchase, all boats belonging to the ferry, with all articles thereunto appertaining.

Persons on receiving charge of public ferries to be informed of the discretion reserved to the magistrate, for reducing tolls, or extending exemptions.

Proviso, in case a person may wish to relinquish charge.

XII. *First.*—Provided also, that whenever a magistrate or joint magistrate shall adopt such measures in regard to any ferry for which a rent shall have been required from the person vested with the charge of it, the said magistrate or joint magistrate shall, in communicating his orders to the party aforesaid, at the same time apprise him whether he designs to allow any and what reduction in the stipulated rent.

Further proviso in such cases.

Second.—If the person in charge of the ferry shall not be willing or able to pay the rent so fixed by the magistrate or joint magistrate, he shall nevertheless immediately carry the magistrate's or joint magistrate's order into effect, and shall state in his reply to those orders the amount of rent which he may be willing to continue to discharge. Should the offer of the party in charge of the ferry appear inadequate, it shall be competent to the magistrate or joint magistrate to remove him and to place another person in charge of the ferry, purchasing the boats and their appurtenances as aforesaid; but the person so removed shall be required to pay, for the days during which he may retain charge, subsequently to the date of his reply to the magistrate's order, a proportionate rent, calculated at such rate only as he may have tendered.

A person if unwilling to pay the fixed rent of a ferry, required first to carry the magistrate's orders into effect, and then to state the rent he may be willing to pay.

Such person to be removed, should his offer be deemed inadequate, and all arrears to be required from him.

XIII. *First.*—The foregoing rules are intended to apply exclusively to those ferries which may be declared to be public ferries; with regard to all other ferries, the magistrates and joint magistrates shall not interfere with them, further than may be necessary for the general maintenance of the police, and for the safety of passengers and property.

Magistrates prohibited from interfering with any other than public ferries, except for purposes of police and for the safety of passengers.

Second.—Provided, however, that if any person shall be drowned or exposed to imminent danger, or if any property shall be lost or damaged by the oversetting or sinking of a ferry boat, and it shall be established on inquiry before the magistrate or joint magistrate, that the boat was overloaded with passengers or property, or

Proviso, in cases where persons or property may suffer by boats being overloaded, or inadequately found.

Punishment to which manjees or others are declared liable on conviction in such cases.

was insufficiently manned; or was out of repair at the time of the accident, the manjee of the ghaut or boat, if duly convicted of permitting his boat to be overloaded, or to be insufficiently manned or out of repair, shall be liable to such punishment as the magistrate or joint magistrate may think proper to impose, not exceeding imprisonment for six months, or a fine of two hundred rupees.

Annual statements of public ferries made up to the 1st January in each year, to be forwarded by the magistrates to Government, through the superintendents of police.

What such statements are to contain.

XIV. An annual statement made up to the first of January of each year shall be forwarded by the several magistrates and joint magistrates to the superintendents of police, exhibiting the number of public ferries in each district, the amount of the net assessment realized from such of them as may be subject to assessment, and the purposes to which the amount so realized may have been appropriated under Clause Second, Section VII, of this Regulation. In submitting to Government the results of those statements, the superintendents of police will offer any suggestions which may appear to them calculated to facilitate or to improve the practical operation of the system.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VII.

A REGULATION for declaring certain Misdemeanors punishable by the Magistrates; and for defining the Punishment to be adjudged in such cases:—
Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 9th July 1819, corresponding with the 26th Assaur 1226 Bengal era; the 2d Sawun 1226 Fusly; the 27th Assaur 1226 Willaity; the 2d Sawun 1876 Sumbut; and the 15th Rumzan 1234 Higeree.

Preamble.

IT has been represented to Government, that in some parts of the country, and especially in cities and large towns, the peace and happiness of families are often destroyed by evil disposed persons, chiefly women, who are employed to entice and take away the wives, or female children of the fixed inhabitants from their respective houses, for the purpose of rendering them prostitutes, or concubines, or of otherwise unlawfully disposing of them, to their serious detriment, and to the injury of their husbands and parents. It has also been stated, that great distress to women and children is frequently occasioned by husbands and fathers deserting their families, and neglecting to provide for their support, although possessing the means of maintaining them; as well as from a similar neglect by the fathers of illegitimate offspring, in neither providing for the support of such offspring, or their mothers. The speedy cognizance and punishment of such misdemeanors by the zillah and city magistrates, and joint magistrates, subject to the regular control of the Courts of Circuit, appear to be the most efficient means of preventing, or checking, the culpable practices above described. It is further judged expedient to empower the magistrates and joint magistrates to take cognizance of certain misdemeanors committed by workmen and domestic servants; in cases not expressly provided for by any existing Regulation; at the same time maintaining the just claims of workmen and servants upon their respective employers. The Governor General in Council has accordingly enacted the following Rules, to be in force as soon as promulgated throughout the provinces immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

Magistrates how to punish persons guilty of enticing or of causing to be enticed from their homes, married or unmarried females for illegal purposes.

II. If any person amenable to the jurisdiction of the zillah and city courts shall be convicted before a zillah or city magistrate, or joint magistrate, of the offence of enticing and taking away, or causing to be enticed and taken away, a married woman living under the protection of her husband, or of any person having the care of her in his behalf; or of enticing and taking away, or causing to be enticed and taken away, an unmarried female, under the age of maturity, viz. fifteen years, and living with her parents or other legal guardians, or any persons acting in their behalf, for the purpose of rendering such married woman, or unmarried female minor, a prostitute or concubine, or otherwise disposing of her in an unlawful manner, without the consent of the husband, parent or other guardian of the woman or minor thus disposed of, the person so convicted shall be liable to a sentence of fine and imprisonment, to such extent as may appear adequate to the circumstances of the case, and may not exceed the powers vested in the magistrates by Section XIX, Regulation IX, 1807, viz. imprisonment for six months, and a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further period

The sentence to be such as may appear adequate to the case, but the powers hereby vested in magistrates in no instance to exceed those vested

period of imprisonment, not exceeding six months. If in any instance the offender shall appear to merit a more severe punishment, he shall be committed for trial before the Court of Circuit; and the provisions of Section VI, Regulation XVII, 1817, are hereby declared applicable to all such commitments.

in them by Section XIX, Regulation IX, 1807.

If the crime appear to merit a severer punishment, magistrates in what manner to proceed.

III. Any person amenable to the jurisdiction of the zillah and city courts, who may possess the means of supporting his wife and children, and shall notwithstanding desert them and wilfully neglect to provide for their support, on proof thereof to the satisfaction of the magistrate, or joint magistrate, of the zillah or city in which the party so deserting and neglecting his family may reside, shall be required to provide for the maintenance of his family in a suitable manner, according to his situation and circumstances in life; and on his failing so to do, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month. He shall also be liable to a repetition of the sentence, upon any subsequent conviction of a similar misdemeanor, after having been required to provide for the support of his family; provided, however, that nothing in this Section shall render a husband liable to punishment for not maintaining his wife, if it be clearly shown, that the latter has forfeited all just claim to support from her husband, by living in adultery with another person, or by other acts implying wilful abandonment of his protection.

Persons convicted of deserting their wives and families, and of wilfully neglecting to support them, to be required to do by the magistrate, and on failure subject to what punishment

Proviso.

IV. The above Section shall be held applicable to illegitimate, as well as to legitimate children; and may also be applied at the discretion of the magistrate, to secure a proper maintenance for the mothers of illegitimate offspring, whilst in a state of pregnancy, or having the care of an infant child.

What persons other than wives and legitimate children entitled to the benefit of the above Section.

V. All persons who may voluntarily engage to serve as workmen, of any description, for a stipulated term, or who may voluntarily contract for the performance of any specific work, and who without good and sufficient cause, shall wilfully quit the service so engaged for, before the expiration of the term agreed upon, or shall wilfully neglect to perform the work so contracted for, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction before a magistrate, or joint magistrate, shall be liable to a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month. The magistrate or joint magistrate may likewise require the persons so convicted to complete their stipulated term of service, or to perform the work contracted for, if it appear just and proper to require the same; and any subsequent conviction of wilful neglect to comply with such requisition, shall be punishable by a further sentence of imprisonment, not exceeding two months.

Workmen engaging for a stipulated term, or contracting for the performance of work, and without sufficient cause quitting the service or work engaged for, are punishable by the magistrates, in what manner.

VI. *First.*—The provisions of the foregoing Section are also declared applicable to domestic servants, who may engage to serve for any fixed term, or during the performance of any specific service, or though no such engagement have been entered into, may be employed from month to month, and without good and sufficient cause shall wilfully quit the service of their employers before the expiration of the fixed term, or before the completion of the stipulated service, or with respect to monthly servants, without giving previous notice for a period not less than fifteen days.

To what other persons the provisions of the above Section applicable.

Second.—In like manner no master, or other person, employing a servant for a fixed term, or for a specific service, or from month to month, shall be at liberty, without good and sufficient cause, to discharge such servant, against his will, before the expiration of the fixed term, or the completion of the specified service, or with respect to servants employed from month to month, without giving previous warning of the intended discharge for a period of at least fifteen days, or paying his wages for that period.

Rule to control discharge of servants of their masters in certain cases.

Third.—It shall be the duty of the magistrates and joint magistrates, on applications made to them upon the stamped paper prescribed in Section XVIII, Regulation I, 1814, (viz. bearing a stamp of eight annas), to enforce the provisions of the above Clause, by causing payment to any servant who may be discharged in opposition thereto, of a sum equal to half a month's wages, in addition to any arrear of wages which may be due to him at the time of his discharge; or if the servant have been engaged for a fixed term, or for a specific service, by causing payment to be made to him of such sum as may appear fully adequate to any loss sustained by him from being discharged before the time agreed upon.

Magistrates to enforce the provisions of the above Clause, on application being made to them on the prescribed stamped paper, and in what manner.

Provido.

In what cases the provisions of this Regulation shall not be enforced against a workman or servant quitting his employer without previous notice, or before the expiration of a stipulated term, or without having completed the work contracted for.

All sentences passed by magistrates under any part of this Regulation, open to the control of the Courts of Circuit.

Fourth.—Provided, however, that no servant shall be entitled to recover more than his arrear of wages, when he may be discharged for any misconduct proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate or joint magistrate, and appearing sufficient to warrant his discharge. Nor shall any workman or servant be liable to punishment under the provisions of this Regulation, when it may be proved, to the satisfaction of the magistrate and joint magistrate, that his quitting the service of his employer, without previous notice, or before the expiration of a stipulated term, or without having completed the performance of any work contracted for, was occasioned by gross mal-treatment, or by non-payment of wages due, or by any other cause which may appear to the magistrate or joint magistrate sufficient to justify or excuse the act complained of.

VII.—The whole of the sentences which may be passed by a magistrate, or joint magistrate, under any part of this Regulation, will of course be open to the regular control of the Court of Circuit of the division, according to the general rules in force upon this subject.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VIII.

A REGULATION to declare the validity of certain Tenures, and to define the relative rights of Zemindars and Pütnee Talookdars, also to establish a process for the sale of such Talooks in satisfaction of the Zemindar's demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3d September 1819, corresponding with the 19th Bhadoon 1226 Bengal era; the 29th Bhadoon 1226 Fusly; the 20th Bhadoon 1227 Willaity; the 14th Bhadoon 1876 Sumbut; and the 12th Zekaad 1234 Higeree.

Preamble.

BY the rules of the perpetual settlement, proprietors of estates paying revenue to Government, that is the individuals answerable to Government for the revenue then assessed on the different muhals, were declared to be entitled to make any arrangements for the leasing of their lands in talook or otherwise, that they might deem most conducive to their interests. By the rules of Regulation XLIV, 1793, however, all such arrangements were subjected to two limitations; first, that the jumma, or rent, should not be fixed for a period exceeding ten years; and secondly, that in case of a sale for Government arrears, such leases or arrangements should stand cancelled from the day of sale. The provisions of Section II, Regulation XLIV, 1793, by which the period of all fixed engagements for rent was limited to ten years, have been rescinded by Section II, Regulation V, 1812; and in Regulation XVIII, of the same year it is more distinctly declared, that zemindars are at liberty to grant talooks or other leases of their lands, fixing the rent in perpetuity at their discretion, subject however to the liability of being dissolved on sale of the grantor's estate for arrears of the Government revenue, in the same manner as heretofore. In practice the grant of talooks and other leases at a rent fixed in perpetuity had been common with the zemindars of Bengal for some time before the passing of the two Regulations last mentioned; but, notwithstanding the abrogation of the rule which declared such arrangements null and void, and the abandonment of all intention or desire to have it enforced as a security to the Government revenue in the manner originally contemplated, it was omitted to declare in the rules of Regulations V, and XVIII, of 1812, or in any other Regulation, whether tenures at the time in existence and held under covenants or engagements entered into by the parties in violation of the rule of Section II, Regulation XLIV, 1793, should, if called in question, be deemed invalid and void as heretofore. This point it has been deemed necessary to set at rest by a general declaration of the validity of any tenures that may be now in existence, notwithstanding that they may have been granted at a rent fixed in perpetuity, or for a longer term than ten years, while the rule fixing this limitation to the term of all such engagements, and declaring null and void any granted in contravention thereto, was in force. Furthermore, in the exercise of the privilege thus conceded to zemindars under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which had its origin on the estates of the Rajah of Burdwan; but has since been extended to other zemindaries, the character of which tenure is, that it is a talook created by the zemindar, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity by the lessee and his heirs for ever;

ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the zemindar's discretion; but even if the original tenant be excused, still in case of sale for arrears, or other operation leading to the introduction of another tenant, such new incumbent has always in practice been liable to be so called upon at the option of the zemindar; by the terms also of the engagements interchanged, it is amongst other stipulations provided, that in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the zemindar, and if the sale do not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand. These tenures have usually been denominated putnee talooks, and it has been a common practice of the holders of them to underlet on precisely similar terms to other persons, who on taking such leases went by the name of durputnee talookdars: these again sometimes similarly underlet to seputneedars, and the conditions of all the title deeds vary in nothing material from the original engagements executed by the first holder. In these engagements, however, it is not stipulated whether the sale thus reserved to himself by the grantor is for his own benefit, or for that of the tenant; that is, whether in case the proceeds of sale should exceed the zemindar's demand of rent, the tenant would be entitled to such excess; neither is the manner of sale specified, nor do the usages of the country nor the regulations of Government afford any distinct rules, by the application of which to the specific cases, the defects above alluded to could be supplied, or the points of doubt and difficulty involved in the omission be brought to determination in a consistent and uniform manner. The tenures in question have extended through several zillahs of Bengal, and the mischiefs which have arisen from the want of a consistent rule of action for the guidance of the courts of civil judicature in regard to them, have been productive of such confusion as to demand the interference of the legislature: it has accordingly been deemed necessary to regulate and define the nature of the property given and acquired on the creation of a putnee talook as above described, also to declare the legality of the practice of underletting in the manner in which it has been exercised by putneedars and others, establishing at the same time such provisions as have appeared calculated to protect the under-lessee from any collusion of his immediate superior with the zemindar, or other, for his ruin, as well as to secure the just rights of the zemindar on the sale of any tenure under the stipulations of the original engagements entered into with him.—It has further been deemed indispensable to fix the process by which the said tenures are to be brought to sale, and the form and manner of conducting such sale; and whereas the estates of zemindars under engagements with Government are liable to be brought to sale at any time for an arrear in the revenue, payable by monthly kists to Government, it has seemed just to allow any zemindar who may have granted tenures with a stipulation of the right to sell for arrears, the opportunity of availing himself of this means of realizing his dues in the middle of the year, as well as at the close, instead of only at the end of the Bengal year, as heretofore allowed by the regulations in force; it has further been deemed equitable to extend this rule to all cases in which the right of sale may have been reserved, even though in conformity with the regulations heretofore in force the stipulation for sale contained in the engagements interchanged may have restricted such sale to the case of a demand of rent remaining unpaid, at the close of the Bengal year. It has been likewise deemed advisable to explain and modify some of the existing rules for the collection of rents, with a view to render them more efficacious than at present, as well as to provide against sundry means of evasion now resorted to by defaulters. The following Rules have accordingly been enacted by his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, to take effect from the date of their promulgation throughout the several districts of the province of Bengal, including Midnapore.

II. It is hereby declared that any leases or engagements for the fixing of rent now in existence, that may have been granted or concluded for a term of years, or in perpetuity, by a proprietor under engagements with Government, or other person competent to grant the same, shall be deemed good and valid tenures, according to the terms of the covenants or engagements interchanged, notwithstanding that the same may have been executed before the passing of Regulation V, 1812, and while the rule of Section II, Regulation XLIV, 1793, which limited the period for which it was lawful to grant such engagements to ten years, and declared all that might be entered into for a longer term to be null and void, was in full force and effect; and

Leases fixing rent in perpetuity, or for a longer term than ten years, are hereby declared to be valid, though executed before the passing of Regulation V, 1812, and while the rule of Section II, Regulation XLIV, 1793, was in force.

notwithstanding that the stipulations of the said leases may be in violation of the rule in question: provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt any tenures held under engagements from proprietors of estates paying revenue to Government, from the liability to be cancelled on sale of the said estates for arrears of the said revenue, under the rule of Section V, Regulation XLIV, 1793, unless specially exempted from such liability, by the rule in question, or by any other specific rule of the Regulations in force.

Putnee tenures declared valid, transferable and answerable for debt.

III. *First.*—The tenures known by the name of putnee talooks, as described in the preamble to this Regulation, shall be deemed to be valid tenures in perpetuity, according to the terms of the engagements under which they are held. They are heritable by their conditions; and it is hereby further declared, that they are capable of being transferred by sale, gift or otherwise, at the discretion of the holder, as well as answerable for his personal debts, and subject to the process of the courts of judicature, in the same manner as other real property.

Putneedars right of underletting declared.

Second.—Putnee talookdars are hereby declared to possess the right of letting out the lands composing their talooks in any manner they may deem most conducive to their interest, and any engagements so entered into by such talookdars with others shall be legal and binding between the parties to the same, their heirs and assignees: provided, however, that no such engagements shall operate to the prejudice of the right of the zemindar to hold the superior tenure, answerable for any arrear of his rent, in the state in which he granted it, and free of all incumbrance resulting from the act of his tenant.

Putnee tenures declared not voidable for arrears.

Third.—In case of an arrear occurring upon any tenure of the description alluded to in the first Clause of this Section, it shall not be liable to be cancelled for the same, under the rule contained in the seventh Clause of Section XV, Regulation VII, 1799, for leases conveying a limited interest in the land; but the tenure shall be brought to sale by public auction, and the holder of the tenure will be entitled to any excess in the proceeds of such sale, beyond the amount of the arrear of rent due; subject, however, to the provisions contained in Section XVII, of this Regulation.

Inferior tenures held under similar title deeds will be deemed to confer a similar interest to that provided for putnee talooks in Section III.

IV. If the holder of a putnee talook shall have underlet in such manner as to have conveyed a similar interest to that enjoyed by himself, as explained in the preamble to this Regulation, the holder of such a tenure shall be deemed to have acquired all the rights and immunities declared in the preceding Section to attach to putnee talooks, in so far as concerns the grantor of such under tenure. The same construction shall also hold in the case of putnee talooks of the third or fourth degree.

Zemindar not entitled to refuse to give effect to a transfer.

V. The right of alienation having been declared to vest in the holder of a putnee talook, it shall not be competent to the zemindar or other superior, to refuse to register, and otherwise to give effect to such alienations, by discharging the party transferring his interest from personal responsibility, and by accepting the engagements of the transferee. In conformity however with established usage, the zemindar or other superior shall be entitled to exact a fee upon every such alienation, and the rate of the said fee is hereby fixed at two per cent. on the jumma or annual rent of the interest transferred, until the same shall amount to one hundred rupees, which sum shall be the *maximum* of any fee to be exacted on this account. The zemindar shall also be entitled to demand substantial security from the transferee or purchaser, to the amount of half the jumma or yearly rent, payable to him from the tenure transferred; the condition of furnishing such security on requisition being understood to be one of the original liabilities of the tenure. The above rules shall apply equally to the case of a sale made in execution of a decree or judgment of court, as to all other alienations, but it shall not apply to the case of sale for an arrear in the rent due to the zemindar or other superior, under the rules hereinafter contained. The purchaser at such a sale shall be entitled to have his name registered, and to obtain possession without fee, though of course liable to be called on to give security under the conditions of the tenure purchased.

But may demand his fee.

Fee fixed at two per cent. on the jumma.

But the *maximum* one hundred rupees. May also demand security.

As far as half the jumma.

Above rules to apply to sales in execution and all alienations.

But no fee on sale for arrears.

Zemindar may refuse sanction to transfer, till fee and security be tendered.

Sufficiency of security, if contested, to be determined by appeal to civil court.

VI. It shall be competent to the zemindar or other superior to refuse the registry of any transfer, until the fee above stipulated be paid, and until substantial security to the amount specified be tendered and accepted: provided, however, that if the security tendered by any purchaser or transferee, should not be approved by the zemindar, and the party tendering it shall be dissatisfied with such rejection, he

he shall be competent to appeal therefrom by petition or common motion in the civil court of the district, which authority, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the security tendered, shall issue an injunction on the zemindar to accept it, and give effect to the transfer without delay. It is hereby provided, that the rules of this and of the preceding Section shall not be held to apply to transfers of any fractional portion of a putnee talook, nor to any alienation other than of the entire interest, for no apportionment of the zemindar's reserved rent can be allowed to stand good, unless made under his special sanction.

VII. In case of the sale of a putnee tenure in execution of a judgment of court, if the purchaser do not within the period of one month from the sale conform to the rules of Section V, of this Regulation, in order to obtain the transfer of his tenure by the superior to whom the rent fixed upon it is payable, the zemindar or other superior shall be entitled, of his own authority, to send a suzawul to attach and hold possession of the tenure, until the forms prescribed be observed. In case also of the sale of a putnee tenure for arrears of the rent due upon it, under the rules of this Regulation, if security be required by the zemindar, and the purchaser fail to furnish the same within one month of the date of sale, the zemindar shall similarly be entitled to send a suzawul to attach and hold possession of the interest which may have passed on the sale, to the exclusion of the purchaser, until the prescribed security be given. Attachments made under this Section shall be regarded as trusts for the benefit and at the risk of the purchasers; consequently, after deducting the rent due and the expense of attaching, any surplus that may be yielded by the collections, shall be held in deposit for such purchaser: but if the collections for the time fall short of the rent, the tenure and person of the proprietor shall be liable in the same manner as if no attachment had been made, and the accounts produced by the zemindar or other superior making the attachment, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence to warrant process for an arrear so accruing.

Upon public sale, if security be not tendered within one month, zemindar may attach.

Attachment to have the effect of a trust.

VIII. *First.*—Zemindars, that is, proprietors under direct engagements with the Government, shall be entitled to apply in the manner following for periodical sales of any tenures, upon which the right of selling or bringing to sale for an arrear of rent may have been specially reserved by stipulation in the engagements interchanged, on the creation of the tenure. The exercise of this power shall not be confined to cases in which the stipulation for sale may have been unrestricted in regard to time, but shall apply equally to tenures held under engagements stipulating merely for a sale at the end of the year, in conformity with the practice heretofore allowed by the Regulations in force.

Zemindars to be allowed periodical sales of tenures, in which right to sell for arrears is reserved by stipulation.

Second.—On the first day of Bysakh, that is, at the commencement of the following year from that of which the rent is due, the zemindar shall present a petition to the civil court of the district, and a similar one to the collector, containing a specification of any balances that may be due to him on account of the expired year from all or any talookdars or other holders of an interest of the nature described in the preceding Clause of this Section. The same shall then be stuck up in some conspicuous part of the kucheree, with a notice that if the amount claimed be not paid before the first of Jyte following, the tenures of the defaulters will on that day be sold by public sale in liquidation. Should however the first of Jyte fall on a Sunday or holiday, the next subsequent day, not a holiday, shall be selected instead; a similar notice shall be stuck up at the sudder kucheree of the zemindar himself, and a copy or extract of such part of the notice as may apply to the individual case shall be by him sent, to be similarly published at the kucheree, or at the principal town or village upon the land of the defaulter. The zemindar shall be exclusively answerable for the observance of the forms above prescribed, and the notice required to be sent into the mofussil shall be served by a single peon, who shall bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of his manager for the same; or in the event of inability to procure this, the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot. If it shall appear from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question, that the notice has been published at any time previous to the fifteenth of the month of Bysakh, it shall be a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed upon the day appointed. In case the people of the village should object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the kucheree of the nearest moonsiff, or if there should be no moonsiff, to the nearest thanna, and there make voluntary oath of the same

First sale to be applied for on the first of Bysakh.

Notice to be published that it will take place on the first of Jyte.

Notice to be sent into the mofussil.

Rules for serving it.

having been duly published, certificate to which effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

Mid year sale to be applied for on the first of Kartick.

Notice as above for sale the first of Aug-hun.

If arrear be not less than one fourth of demand.

Register to conduct the sale.

Rules for bidding, &c.

Fifteen per cent. to be paid on sale.

Or lot to be resold after two hours.

Failing remainder, resale on ninth day after.

Forms to be observed on selling.

Zemindar to certify balance,

And service of notice in mofussil.

On his own responsibility.

Tenure to be sold free of incumbrance by act of defaulter.

Third.—On the first day of Kartick in the middle of the year, the zemindar shall be at liberty to present a similar petition, with a statement of any balances that may be due on account of the rent of the current year up to the end of the month of Asin, and to cause similar publication to be made of a sale of the tenures of defaulters, to take place on the first of Aughun, unless the whole of the advertised balance shall be paid before the date in question, or so much of it as shall reduce the arrear, including any intermediate demand for the month of Kartick to less than one fourth, or a four anna proportion of the total demand of the zemindar, according to the kistbundee, calculated from the commencement of the year to the last day of Kartick.

IX. All sales of saleable tenures applied for under the rules of this Regulation, shall be made in public kucheree by the register or acting register of the civil court, or in his absence by the person in charge of the office of judge or of magistrate of the district, within which the lands may be situated; the land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and every one not the actual defaulter, shall be free to bid, not excepting the person in satisfaction of whose demand the sale may be made, nor the under tenants of the defaulter; fifteen per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid immediately the lot is knocked down, and the officer conducting the sale shall be competent to refuse to accept a bid, or to knock down a lot to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the amount required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose, or will be produced within two hours. If the fifteen per cent. be not paid in cash or in notes of the Bank of Bengal, within two hours of the sale, or an equivalent amount in government securities be not lodged, the lot shall be resold on the same day, and if the remainder of the purchase money be not paid by noon of the eighth day, notice shall be given of resale on the following day, that is, on the ninth from the first sale, by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bazar of the sudder station of the zillah, after which the lot shall be resold at the appointed time at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made, (which shall be in such case regarded as part of the proceeds of the sale,) and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent one; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decrees of the civil courts.

X. At the time of the sale the notice previously stuck up in the kucheree shall be taken down, and the lots be called up successively in the order in which they may be found in that notice. A person shall attend on the part of the zemindar, with a particular statement of the payments made up to the day of sale, on account of the balance of each advertised lot, together with the receipt for, or certificate of the notice directed to be published in the mofussil, nor shall any lot be put up to sale until the statement produced shall have been inspected and the existence of a balance for the year ascertained therefrom, nor until the receipt for the notice shall have been read; the observance of which forms shall be recorded in a separate roobakaree to be held upon each lot sold. If the sale be of the description provided for in the third Clause of Section VIII, of this Regulation, the kistbundee of the defaulter shall likewise be produced, in order that it may be seen that the balance remaining unpaid exceeds a four anna proportion of the demand up to the date of sale; nor shall the sale take place unless this be ascertained. The zemindar shall be exclusively responsible for the correctness and authenticity of the papers to be thus exhibited, nor shall the public officer making the sale be answerable in any respect, except for its fairness and publicity, and for the observance of the rules prescribed for his guidance in this Regulation.

XI. *First.*—It is hereby declared, that any talook or saleable tenure that may be disposed of at a public sale under the rules of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due on account of it, is sold free of all incumbrances that may have accrued upon it by act of the defaulting proprietor, his representatives or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by a stipulation to that effect in the written engagements under which the said talook may have been held. No transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, no mortgage or other limited assignment, shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the zemindar to hold the tenure of his creation answerable in the state in which he created it, for

for the rent, which is in fact his reserved property in the tenure, except the transfer or assignment should have been made with a condition to that effect, under express authority obtained from such zemindar.

Second.—In like manner, on sale of a talook for arrears, all leases originating with the holder of the former tenure, if creative of a middle interest between the resident cultivators and the late proprietor, must be considered to be cancelled, except the authority to grant them should have been specially transferred; the possessors of such interests must consequently lose the right to hold possession of the land, and to collect the rents of the ryots; this having been enjoyed merely in consequence of the defaulter's assignment of a certain portion of his own interest, the whole of which was liable for the rent.

No under-lease to stand after sale.

Third.—Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to entitle the purchaser of a talook or other saleable tenure intermediate between the zemindar and actual cultivators, to eject a khodkast ryot, or resident and hereditary cultivator, nor to cancel *bonâ fide* engagements made with such tenants by the late incumbent, or his representative, except it be proved in a regular suit, to be brought by such purchaser, for the adjustment of his rent, that a higher rate would have been demandable at the time such engagements were contracted by his predecessor.

Exception in favour of *bonâ fide* engagements, with ryots.

XII. The rules of the preceding Section being declaratory of the principle to be observed on all occasions, wherein saleable tenures are made responsible for the zemindar's reserved rent, will equally apply to the case of talooks heretofore sold, as to those that may be sold henceforward, if the sale shall have been fair, and the process observed in conducting it shall have been that recognized and in use in the district at the time of selling. Nothing however herein contained shall operate to the prejudice of any agreement, express or implied, now subsisting between the purchaser of a talook and the lessees of his predecessor. Neither shall the rule for the fall of under tenures be considered to apply to any private transfer by a talookdar of his own interest, nor to a public sale in execution of a decree, nor to the case of a relinquishment by the talookdar in favour of the zemindar, nor to any act originating with the former holder, other than default as aforesaid; all such operations involve only a transfer of the tenure in the state in which it may be held at the time, and the new incumbent succeeds to no more than the reserved rights of the former tenant, such as they may be, and is of course subject to any restriction put upon the tenure by his act.

Above rule to take effect retrospectively.

Proviso.

But not to apply to private transfers.

XIII. *First.*—With reference to the injury that may be brought upon the holder of a talook of the second degree, by the operation of the preceding rules, in case the proprietor of the superior tenure purposely withholds the rent due from himself to the zemindar, after having realized his own dues from the inferior tenantry, it is deemed necessary to allow such talookdars the means of saving their tenures from the ruin that must attend such a sale, and the following Rules have accordingly been enacted for this purpose.

Reason for allowing under-tenants a means of staying sale.

Second.—Whenever the tenure of a talookdar of the first degree may be advertised for sale in the manner required by the second and third Clauses of Section VIII, of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due to the zemindar, the talookdars of the second degree, or any number of them, shall be entitled to stay the final sale, by paying into court the amount of balance that may be declared due by the person attending on the part of the zemindar on the day appointed for sale; in like manner they shall be entitled to lodge money antecedently, for the purpose of eventually answering any demand that may remain due on the day fixed for the sale, and should the amount lodged be sufficient, the sale shall not proceed; but after making good to the zemindar the amount of his demand, any excess shall be paid back to the person or persons who may have lodged it.

Manner of doing so.

By lodging the advertised balance.

Third.—If the amount so lodged shall be rent due by the inferior talookdar to the holder of the advertised tenure, the same shall be stated at the time of making the deposit, and the amount shall be carried to the account of the tenant or tenants lodging it, and be deducted from any claim of rent that may at the time be pending, or be thereafter brought forward against him or them by the proprietor of the advertised tenure, on account of the year or months for which the notice of sale may have been published.

In case of rent due being lodged.

Credit to be given

In case of advance from private funds.

To have the effect of mortgage.

Defaulter how to recover possession.

Sale not to be stayed except the arrear claimed be lodged.

But action to lie for its reversal.

Summary investigation may be applied for by defaulter.

But not to stay sale without deposit.

Rules for purchasers obtaining possession.

Zemindar to give transfer on security being furnished, if required.

Remedy in case of delay.

Proviso.

Fourth.—If the person or persons making such a deposit, in order to stay the sale of the superior tenure, shall have already paid the whole of the rent due from himself or themselves, so that the amount lodged is an advance from private funds, and not a disbursement on account of the said rent, such deposit shall not be carried to credit in, or set against future demands for rent, but shall be considered as a loan made to the proprietor of the tenure preserved from sale by such means, and the talook so preserved shall be the security to the person or persons making the advance, who shall be considered to have a lien thereupon, in the same manner as if the loan had been made upon mortgage; and he or they shall be entitled, on applying for the same, to obtain immediate possession of the tenure of the defaulter, in order to recover the amount so advanced from any profits belonging thereto. If the defaulter shall desire to recover his tenure from the hands of the person or persons, who by making the advance may have acquired such an interest therein, and entered on possession in consequence, he shall not be entitled to do so, except upon repayment of the entire sum advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, up to the date of possession having been given as above, or upon exhibiting proof, in a regular suit to be instituted for the purpose, that the full amount so advanced, with interest, has been realized from the usufruct of the tenure.

XIV. *First.*—Should the balance claimed by a zemindar, on account of the rent of any under tenure, remain unpaid upon the day fixed for the sale of the tenure, the sale shall be made without reserve in the manner provided for in Sections IX, and X, of this Regulation; nor shall it be stayed or postponed on any account, unless the amount of the demand be lodged. It shall however be competent to any party desirous of contesting the right of the zemindar to make the sale, whether on the ground of there having been no balance due, or on any other ground, to sue the zemindar for the reversal of the same, and upon establishing a sufficient plea, to obtain a decree with full costs and damages. The purchaser shall be made a party in such suits, and upon decree passing for reversal of the sale, the court shall be careful to indemnify him against all loss, at the charge of the zemindar or person at whose suit the sale may have been made.

Second.—In cases also in which a talookdar may contest the zemindar's demand of any arrear, as specified in the notice advertised, such talookdar shall be competent to apply for a summary investigation, at any time within the period of notice; the zemindar shall then be called upon to furnish his kubooleut and other proofs at the shortest convenient notice, in order that the award may, if possible, be made before the day appointed for sale. Such award, if so made, will of course regulate the ulterior process; but if the case be still pending, the lot shall be called up in its turn, notwithstanding the suit; and if the zemindar or his agent in attendance insist on the demand, the sale shall be made on his responsibility, nor shall it be stayed, or the summary suit be allowed to proceed, unless the amount claimed be lodged in cash, or in Government securities, or in notes of the Bank of Bengal, by the talookdar contesting the demand; and if such deposit be not made, the alleged defaulter will have no remedy, but by a regular action for damages and for a reversal of the sale.

XV. *First.*—So soon as the entire amount of the purchase money shall have been paid in by the purchaser, at any sale made under this Regulation, such purchaser shall receive from the officers conducting the sale, a certificate of such payment. The purchaser shall then proceed with the certificate in question to procure a transfer to his name in the kucheree of the zemindar, and upon furnishing security, if required, to the extent of half the jumma or annual rent, he shall receive the usual umuldustuk, or order for possession, together with the notice to the ryots and others to attend and pay their rents henceforward to him. The zemindar shall also be bound to furnish access to any papers connected with the tenure purchased, that may be forthcoming in his kutcheree, and should he in any manner delay the transfer in his office, or refuse to give the orders for possession, notwithstanding that good and substantial security shall have been furnished, or tendered, on requisition, the new purchaser shall be entitled to apply direct to the court, and he shall receive the orders for possession, and shall be put in possession of the lands by means of the nazir, in the same manner as possession is obtained under a decree of court: provided, however, that if the delay be on account of the zemindar's contesting the sufficiency of the security tendered, the rule contained in Section VI, of this Regulation, shall be observed.

Second.

Second.—When the new purchaser shall proceed to take possession of the lands of his purchase, if the late incumbent himself, or the holders of tenures or assignments derived from the late incumbent, and intermediate between him and the actual cultivators, shall attempt to offer opposition, or to interfere with the collections of the new purchaser, from the lands composing his purchase, the latter shall be at liberty to apply immediately to the civil court, for the aid of the public officers in obtaining possession of his just rights. A proclamation shall then issue under the seal of the court and signature of the judge, declaring, that the new incumbent having, by purchase at a sale for arrears of rent due to the zemindar, acquired the entire rights and privileges attaching to the tenure of the late talookdar, in the state in which it was originally derived by him from the zemindar, he alone will be recognized as entitled to make the zemindaree collections in the mofussil, and no payments made to any other individual will on any account be credited to the ryots or others in any summary suit, for rent, brought under the provisions of Section XV, Regulation VII, 1799, or in any application to stay process by distraint, under the rules of Regulation V, 1812, or on any other occasion whatever, when the same may be pleaded.

In case of opposition.

Proclamation to issue from court.

Third.—Should the late incumbent, or his late under-tenants, continue to oppose the entry of the new purchaser, notwithstanding the issuing of such a proclamation, or should there be reason to apprehend a breach of the peace on the part of any one, the aid of the police officers, and of all other public officers who may be at hand, and capable of affording assistance, shall be given to the new purchaser, on his presenting a written application for the same; and in the event of any affray or breach of the peace occurring, the entire responsibility shall rest with the party opposing the lawful attempt of the purchaser to assume his rights.

In case of further opposition,

Police and all public officers to aid.

XVI. Under tenures held under engagements similar to those executed between the zemindar and putneedar, having been declared not to be voidable for an arrear of the rent fixed upon them in perpetuity, it will be necessary that the person to whom the said rent may be payable, should (in case he be desirous of holding the tenure answerable in the manner provided for by stipulation in the deeds interchanged) proceed according to the rules of Section XV, Regulation VII, 1799, and the general Regulations, to have the sale effected at the end of the year in the same manner as heretofore. But it is hereby provided, that every such sale shall be public, and be conducted by the register or acting register of the zillah court, or in his absence by the person in charge of the office of judge or of magistrate, under the rules of this Regulation, as far as the same may be applicable; ten days notice shall be given of such sales, by advertisement, to be stuck up at the kutcherries of the court and collector.

Under tenures how to be brought to sale for arrears.

XVII. *First.*—The following Rules have been enacted for the disposal of the proceeds of any sale made under the rules of this Regulation.

Rules for disposing of the purchase money of sales for arrears under this Regulation.

Second.—One per cent. shall first be deducted from the net proceeds realized, and shall be carried to the account of Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of any extra establishments which it may be necessary to maintain, for carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

One per cent. to be carried to the account of Government.

Third.—The balance on account of which the sale may have been made shall next be made good in full (with interest and all charges incurred in bringing the talook to sale) to the zemindar or other person to whom the same may be due: provided however that no former balances, beyond those of the current year (or of that immediately expired, if the sale be at the commencement of the following year), shall be included in the demand to be thus satisfied. Such antecedent balances, if the zemindar shall have omitted to avail himself of the process within his reach, for having them satisfied at the time, will have become in fact mere personal debts of the individual talookdar, and must be recovered in the same way as other debts by a regular suit in the court.

Zemindar's balance and expenses to be next made good.

But not antecedent balances.

Fourth.—Any excess that may remain after satisfying the demand of the zemindar, in the manner above described, shall be forthwith sent by the officer conducting the sale to the treasury of the collector or assistant collector of the district, to be there held in deposit to answer the claims of the talookdars of the second degree, or of others who, by assignment of the defaulter, may be at the time in possession of a valuable interest on the land composing the talook sold, or on any part of it.

Remainder to be sent to the collector's treasury.

To answer claims of under-tenants.

Under-tenants free to prosecute for the price of their interest or compensation.

Payment how to be made from deposit if many claims.

Action not to lie if the under-tenant be himself in arrear at the time of sale.

In case of no claim in two months, or only partial claims, defaulter to receive the excess unclaimed.

Any party interested may substitute Government securities for cash in deposit.

Doubts in the construction of Section XV, Regulation VII, 1799, stated.

And their effects.

After summary suit lodged.

Fifth.—It shall be competent to any one conceiving himself to possess such an interest, to bring forward his claim to the price he may have paid for the same, or for a just compensation for the loss sustained by him in consequence of the sale, by instituting a regular suit at any time within two months from the date of sale. If the court shall on investigation consider the plaintiff's claim to be an equitable one, the court will award to the claimant either the price he may have originally paid, or the value of the interest at the time of sale, or any other amount that may be deemed just and equitable under all the circumstances. If there be more claimants than one, payment shall not be made from the deposit, until the whole of the claims be settled; and in case the value assessed upon the whole should exceed the amount in deposit, such amount shall be divided proportionately, and the remainder stand as a personal debt against the defaulter, to be realized from him by the usual process for the execution of decrees.

Sixth.—Provided however that no talookdar of the second degree, or other possessor of an assigned interest upon the land of the tenure sold, who may be holding under a stipulation for the payment of an annual amount in the way of rent, shall be entitled to recover compensation for the loss of such tenure or assignment upon its becoming cancelled by sale of the superior talook, except after exhibiting proof that the whole amount of the rent demandable from himself has been paid or lodged for the purpose prior to the date of sale.

Seventh.—Should no claims upon the purchase money of a talook, sold as above, be brought forward by any under tenants or assignees, within the period of two months from the date of sale, or should the amount claimed by those who may have sued not equal the entire deposit, the defaulter whose tenure may have been sold, shall be at liberty to petition the court for the amount so held in deposit, or for the excess thereof, as the case may be, and he shall receive a certificate under the seal of the court, of there being no claims to afford ground of detention for the whole or any part of the deposit; and upon exhibiting such certificate to the collector, the amount set free thereby shall be paid to his receipt. In the same manner upon executing a decree passed in favour of any under-tenants or assignees, they shall receive certificates under the seal of the court, declaring the amount adjudged to them out of the deposit, and upon exhibiting these certificates, the amount shall be paid severally to their receipts by the collector.

Eighth.—It shall be competent to any party interested in a deposit, to withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on substituting Government securities, bearing interest, in lieu of the money so held in deposit; such securities to be taken at the rate of discount or premium of the day, as shown by the Government Gazette last received.

XVIII. *First.*—Doubts have been entertained with respect to the intent and meaning of such part of Section XV, Regulation VII, 1799, as regards the power of attaching the lands of a defaulter, particularly whether the attachment can be made in case the dustuk be not served on the person of the under-tenant from whom the arrear of rent is claimed; moreover it has not been provided in any part of the rules above quoted, nor in any subsequent Regulation, whether or not a decree can be passed after summary investigation of an arrear claimed, in case the process by dustuk shall not have been served on the defaulter. In consequence of these doubts and omissions, under-tenants falling in arrear have been encouraged to make it a practice to evade the process by dustuk, in the confidence that if successful in concealing themselves for a time, the person to whom the rent is due will lose the benefit of his summary application, and be referred to a regular suit, as the only means of recovering his dues, or of obtaining such a judicial award as will enable him to proceed against the property of the debtor. In order to remedy the evils arising from the practice above described, the following Rules have been enacted, in explanation and modification of the Rules of Section XV, Regulation VII, 1799.

Second.—Under the existing rules, proprietors, talookdars or farmers are entitled, with or without making a previous demand upon the under-tenant, to institute a summary suit for any arrear which may be claimed to be due, and to obtain the issue of a process of arrest against the defaulter. It is hereby further provided, that when a summary suit for arrears, alleged to be due, may have been instituted against a talookdar or against a farmer, or against the holder of any other intermediate

intermediate tenure between the zemindar and the actual cultivators, it shall be competent to the party who may have instituted such suit (whether the alleged defaulter shall have been arrested or not), to send a sezawul of his own authority to attach and collect the rents of the actual cultivators immediately from themselves: provided, however, that such power of attachment shall not be exercised, unless the arrear of rent claimed in the summary suit, shall have been actually due for one entire month before the date of attachment, and shall not be less in amount than the entire kist of the month, on account of which the arrear may be claimed.

The right of attaching talooks, farms and similar tenures declared.

With proviso.

Third.—After process of arrest may have been taken out in the usual form, if the return of the nazir be, that after diligent search the party cannot be found, it shall be optional with the plaintiff to move the court by his vakeel or authorized agent to solicit a postponement of the case for a month, in order to cause another process to be served at any time in the course of it, that may afford the chance of securing the person of the defaulter, and then to have a notice issued and the case brought to judgment; or to cause proclamation to be made without such postponement, that after fifteen days from the date of notice, the court will proceed to a summary investigation of the balance, and in case of the non-attendance of the defendant, will pass judgment summarily upon the documents and proofs that may be exhibited by the plaintiff *ex parte*.

Summary decree to pass *ex parte* in case of return *non-inventus*.

Form to be observed.

Fourth.—When any arrear may be adjudged to be due in the manner above provided, the zemindar or other plaintiff in the suit shall be at liberty to cancel of his own authority any lease, farm or other limited interest intermediate between himself and the actual cultivator, on account of which the rent may have been claimed; but no summary award for arrears shall be considered to warrant the subjecting real property belonging to the defendant, in such an action, to sale in execution, except in cases in which the balance may be due on account of a talook of the description noticed in Section III, of this Regulation, or of any other talook which may have been declared by the Regulations to be liable to sale for arrears; such talook will of course be liable to be sold for the arrears which may have accrued upon it, in the mode prescribed; but if the zemindar or other plaintiff should be desirous of having any other estate, or house, or landed property of a defaulter, brought to sale in satisfaction of his claim of rent, it will be necessary for him to institute a regular suit for the purpose, notwithstanding the existence of the summary award in his favour.

After summary decree zemindar may cancel farms and the like.

No exception against separate real property.

Fifth.—The provisions contained in the second and fourth Clauses of this Section, so far as they relate to the power of attaching and cancelling (under the circumstances therein described) the leases, farms or other limited interests of persons holding intermediately between the proprietor and the actual cultivator, are hereby declared not to extend to khoodkasht ryots or other resident cultivators of the soil. For any arrears which may be alleged to be due from those classes of persons, the party claiming them may proceed at any time during the year by distraint or by process of arrest and summary suit, under the existing rules; proprietors, talookdars or farmers, however, to whom an arrear of rent may be due at the end of the year from any khoodkasht ryot or other resident cultivators of the soil, are at liberty to institute a summary suit to establish the existence of such an arrear, taking out process of arrest in the usual form. If the defendant shall not attend or cannot be arrested, the forms of process and proceeding prescribed in the third Clause of this Section, shall be considered to be applicable to the case, and any summary judgment previously obtained on account of rent of the year just closed, shall be received as evidence of such arrear, upon the plaintiff's showing that the judgment in question has remained unexecuted. If an arrear shall be adjudged by the court to be due, and the amount shall not be immediately paid into court, the plaintiff shall be authorized by the court to make such new arrangement as he may judge proper for the future management of the lands in question.

Tenures of ryots not to be attached or cancelled for arrears,

except by summary suit at the end of the year.

XIX. In addition to the rules contained in Section XV, Regulation XIX, 1817, it is hereby provided that any zemindar, talookdar, farmer, or other person entitled to receive rent, who may desire to take out summary process against the person of a defaulter, shall be at liberty to make application for the purpose either to the judge of the district within which the land may be situated, or of the district wherein the defaulter may be at the time resident, at his option. In the event of his applying to

Optional for zemindars to take out arrests from the court having jurisdiction over the tenure.

Or from that of the place of residence.

Process in latter case.

the judge of the district, within which the defaulter may not be resident, the process shall be transmitted by dawk to the judge of the district where he may reside, in order to be there served in the usual form. The defaulter, if apprehended, shall be sent over in custody; or if he should not be found, so that the process cannot be served, a return shall be made accordingly, and the deposition of the peon employed shall further be taken, to be sent along with the return for the satisfaction of the judge issuing the process, as to the efforts made to apprehend the defaulter.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION IX.

A REGULATION for amending the existing Rules, with regard to the admission of special Appeals; for requiring in certain cases, from residents within the limits of Calcutta, security for eventual costs of suit, and for extending the powers of the Zillah and City Registers, and the Registers of the Provincial Courts, in certain cases:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 29th October 1819, corresponding with the 14th Kautick 1226 Bengal era; the 26th Kautick 1227 Fussily; the 15th Kautick 1227 Willaity; the 11th Kautick 1876 Sumbut; and the 9th Mohurum 1235 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS experience has shown, that it would be conducive to the ends of civil justice, to modify and extend the existing rules, which limit to certain specific grounds, the admission of special appeals by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and by the Provincial Courts of Appeal; and whereas experience has also shown the necessity of requiring previous security for eventual costs of suit, from residents within the limits of the city of Calcutta, who may become parties in an original suit, or respondents in an appeal in any of the Courts of the interior, inasmuch as the existing rules require such security only from appellants, and parties other than appellants, being residents within the city of Calcutta, have in sundry instances evaded the payment of costs due from them under decrees of those Courts; and whereas it is desirable further to facilitate the trial of appeals, from the decisions of the zillah and city registers, which are now cognizable by the judges of the Zillah and City Courts only; and whereas it has been judged expedient, in addition to the functions discharged by the registers of Provincial Courts, to authorize them to try civil suits, which may be referred to them by the judges of the zillahs or cities, within which the cutcherries of the Provincial Courts of Appeal may be situated; the following Rules have been enacted, which are to be in force throughout the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William, from the date of the promulgation of this Regulation.

Clause I, Section II, Regulation XXVI, 1814, amended.

II. *First*.—The rules contained in Clause first, Section II, Regulation XXVI, 1814, as far as regards the grounds for the admission of special appeals by the Provincial Courts of Appeal and by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, are hereby amended as follows.

Under what circumstances provincial courts and sudder dewanny adawlut may admit special appeals.

Second.—In extension of the grounds to which the admission of special appeals is limited by the Clause and Section above quoted, it is hereby declared competent to the Provincial Courts of Appeal, and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to admit a second or special appeal whenever on a perusal of the decree of the lower Court, from whose decision the special appeal is desired, there may appear strong probable ground, from whatever cause, to presume a failure of justice.

Judges of zillah and city courts may recommend the admission of special appeals to provincial courts, in certain cases.

III. *First*.—It is hereby declared competent to the judge of a Zillah or City Court, in any case in which no further regular appeal is open under the existing Regulations, but in which either of the parties may be desirous of a further special appeal, to certify to the Provincial Court (where the circumstances demand it) that such case involves some point of general importance hitherto apparently unsettled, and fit to be reconsidered in a further appeal.

Provincial courts may also recommend the admission of special appeals to sudder dewanny adawlut.

Second.—The Provincial Courts are also declared competent to certify similarly, under analogous circumstances, to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

The rejection of a special appeal by a provincial court in cases certified by a

Third.—In the event of a Provincial Court declining under the provisions of the second and following Clauses of Section II, Regulation XXVI, 1814, to admit a

second

second or special appeal in a case certified to them as above, from a Zillah or a City Court, and rejecting accordingly the special appeal, such rejection shall not be final, but it shall be competent to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, on petition by the party desiring the special appeal, to direct the Provincial Court to admit it, if on a consideration of the grounds which may be exhibited for a special appeal, it shall appear proper to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut so to direct, under the provisions of Clause first, Section II, Regulation XXVI, 1814, as amended by this Regulation.

zillah or city judge not to be final, but on stated grounds the sudder dewanny adawlut may direct its being admitted.

IV. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and the several Provincial Courts, previously to admitting a special appeal on application to them to that effect, are hereby declared competent to call for and peruse any document forming part of the record of the cause which they may deem proper, beside the document or documents presented by the party applying for the special appeal.

The sudder dewanny adawlut and provincial courts empowered to require the production of papers previous to admitting special appeals.

V. No special or second appeal shall be admitted hereafter by a Provincial Court, or by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, unless two judges concur in the propriety of its admission under the rules applicable to the case, as amended by this Regulation.

courts, without the concurrence of two judges of a court.

VI. It is hereby declared, that nothing contained in the foregoing Sections is intended to make any alteration in the existing rules with regard to the limitations of time, or with regard to any of the existing forms requisite for the admission of special appeals.

Foregoing rules not to affect the existing Regulations regarding limitations of time or prevailing forms.

VII. *First.*—From and after the promulgation of this Regulation, every person, being a resident of the city of Calcutta, who may desire to institute or defend an original suit, or to defend an appeal in any Zillah, City, or Provincial Court, shall be required to furnish security for all eventual costs of suit, which may be adjudged payable by such person, and shall furnish such security by a surety or sureties residing and possessing property without the limits of Calcutta; such security shall be furnished by a plaintiff within six weeks of the date on which his plaint is filed; and a defendant or respondent shall furnish it within six weeks of the date on which the usual summons is served on him; unless such security be so furnished, the suit of such person, if plaintiff, shall not be proceeded in; if defendant or respondent, he shall not be allowed to defend his suit or appeal, but the cause shall be decided *ex parte* on the statements and proofs of his opponent; and no appeal shall be admitted from the party who may have failed to give the required security, until he shall first have made good the whole of the costs demandable from him in the lower court.

Security for costs in original suits on appeals to be given by residents in Calcutta, who are to provide responsible sureties.

Limitation of time for furnishing security.

Course of proceeding to be followed, if the plaintiff, or the defendant, or respondent, fail to furnish security.

No appeal in such cases to be allowed, until the costs of suit in the lower court have been paid.

Second.—The same rule shall be applicable, and the same mode of proceeding shall be observed, in the event of any person who may have instituted or defended any original suit, or defended an appeal in a Zillah, City or Provincial Court, becoming a resident of Calcutta, before a decree is passed on such suit or appeal, and failing to give the required security within six weeks of its being demanded by the Court, and such demand the Court is hereby required to make immediately on the circumstance becoming known, even though no motion should be made to that effect.

The foregoing rules declared applicable to persons becoming residents of Calcutta pending any suit or appeal.

Third.—It is however provided, that nothing contained in this Section shall be considered applicable to pauper suitors coming within the provisions of Regulation XXVIII, 1814.

But not applicable to persons suing in *forma pauperis*.

VIII. *First.*—In addition to the special powers which, under the provisions of Section IX, Regulation XXIV, 1814, may now be conferred upon zillah and city registers, it is hereby further provided that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to invest any person exercising the functions of a register of a Zillah or City Court, with powers to try and determine depending appeals from decisions which may have been passed by another register, on the class of suits specified in Section VIII, of the Regulation above mentioned. The zillah and city judges are hereby authorized to refer to registers so empowered, any suits of the description above adverted to, and such registers will be entitled to the same fees as they would have received, had the suits in question been tried by them in the first instance.

Judges of zillah and city courts empowered to refer appealed causes to registers for decision.

Fees.

Second.—No person, however, shall be vested with the power in question who may not have been employed in the judicial department for a period of at least six years, nor shall he be competent to try such appeals except in cases in which the original

Qualification necessary to enable them to decide on such appeals.

Prohibition against their hearing appeals in cases decided by their seniors in the service.

Provincial courts empowered to admit and decide on such special appeals.

Zillah and city judges empowered to refer suits cognizable by their registers to the registers of provincial courts.

Fees.

Such suits not to interfere with their duties as registers of provincial courts.

original decision may have been passed by a register junior in the service, to the individual on whom the special power in question may be conferred.

Third.—The Provincial Courts are empowered to admit a second or special appeal from the decisions which may be passed by registers under the foregoing Clauses of this Section, and such special appeals are to be admitted and tried in the same manner as other special appeals cognizable by the Provincial Courts.

IX. The Judges of the zillahs and cities, within whose jurisdiction the cutcherries of the Provincial Courts may be respectively situated, are hereby authorized to refer to the register of such provincial Court, any original civil suits cognizable by the zillah and city registers, under Section VIII, Regulation XXIV, 1814, and which may be now or hereafter depending in the Zillah or City Courts. In the trial of such suits, the registers of the Provincial Courts will exercise the same powers, and will be guided by the same rules, as those which are applicable to the zillah and city registers generally, and they will also be entitled to the same fees, on the decision of suits, as the zillah and city registers, but they will be careful that the trial of such suits, be not allowed to interfere with their primary duties as registers of the Provincial Courts.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION X:

A REGULATION for reducing into one Regulation with alterations and amendments, the Rules at present in force respecting the manufacture, adulteration, importation, transportation and sale of Salt:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 7th December 1819, corresponding with the 23d Aughun 1226 Bengal era; the 6th Poose 1227 Fqslly; the 24th Aughun 1227 Willaity; the 6th Poose 1876 Sumbut; and the 18th Suffer 1235 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS rules have from time to time been enacted for the conduct of persons concerned in the manufacture of salt on account of Government, for preventing the illicit manufacture, sale and transportation of salt, and the adulteration of illicit salt with other substances, and for regulating the importation of that article; and whereas it has appeared expedient, with the view of better securing to Government the revenue which it derives from having reserved to itself the exclusive right of manufacturing salt, to revise some of the rules at present in force for the prevention of the illicit manufacture, and transportation of the article, and to vest in the salt agents and superintending officers of chokies, powers of investigating and in certain cases of deciding on suits complaints and informations touching acts done or permitted in violation of this Regulation; and whereas it will tend to the public convenience to consolidate the whole of the rules in force respecting this branch of the public resources into one Regulation, with alterations and amendments; the following Rules have been passed to be in force throughout the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, including Cuttack, and in such places within the province of Benares as are hereinafter specifically mentioned, from the date of the promulgation of this Regulation.

Regulations rescinded.

II. The whole of the rules contained in Regulation XXIX, of 1793, Regulation LII, of 1795, Regulation IV, of 1798, Regulation IV, of 1800, Regulation VI, of 1801, Regulation XII, of 1801, Regulation XLVIII, of 1803, Regulation IX, of 1806, and Regulation XXII, of 1814, which are now in force, and have relation either to the conduct of persons concerned in the provision of salt on the public account, the importation, illicit manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, adulteration or possession of salt, and are not specially re-enacted by this Regulation, are hereby rescinded: provided, however, that the several rules rescinded by the provisions of the Regulations above recited, or any of them, shall be and continue repealed.

Appointment of the Salt Agents and Superintending Officers of Chokies, and Oaths to be taken by those Officers.

The provision of salt by whom to be superintended.

III. The superintendence of the provision of salt, on account of Government, shall continue to be intrusted to covenanted servants of the Company, under the official

official appellation of Salt Agents, and the Governor General in Council reserves to himself the power of varying the number of such officers, according as he may deem fit, and of fixing the stations for their residence at his discretion.

IV. The immediate control over and charge of the several salt chokies at present established, shall, as heretofore, be ordinarily vested in civil servants of the Company, under the denomination of Superintendents of Salt Chokies; but it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to vest the charge of those chokies or any of them, in any other officer he may judge fit; and the officer so appointed shall have, and exercise the same powers and duties, as it may or shall be lawful for the superintendents of salt chokies to exercise. It shall likewise be competent to the Governor General in Council to order such chokies to be stationed in any district, where he may deem it necessary, with a view to the suppression of illicit transactions in salt, and to vest the superintendence thereof in any officer he may deem expedient: provided, however, that a list of all chokies now established, or which may hereafter be established, shall be stuck up in a conspicuous place, at the office of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and likewise in the cutcherries of the agents and superintendents, under whose control they may severally be placed.

Control over the salt chokies, by whom to be exercised.

V. *First.*—Salt agents, superintendents of salt chokies, and their respective assistants and subordinate officers, shall not, without the special permission of Government, carry on, directly or indirectly, any trade, nor be concerned in any commercial transaction whatever. This prohibition is declared to extend to the purchase, directly or indirectly, of any goods or commodities in the British dominions in Bengal, for the purpose of remitting money to Europe,

Officers employed in the salt department prohibited from carrying on trade.

Second.—Whenever any of the officers above-mentioned shall be desirous of obtaining a special exemption from the operation of the above rule, he shall state in writing the nature of the commercial transactions in which he is engaged, the name or names of the place or places at which they are conducted, and the period for which he may require permission to be engaged in the concern. The orders of Government shall in like manner specify the nature of the concern, in regard to which the exemption may be granted, the name or names of the place or places in which it is to be conducted, and the period at which the interest of such officer in such concern shall cease and determine. And the prohibition aforesaid shall, in respect to all matters, concerns or transactions not so specified, be in full force, in like manner as if no exemption had been granted.

Exemption under special circumstances may be granted by Government.

VI. Salt agents, superintendents of salt chokies, and their respective covenanted assistants, shall, immediately on the promulgation of this Regulation, as well as hereafter, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath before the Governor General in Council, or any person whom he shall appoint to administer it.

Oath to be taken by agents, superintendents and assistants.

“I, *A. B.* appointed do solemnly swear, that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the office of that I will not during the period of my being so employed, directly or indirectly, by myself or others, be concerned in any commercial transaction whatever on my own account, further than I may be specially authorized in that behalf by the Governor General in Council, under Section V, Regulation X, 1819; that I will not directly or indirectly take or receive, or knowingly allow any other person to take or receive, any fee, present, gratuity or advantage whatever, on account of any matter relating to the duties of my office, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, derive any advantage or emolument from my station, excepting such as now is, or may be hereafter authorized by the Governor General in Council. So help me God.”

Form of oath.

General Rules for regulating the conduct of Salt Agents and others employed in the provision of Salt.

VII. No persons shall be compelled, under any pretence whatever, to engage in the provision, manufacture, or transportation of salt, either as a contractor, or a labourer, or in any other capacity; and all persons who may engage in the provision, manufacture, or transportation of salt, and may not choose to re-engage, shall be at liberty to relinquish the employment, after performing the engagements into which they may have entered, and to follow any other occupation they may think proper, without hinderance or molestation.

Engagements of individuals in the provision and manufacture of salt to be voluntary, and all compulsion prohibited.

Redress how to be
afforded in cases of
compulsion by a salt
agent.

VIII. If a salt agent shall compel, or use any means, or cause any of his officers or others, to compel any molunghee, byoparry, or other person to receive advances, or to contract for, or engage in the provision, manufacture, or transportation of salt, the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, on proof of the charge to his satisfaction, shall adjudge the contract or engagement null and void, and direct the complainant to be discharged, and cause the advances, if any should have been made, to be returned by him, and award such costs and damages against the agent, as may appear to him equitable. The agent so offending shall moreover be liable to be dismissed from his office by the Governor General in Council.

Redress how to be
afforded in cases of
compulsion by Euro-
pean assistants, or
native officers of a
salt agency.

IX. If the assistant to a salt agent, whether a covenanted servant of the Company, or an European not in the Company's service, or any native officer attached to a salt agency, shall compel, or use any means, or cause any inferior officer or others to compel any molunghee, byoparry or other person to receive advances, or to contract for or engage in the provision, manufacture, or transportation of salt, he shall on conviction before the Dewanny Adawlut, be made to pay to the complainant a sum equal to the amount of the whole of the advances which such complainant would have been entitled to receive, had he voluntarily entered into the contract or engagement, with any further compensation to which he may appear entitled, and the complainant shall be immediately discharged, and any advances that he may have received shall be taken back from him. In the cases above specified, the party offending shall be liable to be dismissed from office by the Governor General in Council, the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, or Salt Agent, according as the appointment or removal of such officer, may rest with the one or the other of the said authorities; and in all such cases it shall be the duty of the Court before which such charge may be proved against any agent, assistant to an agent, or officers aforesaid, to report the circumstance to the aforesaid Board.

Such assistants and
head officers of au-
rungs how far re-
sponsible for acts of
compulsion on the
part of officers sub-
ject to their autho-
rity.

X. Covenanted and uncovenanted assistants, and head officers of aurungs, shall be held responsible for any compulsion that may be used for the purposes specified in the foregoing Section by the gomashthahs, peons and other persons subject to their authority, unless it shall appear that it was had recourse to without their knowledge or connivance, and that they afforded all practicable redress immediately on being apprized of the circumstance; where persons subject to the authority of such assistant or head officer, shall be convicted of using such compulsion without his knowledge or connivance, besides dismissal from office, they shall be liable to the same penalties as are prescribed in the preceding Section for cases in which the native officers attached to a salt agency may be convicted of using compulsion.

Prohibition against
compulsion by con-
tractors, molunghees
and byoparries.

XI. If any contractor, molunghee or byoparry, having received advances or entered into engagements for the provision of salt, shall be convicted before the Dewanny Adawlut of compelling, directly or indirectly, any labourer, or other person, to receive advances, or to engage in the manufacture, he shall on conviction before the Dewanny Adawlut, be liable to the same penalty, with the exception of dismissal from office, as is directed to be inflicted in the cases specified in Section IX, of this Regulation. And that no contractor, molunghee or byoparry, may plead ignorance of the above rule, a clause to the effect thereof shall be inserted in their contracts.

Salt agents how to
be guided in making
contracts, advances,
&c.

XII. In concluding contracts with molunghees, or byoparries, and others for the provision of salt, in making advances to those persons, and in the general conduct of the duties of their office, the salt agents shall be guided by the practice heretofore observed, and by such further instructions as they may receive from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, or from Government.

Rules for subjecting the Officers of Government in the Salt Department to the cognizance of the Civil Courts of Judicature, and for defining the process to be observed in suits in which those officers and other persons concerned in the manufacture of Salt, on account of Government, may be parties; or in which the attendance of such persons may be required by the Courts of Judicature.

Salt agents and their
assistants, and native
officers liable to be
sued in the dewanny
courts, under what
circumstances.

XIII. *First.*—The salt agents and their assistants, whether covenanted servants of the Company, or Europeans not in the Company's service, and their native officers, are declared liable to be sued in the manner hereinafter described in the Dewanny Adawlut for any breach of this Regulation, or any other Regulation that may be passed and printed, in the manner directed in Regulation XLI, 1793.

Provided

Provided also, that the rules contained in Regulation II, 1814, shall be applicable to all suits or complaints preferred against salt agents and superintendents of salt chokies, in so far as those officers are amenable to the Civil Courts for acts done in their official capacity; provided however, that the provisions of this Section shall not be held applicable to acts done by salt agents in virtue of the judicial powers vested in them by this Regulation, in regard to fines, confiscations, and other penalties prescribed for illicit manufacture, importation, transportation, sale, purchase, or possession of salt.

Second.—During the manufacturing season, viz. from the middle of the month of October to the middle of July, if any molunghee or labourer, or any other person, who may be employed in the salt manufacture, shall deem himself aggrieved by any act or order of the agent himself, (not being an act or order done under the powers vested in agents by this Regulation, in cases hereafter declared to be judicially cognizable by agents and superintendents of salt chokies) he shall in the first instance state his complaint in person, or by vakeel, to the agent, and in the event of the agent refusing to afford him the required redress, or of his omitting to grant it within a reasonable time, the complainant shall be at liberty to sue him in the Dewanny Adawlut.

Persons employed in the salt manufacture, who may be aggrieved by an act of a salt agent, how to seek redress during the manufacturing season.

Third.—During the manufacturing season, if a molunghee, or labourer, or any other person who may be employed in the salt manufacture, shall deem himself aggrieved by any act of the assistant to the agent, or any officer attached to a salt agency, or by any contractor, molunghee or byoparry, he shall in the first instance state his complaint in person, or by vakeel, to the agent, in order that the agent may give such redress as it may be in his power to afford: but if the agent shall refuse to afford to the complainant the required redress, or omit to grant it within a reasonable time; or if the case be such as that the agent may not have it in his power to redress the injury received, the complainant shall be at liberty to sue in the Dewanny Adawlut the party from whom he may have sustained the injury, or the agent, if the act shall have been done under his orders, and the Court shall hold the party, or the agent, responsible accordingly.

How to seek redress if aggrieved by the act of an assistant or other salt officer, molunghee, &c.

Fourth.—In the cases specified in the two preceding Clauses, the Courts are not to receive the suit of the complainant, unless he shall prove, either by oath or in any other mode which the Court may deem satisfactory, that he made the previous application for redress to the agent, as directed in those Clauses.

Courts not to receive complaints unless the course prescribed above shall have been followed.

Fifth.—In the several cases specified in the second and third Clauses of this Section, the complainant, if the engagements which he may have entered into on account of the manufacture be not completed, shall not quit the place of manufacture, to prosecute his complaint in person, without the permission of the head officer of the aurung under which he may work, or of the agent or assistant, but shall employ a vakeel for that purpose, unless he shall offer to substitute a person to perform his work in his room, and the agent or his assistant, or the head officer of the aurung, shall be of opinion that the work will be equally well performed by the person so offered to be substituted; in which case the agent or his assistant, or officer, shall permit the complainant to depart.

Restrictions with regard to the complainant absenting himself from the place of manufacture, before his engagements have been completed.

Sixth.—The agents are authorized, in cases in which they may deem it advisable so to do, to undertake the defence of any suit that may be instituted in the Dewanny Adawlut against their assistants or any of their officers, or other persons employed by them in the business of the manufacture; but in such cases the agent himself is to be considered as responsible for the decree of the Court.

Agents may defend suits, instituted against their assistants and officers, but at their own risk.

Seventh.—During the months of Sawun, Bhadoon, and Assin, molunghees, labourers, and all other persons having entered into engagements on account of the salt manufacture, or having been employed in it, who may consider themselves aggrieved by any acts done by the agent or his assistant, or any of his officers, or other persons employed by him, in breach of this Regulation, or any other Regulation printed and published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI, 1793, are declared to have the option of suing either in person or by vakeel, the party from whom they may have sustained the injury, in the Dewanny Adawlut, without preferring the previous application for redress, directed in the preceding Clauses of this Section, to be made during the manufacturing season; and further, with a view to insure the molunghees, labourers, and other persons engaged in the manufacture or transportation of salt, speedy redress of injuries they may sustain, the Courts are

Persons aggrieved at liberty to prosecute in the usual mode during certain parts of the year, without previous application to the salt agent.

And such suits to be brought to trial in preference to others.

Courts prohibited from taking cognizance of acts done by salt agents, in virtue of the judicial powers vested in them.

Courts how to proceed on complaints of molunghees and others, that they were compelled to enter into engagements.

The same course to be followed by salt agents.

Process of courts of justice how to be issued to salt agents and assistants.

Salt officers not liable to be prosecuted for acts of their predecessors.

Suits to be defended by the individuals against whom the prosecution may be instituted.

Exception.

Rules for facilitating the communication between salt agents or their officers and the vakeels of the court.

required to bring the suits instituted by the said persons for injuries sustained by them from the officers aforesaid, to a termination as expeditiously as possible, by trying them in preference to other suits: provided, however, that nothing in the six preceding Clauses shall be construed to empower the Courts of Judicature to take cognizance of acts done by salt agents, in virtue of the judicial powers vested in them by this Regulation, in respect to fines, confiscations and other penalties prescribed for cases of illicit dealings in salt.

XIV. To prevent persons who may voluntarily receive advances and give a receipt for the amount, afterwards declaring that they were compelled to receive the advances, (or in order to get released from their engagement,) the Courts, in the event of any complaint being made to them by or on behalf of a molunghee, labourer, or other person, that he was compelled to receive advances, are directed, excepting in cases in which they may have full and satisfactory evidence before them that compulsion was used, to consider the receipt as evidence *prima facie* of the advances having been voluntarily received, and they shall not release the complainant from his engagements, or prevent his proceeding to the place of manufacture, should he not have proceeded there, nor bring him from thence, should he have repaired thither, until they shall have completed the trial of the complainant, and shall be satisfied that the engagement was compulsive and repugnant to this Regulation. The agents are to apply this rule in similar complaints that may be preferred to them.

XV. When any process or order shall be issued by the Courts of Civil Judicature, or the Magistrates, to a salt agent or his assistant, the judge or the register to the court is to forward it under a sealed cover, addressed to the agent or assistant, and superscribed with his official attestation. The agent, or his assistant, is immediately to acknowledge the receipt of the order or process, by an endorsement to that effect on the back of it, and is to return it under a sealed cover, addressed to the judge or register.

XVI. The agents, their covenanted and uncovenanted assistants, and head officers of aurungs, shall not be liable to prosecution for any official acts of their predecessors. But persons who may be removed from an agency, or an assistantship, or the appointment of head officer of an aurung, are to carry on in the same manner as if they had continued in office, all suits instituted against them in their official capacity, unless the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, upon a consideration of the circumstances of the cases, shall deem it advisable to order the agent for the time being to carry on the suits. This rule, however, is not to extend to suits in which an agent, or a covenanted or uncovenanted assistant, or head officer of an aurung, who may have been removed, shall have been engaged in virtue of the orders from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, or the Governor General in Council. All such suits are to be carried on by the agent for the time being at the risk of Government.

XVII. To facilitate the communication between the agents and their assistants, and head officers of aurungs and the vakeels in the Zillah or City Courts, or the Provincial Courts of Appeal, and the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, who may be intrusted with the conduct of any suits or appeals in which they may be engaged in their official capacity, either whilst they may continue in the office, or after their removal from it, they are permitted to forward free of postage, any instructions which they may have occasion to transmit to the vakeels of those Courts. The instructions are to be enclosed under a sealed cover, directed to the vakeel. The instructions so sealed and directed are to be transmitted under a sealed cover, addressed to the register of the court in which the cause may be depending, and are to be superscribed with the name and the official designation of the person dispatching them, or that which he bore when the cause of action arose. The register of the court, immediately on receiving the instructions, is to deliver them sealed to the vakeel to whom they may be directed. In like manner, the vakeels in any of the Courts to whom the pleading of such suits or appeals may be committed under this Regulation, by persons holding or having held the office of agent, assistant or head officer of an aurung, are authorized, either whilst their constituents remain in such office, or after they shall have been removed from it, to forward any papers which they may have to convey to their constituents by the public dawak, free of postage. The papers are to be enclosed in a cover, sealed with the seal of the vakeel, and the judge or the register of the court, is to transmit the papers so sealed in a cover, addressed to the

the person to whom they are to be forwarded, and subscribe the cover with his official signature.

XVIII. In cases in which the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, may judge it expedient, or in which they may receive orders for the purpose from the Governor General in Council, they shall take upon themselves the superintendence of the prosecution, or defence of any suit or appeal in which they or their officers may be engaged, either in a Zillah or City Court, or Provincial Court of Appeal, or the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, instead of leaving the superintendence of the conduct of the suit, or appeal, to the agent, or any other officer. And in all such cases, as well as generally in all suits and other matters relating to judicial process, it shall be competent to the said Board to avail themselves of the services of the superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, in such manner as they may deem expedient.

Suits may be prosecuted or defended by the board.

With the aid, when requisite, of the superintendent of legal affairs.

XIX. Persons actually employed in the salt manufacture, who cultivate or rent lands, are to pay according to their pottahs or engagements in the same manner as other ryots or renters, and under the same rules and regulations, with the exceptions specified in the second Clause of the following Section, as to the mode of demanding and enforcing payment of arrears during the manufacturing season, which is to be considered as commencing on the first day of Kautic, and ending on the last day of Assar.

Persons engaged in the salt manufacture to pay the rent of lands cultivated or occupied by them like other ryots.

XX. *First*.—To prevent unnecessary interruption to the manufacture, and at the same time that persons employed in it may not withhold the rents justly due from them for lands which they may rent or cultivate, the following Rules are prescribed.

But to prevent interruption to the salt manufacture, and to secure the payment of rents.

Second.—From the beginning of Kautic to the end of Assar, no person under engagements, and employed in the salt manufacture, shall be liable to be arrested for a demand of rent, nor to be summoned to the cutcherry of any proprietor, or farmer of land, or any person holding or entrusted with the collection of the rents, or revenue of lands, or the management thereof, under any pretence whatever. If any such proprietors, farmers, or other persons aforesaid, shall have a claim for or relating to rent on any persons so engaged and employed, and shall be desirous of enforcing it during the period above-mentioned, they shall either distrain for the amount, under the existing regulations for levying distress for the recovery of arrears of land rent, or sue the stated defaulter for it in the Dewanny Adawlut, or state their claim in writing to the agent, who, if he shall deem it expedient so to do, shall cause the stated defaulter to satisfy it himself, and stop the amount by kistbundy from his future advances, so that his labour on account of the manufacture may not be interrupted. If the claimant shall prefer applying in the first instance to the agent, and he shall not afford satisfaction for the claim, the claimant must distrain, or commence a civil prosecution as above pointed out. But the salt advances, or implements belonging to the Company in the hands of the defaulter, shall not be held liable for the claim, nor shall they under any pretence whatsoever be distrained, seized, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the claimant or by the court, in satisfaction of his demand.

Certain rules enacted.

XXI. *First*.—Persons instituting suits in the Dewanny Adawlut against any of the officers of the agents, or any individuals under engagements, on account of the salt manufacture, and employed therein, are to specify their being so engaged and employed. If the notice or summons is to be served during the months of Sawun, Bhadoon, and Assin, it shall be served on the defendant, in the same manner, as on other defendants not employed in the salt manufacture. If the notice or summons is to be served between the commencement of Kautic, and the end of Assar, the notice or summons, with a copy of the complaint, shall be enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the agent, and superscribed with the official signature of the Judge or Register. It shall be at the option of the agent to execute, or to cause one of his officers, or any other person, whom he may think proper, to execute the security required from the defendants, in cases in which such security may be considered necessary, or to leave the party to find the required security; and in the latter case, and in the event of the summons being committed to an officer of the court, if the officer shall entertain doubts of the responsibility of the surety so offered, and the agent shall declare such security to be responsible, the officer shall accept the security. If a requisition of security for appearance should be made, and the agent should not deem it expedient to order any of his officers or any other person to

Forms to be observed in suits instituted against officers, or persons employed in the salt manufacture.

become security, and the defendant himself should not be able to find such security, as the agent may deem responsible, the agent is to cause the party summoned to accompany the officer of the court to the Court, or if the summons shall not have been committed to the charge of an officer, he shall cause him to be conveyed before the Court.

Further rules with regard to the mode of furnishing security for such persons.

Second.—The salt agents are to empower their respective assistants, whether covenanted servants of the Company or European uncovenanted assistants, and also an authorized vakeel of the Dewanny Adawlut, or any other person whom the agents may think it proper to station at the place at which the court may be held, to execute the securities specified in the preceding Clause for persons employed in the salt manufacture. The agents are to be careful to keep the Judge furnished with a list of the persons so empowered, specifying also the place at which they may usually reside; and the Judges are authorized in instances in which they may deem it proper, either from the distance of the place of abode of the agent from the place at which the person to be summoned may reside, or other circumstances, to order the summons to be enclosed to one of the persons so empowered to become security, instead of transmitting it to the agent himself under the first Clause of this Section, in which case such person shall proceed in the manner prescribed to the agent where the summons may be sent immediately to him.

Ditto when a notice or summons may be served in the ordinary form on such person.

Third.—If a suit shall be preferred in the Dewanny Adawlut against any of the officers of the agents, or any person under engagements on account of the salt manufacture, and employed therein, without specifying that he is so engaged and employed, and a notice or a summons shall in consequence be ordered to be served on him in the same manner as on other defendants, between the commencement of Kautic and the end of Assar, the officer serving the notice or summons, on the circumstance of the defendant being so employed being notified to him by the agent or any of his officers, or by the defendant himself, shall deliver such notice or summons to the nearest person empowered to execute securities, whether the agent or his covenanted or uncovenanted assistants, or the head officer of an aurung, who shall proceed in the manner prescribed to the agent in Clause first of this Section. If an officer charged with a summons against any person of the above description shall receive the notification of the defendant being employed in the manufacture from the defendant only, and shall entertain doubts of his being so employed; or if he shall not entertain any such doubts, but shall apprehend that he will abscond whilst he (the officer) is repairing with the summons to the person empowered to execute the securities, he shall in such case carry the defendant with the summons to the person so empowered, and shall not release his person until the required securities have been executed.

Rules of process against such persons when charged with a bailable offence.

Fourth.—In cases in which a person under engagements on account of the salt manufacture, and employed therein, shall be charged before the magistrate with a bailable offence, and the warrant shall be ordered to be served at any period between the commencement of the month of Kautic and the end of Assar, the warrant shall be served in the manner directed in the preceding Clauses with regard to summonses in civil cases, with this difference, that the warrant shall require the party summoned to appear in person, or by vakeel, as the magistrate may think proper, either during or after the manufacturing season, and shall specify the sum for which the security or recognizance for the appearance of the defendant is to be given; the amount of which shall be regulated by the magistrate according to the nature of the offence, and the situation and circumstances in life of the defendant.

Endorsement to be made on process issued under the preceding rules.

Fifth.—In all the cases specified in the preceding Clauses of this Section, the agent or his covenanted or uncovenanted assistants or head officer, through whom the summons or warrant may be served, shall note on the back of it in what manner it has been served, and by whom the security has been executed.

Process on criminal charges of a nature not bailable against such persons.

Sixth.—If a charge shall be preferred to a magistrate against any of the officers of the agents, or any person under engagements on account of the salt manufacture, and employed therein, for an offence that is not bailable, and there shall appear to the magistrate sufficient ground for apprehending the person so charged, the warrant for his apprehension shall require him to appear immediately in person, and shall be executed at all times in the same manner as upon persons not so engaged or employed. But the officer after securing the offender, is to give notice thereof to the agent, or head officer of the nearest aurung, or place of manufacture.

Seventh.

Seventh.—In all cases in which the agents or their head officers, empowered for that purpose, shall become surety under any of the Clauses of this Section for the appearance of any officer or person employed in the salt manufacture, or shall declare any person whom the party summoned may offer as surety to be reponsible, the agent is to be considered personally answerable for the due performance of the conditions of the security, in the event of the party for whom the security may be given not performing them himself, or where the party himself shall have given the security, and it shall have been declared responsible by the agent or his officers, in the event of the party or such surety, not performing them. It will accordingly be the business of the agents to take care to employ creditable persons only as head officers to superintend the business of the aurungs and to become security, and to furnish them with proper instructions, and to take such security from them as they (the agents) may deem sufficient to indemnify themselves for the consequences that may result from any abuse which such officers may commit in the exercise of their trust.

The agent to be held personally answerable for the performance of the condition of security for appearance, which may be given by himself, or authorized officers, under this Regulation.

Eighth.—Notices to officers or other persons employed in the salt manufacture to appear as witnesses, shall be served during the manufacturing season, in the same manner as if they were parties in the cause; but the Judges are to be careful not to issue notices to such officers or persons, excepting when their attendance shall be necessary; and on their appearance, to have them examined and dismissed with all practicable dispatch, so that they may be absent from the business of the manufacture as short a time as possible.

Notices to witnesses how to be issued, when such witnesses are employed in the salt manufacture.

Ninth.—The agents, their assistants, uncovenanted European and native officers, are declared liable to be sued in the Dewanny Adawlut, should they apply any of the rules in the preceding Clauses of this Section, regarding notices, summonses and warrants issued against persons employed in the manufacture of salt, to persons not *bonâ fide* so employed; and as the rules contained in those clauses are intended only to prevent unnecessary interruptions to the manufacture, where it can be avoided without impeding the course of justice, the Judges and Magistrates are empowered in particular cases, in which it may appear to them indispensibly necessary for the purposes of justice, to order the personal attendance of any native officer or person in anywise concerned or employed in the salt manufacture, whether he may be a party or a witness in the suit or prosecution, at any time during the manufacturing season, notwithstanding any thing that may be said to the contrary in those Clauses, and to cause process to be executed upon him for that purpose, in the same manner as upon other individuals; but in such cases the Judges and Magistrates are to record on their proceedings, their reasons for deviating from the provisions contained in the said Clauses, which are to be considered as the general rules for issuing and executing such notices, summonses and warrants; and in the notice, summons or warrant, they are to specify that it has been specially ordered to be so executed in virtue of the discretionary power vested in them by this Clause, and they are moreover strictly enjoined to refrain from every unnecessary exercise of that power.

Penalty for the improper application of the foregoing rules by salt agents and their officers.

The observance of the rules in question may be dispensed with in special cases by the courts of justice.

But reasons for the deviation to be assigned.

XXII. If a decree shall be passed against a native officer, or any person under engagements on account of the salt manufacture, and actually employed in it, and the Court shall order the decree to be enforced at any time between the commencement of Kautic and the end of Assar, recourse may be had to his property, but his person shall not be attached or molested during that period. At the close, however, of the manufacturing season, the agent shall be responsible for his appearing before the Court, if required, but the salt, or the advances, or any implements belonging to the Company, which may be in his hands shall not be liable for the decree; but during Sawun, Bhadoon and Assin, and also in the manufacturing season, if the salt agent shall signify to the Judge, through an authorized vakeel of the Court, that their attendance is not required in the business of the manufacture, the persons of all such individuals so employed shall be equally liable with their property for decrees.

Decrees against native officers and persons employed in the salt manufacture, how to be executed.

XXIII. Superintending officers of the chokies are to be careful to keep the several Judges and Magistrates, in whose jurisdictions the chokies are stationed, furnished with lists of the chokies, pointing out their situations, and specifying the names of the officers attached to them; and in the event of any change taking place in the situation of a chokey, or among the officers belonging to a chokey, the same shall be immediately notified to the Judge.

Superintendents to furnish to the zillah courts, lists of chokies and officers employed at them.

Rules to be observed on the institution of suits against such officers.

XXIV. Persons instituting suits in the Dewanny Adawlut against any of the officers of the salt chokies, are to specify the nature of their employment; and the notice or summons to be served upon such officers, with copy of the complaint against them, shall be enclosed in a sealed cover to the superintendent of the chokey to which the party may be attached, who will, without delay, cause the notice to be served in the regular manner, or send persons to take charge of the chokey, and cause the party when summoned to accompany the officer of the court to the Court, or if the summons shall not have been committed to the charge of an officer, he shall cause such party to be conveyed before the Court.

Ditto when such persons are charged with bailable offences.

XXV. In cases in which an officer of a salt chokey shall be charged before a magistrate with a bailable offence, the warrant shall be served in the manner directed in the preceding Section with regard to the summons, and the party to whom the warrant may be sent under cover, shall cause the officer summoned to give the requisite bail, or immediately to appear in person, or by vakeel, as the magistrate may think proper to require in the warrant.

Or with offences not bailable.

XXVI. If a charge shall be preferred to a magistrate on oath against any of the officers of the chokies, for an offence that is not bailable under the Regulations, and there shall appear to the magistrate sufficient ground for apprehending the persons so charged, the warrant for their apprehension shall be executed at all times in the same manner as upon persons not chokey officers. But the officer of the court, after securing the offender, is to give notice thereof to the superintendent of the chokey to which the offender is attached.

Ditto when summoned as witnesses.

XXVII. Requisitions to officers of the salt chokies to appear as witnesses shall be served in the manner above prescribed in Section XXIV, of this Regulation, but the Judges are to be careful not to summon such officers, excepting when their attendance shall be necessary, and on their appearance they are to have them examined and dismissed with all practicable dispatch, so that they may be absent from their chokies as short a time as possible.

Discretion vested in the courts to deviate from the foregoing rules.

XXVIII. The discretionary power granted by the ninth Clause of Section XXI, of this Regulation, to Judges and Magistrates in special cases of persons concerned in the provision of salt under a salt agent, is hereby declared to be equally vested in those authorities, in regard to persons employed in the chokey department.

Decrees against chokey officers how to be executed.

XXIX. If a decree shall be passed against an officer of a salt chokey, and the Court shall order the decree to be enforced, recourse may be had to his property, but his person, if attached, shall not be removed without previous notice being given to the party under whose superintendence the officer acts, that another person may be immediately deputed to take charge of his place during his absence.

Penalties to which all Persons concerned in or conniving at the illicit manufacture of Salt shall be subject.

Alimentary salt not to be manufactured except on account of Government or with their sanction.

XXX. Alimentary salt shall not be made in the provinces of Bengal, Behar or Orissa, excepting on account of Government, or with their sanction; and all salt made in breach of this Regulation shall be forfeited, and the parties offending shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter prescribed.

Penalty for breach of the above rule.

XXXI. Any person who shall manufacture salt in opposition to the above prohibition, or shall directly or indirectly be concerned in, or in any way encourage or promote such illicit manufacture, shall forfeit for each kalary or salt work established by him or with his connivance, such sum not exceeding rupees five hundred, as may appear reasonable and sufficient with reference to the circumstances of the case and the condition in life of the offender; and each fire or fire place applied, used or prepared for the manufacture of salt, shall be held to constitute a separate kalary within the meaning and intent of this Regulation. In addition to the above penalties, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Zemindars, farmers, &c. accountable for preventing such illicit manufacture on their estates or farms, &c.

XXXII. All zemindars, talookdars and other proprietors of land, whether malgoozary or lakhraj; all sudder farmers and under-renters of land of every description; all dependent talookdars; all naibs, gomastahs, and other local agents; all sezawals, tahsildars and other native officers employed in the collection of the revenue and rents of lands on the part of Government, or the court of wards, are hereby declared accountable for preventing to the utmost of their power, the illicit manufacture

facture of salt within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them, and for giving the earliest information to the salt agents, superintendent of salt chokies, and officers in charge of such chokies, whenever it may come to their knowledge that a kalary or salt work has been established, or is about to be established within the estate or farm held or managed by them.

XXXIII. Any landholder or other description of persons above noticed, to whom such responsibility is declared to attach, who may wilfully and knowingly omit to give the information hereby required to the nearest chokey officer, salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies, shall be held to have connived at the illicit manufacture, and the party so offending shall on proof of such neglect be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each and every kalary or salt work established within the estate or farm held or managed by them. If the party offending be an officer of Government, he shall, in addition to the above penalties, be further subject to dismissal from office; provided also, that all zemindars, managing their estates through gomashthas or other agents, shall be subject to the same penalty for any neglect or connivance on the part of such agents as if they had themselves been guilty of the offence.

Penalty for connivance on their own part.

Or on that of their managing agents.

XXXIV. All native officers of Government of whatever description, including all chokeedars, pykes and other officers of village police, are hereby strictly enjoined to assist in suppressing the illicit manufacture of salt, by giving instant information to the authority to whom they are immediately subordinate, whenever it may come to their knowledge that any illicit kalary or salt work has been or is about to be established in any village or villages; and if any officer aforesaid shall neglect to give information as above directed, or shall in any respect connive at the illicit manufacture of salt, such officer shall, besides being liable to dismissal from office, be further subject on conviction to the payment of a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each kalary or salt work established or worked with his knowledge or connivance.

All native officers of Government to aid in suppressing such illicit manufacture.

Penalty on failure.

XXXV. Magistrates or other authorities, who may receive information of the establishment of any illicit kalary, shall immediately transmit the information so received to the nearest salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies.

Information received by magistrates of illicit manufacture to be reported to the salt agent or superintendent.

Rules regarding the transportation and sale of Salt.

XXXVI. *First.*—All salt exceeding five seers in quantity, not being salt actually belonging to Government, which may be found within the limits of the salt chokies established in the provinces of Bengal or Orissa, not covered by a rowannah or char chitty, nor protected by a special pass from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall be held to be contraband, and as such shall be seized and confiscated; and the person or persons in whose possession such salt may be found, as well as the owners thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five sicca rupees per maund of eighty-two sicca weight to the seer, for each and every maund of contraband salt so seized and confiscated; provided also, that if any dispatch of salt covered by a rowannah or other document aforesaid, shall be laden on more than one boat, or more than one karroo of bullocks, then and in that case there shall be required, in addition to the rowannah or char chitty or special pass, from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, a separate chellaun for each and every one of such boats or karroos of bullocks on which the salt may be laden; and any salt found under the above circumstances, unaccompanied with said document, shall be seized and confiscated, together with the boats or bullocks on which it may be laden.

What salt to be considered contraband.

Penalties on owners and possessors of such salt.

Rowannahs requisite.

Penalties in cases when the requisite rowannahs are not forthcoming.

Second.—Rowannahs granted to the purchasers of salt at the public sales shall have affixed to them the seal of the salt office, and the signature of the secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, or one of the covenanted assistants attached to that Board; they shall specify the quantity of salt intended to be transported under them, the date of the sale, and number of the lot in part or in full of which the salt is deliverable, the name of the purchaser, the place whence the salt is deliverable, the mode of conveyance, the place to which the salt is to be transported, and the route by which it shall be conveyed; such rowannahs are to be current for only one year from their date, after which they shall be wholly null and void, and shall in no degree protect any salt which they may accompany; provided however, that if the owner of any salt covered by or specified in a rowannah, and which shall not have been consumed or exported beyond the limits of the chokies, shall within the said period of one year apply to the Board of Customs, Salt and

Form and contents of rowannahs.

Rowannahs may be renewed in certain cafes.

Opium, for a renewed rowannah, the Board shall grant such rowannah for a further period of one year, on being satisfied of the existence and identity of the salt; and it shall likewise be competent to the Board aforesaid to grant under similar conditions renewed rowannahs for such further successive periods of one year, as to them shall seem fit, or to refuse the renewal, and on the expiration of the second year from the date of the original rowannah, to pass such orders in regard to the disposal of the salt as they may judge proper, whether the same be lodged in the Company's golahs or otherwise. Renewed rowannahs shall of course contain the same particulars as those specified in the original rowannah above described, with a reference also to the registered number of the said original rowannah.

Rowannahs may be exchanged or divided on application to the board.

Third.—Should the purchaser or proprietor of salt be desirous of dividing the lot, covered by a rowannah or exchange rowannah, into two or more dispatches, of quantities exceeding one hundred maunds each, he shall as heretofore be entitled, on application at the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to receive as many exchange rowannahs as he may require, subject to the conditions above specified in the case of renewed rowannahs.

Form and contents of chellauns.

Fourth.—The chellaun in all practicable cases shall be signed by the agent or other European officer in charge of the golahs, as well as by the darogah or other head native officer of the golah station at which the salt shall be delivered. The chellaun shall specify the quantity of salt laden on the boat, vessel or karroo of bullocks, the date of the sale, and number of the lot in part or in full of which the salt is delivered, the name of the original purchaser at the sale, and of the present proprietor of the salt, the number of the rowannah by which the salt is covered, and the total quantity of salt covered by the same, the name of the gomastah who shall receive the salt, of the proprietor of the boat, vessel or karroo of bullocks on which the salt shall be laden, and of the manjee, sarang or sardar in charge of such boat, vessel or karroo, the description, burthen and number of oars of the boat or vessel, and the number of bullocks in the karroo, also the place of destination of the salt.

Form and contents of char chitties.

Fifth.—A char chitty should have affixed to it the signature of the darogah or mohurrir of the salt chokey from whence it was issued, and should specify the quantity of salt covered by it, which quantity must be less than one hundred maunds of eighty-two sicca weight to the seer, and also the time for which it is current, which is never to exceed six months; the char chitties should further specify the number of the rowannah from which the salt is written off, and the limits within which the salt is to be sold.

Char chitties current to what extent.

Sixth.—Char chitties shall be current only within the limits subject to the control of the darogah by whom they shall have been granted, and shall not cover salt in its transit through the chokies subordinate to any other darogah.

Atrafee rowannahs in what cafes to be granted.

Seventh.—Should any person be desirous of consigning or carrying a despatch of salt not exceeding one hundred maunds, being part of a lot covered by a rowannah, renewed or exchange rowannah, to any place beyond the line of the chokies within which the salt may be stored, he shall, on identifying the salt, be furnished by the darogah of the chokies with an atrafee rowannah to protect it in its passage to the place of its destination; the currency of an atrafee rowannah shall in no case exceed the period of six months.

How to be attested and furnished.

Eighth.—The several darogahs shall be supplied with such number of atrafee rowannahs as may be found requisite from the salt office, and all such documents shall, previously to their being issued to the darogahs, be duly registered, signed and sealed by the secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, or one of the covenanted assistants attached to the Board, in the mode which is now observed in regard to all rowannahs renewed, and exchange rowannahs.

Chellauns by whom and how to be furnished.

XXXVII. *First.*—The agents of the different salt divisions and other officers in charge of the honourable Company's salt, shall furnish the proprietors of salt that shall be cleared out from any of the golah stations under their respective charge, or the agents of such proprietor, with a chellaun for every boat, vessel or karroo, or division of bullocks, that may be laden with salt.

Correctness of chellauns by whom to be certified.

Second.—The proprietor of the salt, or the person receiving the same from the golah stations on his account, shall certify at the foot of the chellaun that it has been duly and correctly drawn up.

XXXVIII. All

• XXXVIII. All persons in charge of salt are required to keep their chellauns constantly on board of their boats, or vessels, or with the bullocks on which the salt described in the chellauns may be laden, to produce the chellauns at a moment's warning to any officer of Government duly authorized to attach illicit salt, who may demand a sight of them. And it is hereby declared, that any salt laden on any boat, vessel or karroo of bullocks, which may be attached, for which a proper chellaun shall not be instantly produced, or the chellaun accompanying which shall not correspond in every particular with the salt, and also with the rowannah covering the salt, shall be confiscated; and if in any case the rowannah, stated to cover a dispatch of salt, shall not be produced within twenty-four hours after being required by an officer authorized as aforesaid, the salt shall be held to be contraband and confiscated as such, unless the most satisfactory reasons be assigned for the delay in the production of the rowannah; provided also, that in any cases in which a small dispatch of salt conveyed in a single boat, or by a single karroo of bullocks, shall be covered by a rowannah or atrafee rowannah without being accompanied by a chellaun, the rowannah or atrafee rowannah shall always be kept with the salt which it covers, and any delay in producing it on the requisition of an officer authorized to attach illicit salt, shall render the salt which it purports to protect, liable to confiscation, as contraband, unless the cause of the delay be explained; provided also, that in the several cases above specified, the person or persons in whose possession the salt may be found, shall be liable to the same penalty as is prescribed by Section XXXVI, for the illicit possession of salt.

Chellauns, rowannahs and atrafee rowannahs, to be kept with the salt, ready to be produced on demand.

If not so produced, salt liable to confiscation.

XXXIX. Darogahs of salt chokies shall personally examine and coot all dispatches of salt passing their respective chokies, and after having ascertained that the salt and boats and vessels correspond with the description given of them in the respective passes belonging to them, they shall certify the same, together with the date of the examination, on the back of the chellauns. The said darogahs are prohibited from deputing peons or other inferior officers, to execute the duty of cooting and examining the salt, and from causing the chellauns, or other documents by which the salt is covered, in any case, or under any pretence whatsoever, to be removed from on board the boat or vessel containing the salt.

Dispatches of salt by whom to be examined.

XL. No salt which may have been transported beyond the limits of the chokies shall be again brought within those limits, excepting under a fresh rowannah granted specially for the purpose, under the authority of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, by the secretary, or some other covenanted officer attached to the Board. Any salt brought within the limits of the salt chokies, in violation of the above prohibition, shall be forfeited; and the parties in whose possession it may be found shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section XXXVI, for the illicit possession of salt; provided also, that it shall be competent to the said Board to withhold or grant such rowannahs, as they may in each instance see fit.

Salt transported beyond the limits of the chokies, not to be brought within those limits without fresh rowannahs.

Penalties for breach of the above rule.

XLI. If any person shall attempt to transport within the limits specified in Clause First, Section XXXVI, of this Regulation, by land or by water, under a rowannah, chellaun, renewed or exchange rowannah, atrafee rowannah, or special pass from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, a greater quantity of salt than shall be specified in the rowannah, or other document aforesaid, the excess so attempted to be transported, as well as the quantity specified in the rowannah or other document aforesaid, shall, if the surplus be found on weighing to exceed two and a half per cent. on the quantity so specified, be held to be contraband, and shall be seized and confiscated as such; and the gomastah or other person in charge of the salt shall, on proof of the fact, be subject to a fine of ten rupees for every maund of salt in excess of the quantity stated in the rowannah or other document aforesaid.

Dispatches of salt to be held contraband if they exceed the amount designated in the rowannahs or other papers, in more than two and a half per cent.

XLII. In like manner if any quantity of salt, accompanied by a char chitty, shall be found to exceed that mentioned in the char chitty, a fine of ten rupees shall be levied on every maund of salt, so found in excess, from the proprietor.

Penalty if the salt exceed the amount specified in the char chitty.

XLIII. Any person convicted of having fraudulently sold, given or purchased rowannahs, renewed or exchange rowannahs, atrafee rowannahs, chellauns, char chitties or passes, or of having illicitly altered, attested or endorsed such documents, or of having engaged in or connived at clandestine or fraudulent dealings, with respect to rowannahs, renewed or exchange rowannahs, atrafee rowannahs, chellauns, char chitties or passes, for the purpose of smuggling salt, either with the person in

Penalties on persons convicted of falsifying rowannahs and other documents for the purpose of smuggling salt.

whose name the rowannah, or either of the aforesaid documents, shall have been taken out, or with any other person or persons concerned in such transactions, shall forfeit to Government a sum of five hundred sicca rupees on every hundred maunds of salt specified in the said rowannah, renewed or exchanged rowannah, atrafee rowannah, chellaun, char chitty or pass.

Salt boats to be registered by the agents in what cafes.

XLIV. All boats, sloops or vessels of any description, employed in transporting from the Company's golahs salt sold or to be sold at the Company's sales, shall be registered by the salt agent of the division to which the boats, sloops or vessels may proceed to receive salt,

Salt not proceeding to the place and by the route prescribed in the rowannah or other papers, to be held to be contraband.

XLV. *First.*—Salt not proceeding by the route and to the place specified in the rowannah, renewed or exchange rowannah, atrafee rowannah, or chellaun, shall be held to be contraband, although accompanied by a rowannah renewed or exchange rowannah, atrafee rowannah or chellaun; the salt shall be confiscated, and the parties in whose possession it may be found shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section XXXVI, for the illicit possession of salt.

Fresh rowannahs therefore must be taken out when the destination of the salt is to be changed.

Second.—All persons therefore who, after taking out a rowannah, renewed or exchange rowannah or atrafee rowannah, for any dispatch of salt, may be desirous of consigning or carrying the salt, or any portion of it, to a place or by a route other than the place or route specified in such documents, shall apply for a fresh rowannah of the same description as the rowannah possessed by them, to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, which Board shall grant the same, subject to the general rules above prescribed for renewed rowannahs.

Rules to be observed when any portion of salt covered by a rowannah or other document is sold within the line of chokies.

XLVI. *First.*—All proprietors of salt covered by a rowannah, renewed or exchange rowannah, special pass, atrafee rowannah or char chitty, who may sell or otherwise dispose of any portion of such salt within the line of the salt chokies, are required daily to certify on the back of the rowannah or other document aforesaid, the quantity sold or disposed of by them, and when practicable they shall as heretofore obtain the attestation of the nearest chokey darogah.

Penalty on failure to observe those rules.

Second.—Any person neglecting or omitting to comply with the above provision, shall be subject to a fine of five rupees for every maund of salt which may be proved to have been sold, and not to have been written off in the manner above directed; and it shall be competent to the salt agent and superintendent to whom information of any breach of this rule may be given, to detain as security for the eventual liquidation of the said fine, two maunds of salt for every maund irregularly sold or disposed of. In like manner persons who may accidentally lose any portion of a dispatch of salt within the said limits, are hereby required under the like penalty, to write off in the manner aforesaid the quantity of salt lost by them, and to obtain the attestation of the nearest chokey darogah as above prescribed.

If the whole be sold within the limits of the chokies, or any part carried beyond the chokies, the document which covered it to be delivered up.

Third.—Should the whole of any dispatch of salt be disposed of within the limits of the chokies, the rowannah, atrafee rowannah or char chitty, covering the salt, shall be delivered up to the darogah of the chokey within which the last parcel of the salt shall have been disposed of; or in the event of the whole quantity of salt covered by any of the aforesaid documents, or any part thereof, being carried out of the control of the salt chokies, the rowannah or other document shall in that case be delivered up to the darogah of the last chokey which the salt may have to pass. It shall be the duty of the darogahs to transmit all rowannahs and atrafee rowannahs which may come into their possession, to the office of the secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, in order that they may be there examined and compared.

Penalty when documents may be retained in breach of the foregoing rules.

Fourth.—Any person who, in disregard of this rule, shall retain, or in whose possession any of the aforesaid documents shall be found after the salt for which they were taken out shall have been sold or carried out of the chokey, and who may not be able to account for omitting to surrender them, shall on conviction forfeit to Government the sum of one rupee per maund on the quantity specified either in the rowannah, renewed or exchange rowannah, or atrafee rowannah, which may be in his possession.

Fees to be levied on the issue of certain documents.

Fifth.—Fees shall be levied on the issue of rowannahs and exchange rowannahs as heretofore, at the rates specified in the list of fees annexed to this Regulation; and on the issue of atrafee rowannahs, the chokey darogahs shall levy a fee of four annas

annas for each, and shall remit the amount of the fees so collected to the salt office, at such times and in such manner as the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall direct.

XLVII. Whenever any dispatch of salt covered by a rowannah, renewed or exchanged rowannah, atrafee rowannah, chellaun or char chittee, shall pass any salt chokey, the rowannah or other document aforesaid shall be endorsed by the chokey darogah previously to its being passed, and if any salt shall be carried past any chokey without the rowannah or other document being so endorsed, the salt shall be liable to seizure and confiscation, in like manner as if it was unaccompanied by a rowannah. Any darogah refusing or delaying, without sufficient cause, to give the requisite endorsement on a rowannah or other of the documents aforesaid covering salt in transit past his chokey, shall be liable to such fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, as may be adequate to the offence, and to the injury sustained: two-thirds to be paid to the owner of the salt, and one-third to be carried to the credit of Government.

Officers of salt chokeys to endorse certain documents.

XLVIII. No salt, not being salt made by or on account of Government, shall be imported by land into any place within the provinces of Bengal, Behar or Orissa; and any person offending directly or indirectly against this prohibition, or knowingly having in his possession any salt so imported within the said provinces, shall, in addition to the confiscation of the salt, forfeit the sum of ten rupees for each and every maund of salt so imported by him, or with his connivance.

Importation of salt by land (not being Government salt) into Bengal, Behar or Orissa, prohibited. Penalties.

XLIX. *First.*—The transportation by water lower down the river Ganges than Ghazee pore, or by land or by water to the right bank of the river Caraminassa, of any of the following descriptions of salt, viz. Salumba, Balumba, Bopcha, Sumbur, Doodwara, Lahore, Kasea, Kur, Nula, Namah, Geolia, Paut, or of any salt manufactured or produced in any part of the province of Benares, the ceded and conquered Provinces, or the countries to the north and westward thereof, is hereby strictly prohibited; and any of the said descriptions of salt which shall be transported in the manner and within the places aforesaid, subsequently to the promulgation of this Regulation, or which shall be found within the said places six months after that date, shall be confiscated, together with the boats or vessels, bullocks or carriages, on which the said salt may be laden.

The transportation of certain kinds of salt beyond certain limits, prohibited.

Penalty.

Second.—Proprietors of any of the descriptions of salt specified in the preceding Clause of this Section, which may with their knowledge be transported within the limits therein described (subsequently to the promulgation of this Regulation), or any person in whose possession any of the said descriptions of salt may be found within those limits at the expiration of the period above fixed, shall, in addition to the confiscation of the salt, and the boats, bullocks or other cattle, and the carriages on which the salt may be laden, pay a fine at the rate of ten rupees per maund on the quantity of salt so confiscated.

Further penalties in such cases, on proprietors of such salt.

L. It is further hereby enacted, that no person shall import, transport or store any quantity of the salts described in the preceding Section, exceeding one maund of eighty-two Calcutta sicca weight to the seer, within the distance of eight coss from the limits of the districts of Shahabad or Sarun; and any salt exceeding the above quantity, which shall be found at the expiration of six months from the promulgation of this Regulation, within the tract aforesaid, shall be liable to seizure by the superintendent of salt chokies in Behar, or other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Governor General in Council, and shall be forfeited to Government.

More than one maund of salt of the descriptions above alluded to, not to be stored within certain limits.

LI. The exportation of salt by land from the province of Cuttack to Midnapore, or any other district subject to the control of the Bengal Government, is hereby strictly prohibited; and all salt exported from the province of Cuttack, in disobedience to this prohibition, shall be confiscated, together with the boats, vessels, cattle and carriages, which may be used in the transportation on which the same may be laden.

Salt not to be exported by land from Cuttack into Midnapore, or other districts under the Presidency of Fort William.

LII. The exportation of salt by sea from the province of Cuttack, except on account of Government, is hereby strictly prohibited; and any salt attempted to be exported in disobedience to this prohibition, shall be confiscated, together with the boat, doney or other vessel on which the same may be laden.

Nor by sea, except on account of Government.

LIII. Proprietors of salt which may be exported from Cuttack, in violation of the rules contained in the two preceding Sections, shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine of ten rupees for every maund of salt so exported.

In addition to the confiscation of the salt in the foregoing instances, the proprietors to be subject to a fine.

Native officers of Government to suppress the sale, importation, &c. of such illicit salt, under what penalties.

•LIV. All native officers of Government of whatever description, and especially all such officers in the districts within which or in the neighbourhood of which salt is manufactured on the public account, or in those in which salt chokies may be established, are specially enjoined, under pain of dismissal from office, and the penalties herein specially provided, to assist in suppressing the illicit sale, purchase, importation, transportation or possession of salt, by seizing the same, if authorized to do so, or if not vested with the power of seizure, by giving immediate information to the authority to which they may be respectively subject, of all instances of such illicit sale, purchase, importation, transportation or possession of salt which may come to their knowledge; any magistrate or other officer, to whom such information may be given, shall immediately transmit the same to the salt agent or superintending officer of salt chokies. Any native officer aforesaid, who may neglect to give information in the cases above specified, or who may in any manner connive at the illicit sale, purchase, importation, transportation or possession of salt, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for each and every maund of salt so sold, purchased, imported, transported, or possessed, with his knowledge or connivance.

Penalties on persons conveying contraband salt.

LV. Manjees of boats, dandies, bullock drivers, coolies and other persons who may be convicted of knowingly conveying contraband salt on account of others, shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six weeks, and further to the payment of a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Rules for preventing resistance to Officers seizing contraband Salt, and for applying for the assistance of the Police in effecting such seizures.

The offence of resistance to persons authorized to seize salt how punishable.

LVI. Any person who may by force or threats prevent an officer of the salt department, or other officer authorized to attach salt, from effecting the seizure of any salt suspected to be contraband or adulterated, or who may forcibly resist such officer in the execution of that duty, shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Parties offending shall further be liable, in the event of an affray or other breach of the peace occurring in consequence of their resistance, to be punished under the general rules applicable to such cases.

In what cases police officers to assist in making the seizure.

LVII. It is hereby further declared and enacted, that if any officer authorized to attach salt, shall have seized or be about to seize any dispatch of salt, on information or suspicion of its being contraband, or shall have effected or be about to effect the attachment of the cattle, carriages or boats used in transporting such salt, and shall have reason to apprehend forcible resistance, such officer shall apply to the nearest darogah to aid him in the execution of his duty; and all darogahs or other officers in charge of thannahs or chokies, to whom such application shall be made, or who may otherwise have reason to apprehend the occurrence of a breach of the peace in consequence of a seizure of salt, shall immediately afford the requisite aid to effect the seizure and preserve the peace.

The police officers are not to judge of the propriety of the measure, but to prevent unnecessary violence.

LVIII. Such seizures shall be made on the responsibility and at the risk of the officers authorized to seize, and the police officers shall not be competent to exercise any discretion in regard to the propriety or otherwise of the seizure which they may be called upon to support, but shall be careful to prevent any unnecessary violence.

Special rules for searching houses and premises.

LIX. The following special Rules shall be observed in cases in which it may be necessary to enter and search dwelling-houses, warehouses, or other premises.

Nature of the information to be given in such cases.

LX. *First.*—In cases where contraband salt shall be suspected to be so deposited, the person giving the information shall, in the first instance, be required to give in to the salt agent, superintending officer of chokies, uncovenanted European assistant, or the head native officer in charge of the aurung or chokey to which he may apply, a written statement, specifying the name of the person in whose house, premises or golah, the salt is concealed, the name of the village or place, and quantity of salt to the best of his knowledge, and generally the grounds of his belief that illicit salt is deposited in the village or place in question; after which, the salt agent or superintending officer of chokies, in the event of there being strong grounds to think that illicit salt is deposited in the premises of such individual, shall proceed to act upon the said information in the following manner.

Second.

Second.—The salt agent or superintending officer of chokies (if the information shall have been laid immediately before them) shall swear the informer to the truth of his statement, and make such further inquiries from him on oath as may appear proper; if the salt agent or superintending officer of chokies shall see reason to credit the accuracy of the information, he shall send the informant accompanied by a responsible person of his own department to the nearest police thannah, with a requisition for the darogah, or person in charge thereof, to attend, or to depute a trust-worthy officer of the thannah to be present at the search of the premises, and render any assistance which may be found necessary.

Informer to be sworn and further examined.

If his information be credited, the police officers to be required to attend at the search.

Third.—In cases in which the chokey or head station of an aurung shall be situated at a distance from the sudder station of the agent or superintendent, or in which it may from any other cause be impracticable to lay the information directly before those officers, it shall be competent for the uncovenanted European assistant or head native officer of an aurung or chokey to receive the same, and to carry the informant to the nearest magistrate where the station of the Zillah Court may be more conveniently situated than that of the agent or superintendent; and it shall be the duty of the magistrate in such cases, after taking the deposition of the informant on oath, and otherwise satisfying himself that there are sufficient grounds for believing the information, to issue a warrant to the nearest darogah, authorizing and directing him to assist in the search in the manner above prescribed: provided also, that the magistrates shall in such cases take due precautions to avoid publicity or unnecessary delay.

Mode of proceeding when the information be laid before an European assistant or head native officer of an aurung or chokey.

Fourth.—Should it be found necessary to break open the door of any house or apartment, the darogah or other police officer is to be careful to use the same rules and precautions as are prescribed for his observance by Regulation XX, of 1817, in cases of distraint for rent.

Doors not to be broken open, except in the mode prescribed in cases of distraint for rent.

Fifth.—The agency or chokey officer shall, in all cases of search, transmit to his immediate superior a full report of his proceedings. In like manner the police darogah shall, in all such cases, report his proceedings in due course to the magistrate, and shall at the same time countersign the report of the circumstances to be forwarded by the native officer in the salt department to his official superior.

Salt and police officers immediately to report their proceedings to their respective superiors.

LXI. All officers of the salt department are hereby strictly prohibited from forcibly entering of their own authority, and unaccompanied by a police officer, the house or premises of any individual where contraband salt may be alleged to be concealed, nor shall any house or apartment be broken open on account of illicit salt, except on a statement verified on oath of more than one maund being concealed therein, and no police officer shall assist in any search, except on the requisition of a salt agent or superintendent, or under the warrant of the magistrate.

Prohibition against forcible entry, except in the manner prescribed.

LXII. The officer of the agency or chokey department, bearing a requisition or warrant as aforesaid, and the police officers receiving such requisition or warrant, shall specify in their respective reports the date and exact time when the requisition or warrant was delivered to the latter: and if any delay shall occur in effecting the search, the said officers shall record the circumstances at full length in their respective reports.

Time of delivering a warrant or requisition to the police darogah to be noted.

Penalties and Fines for misconduct of Officers in the Salt Department, Pykars, and others dealing in Salt.

LXIII. Officers of every description in the employment of salt agents, or superintending officers of salt chokies, are prohibited from taking or receiving any fee, gratuity, perquisite or allowance, either in money or effects, under any pretence whatever, from any molunghee or other person employed or concerned in the manufacture of salt; and if any such description of person, subject to the authority of the salt agent or superintending officer, shall be convicted before the zillah or city magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence may have been committed, of disobedience to this prohibition, he shall be adjudged by the Court to refund the money or things so taken or received, and besides being dismissed from his office by the officer or authority to which he may be subject, he shall be further liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, which the Court may judge proper, together with such fine (not exceeding five hundred rupees for every one hundred rupees in amount or value taken or received as aforesaid), as may appear adequate

Penalties on salt officers for receiving fees or gratuities from molunghees or others concerned in the manufacture of salt, or for withholding or appropriating advances.

adequate to his offence: provided also, that the above rule shall be held applicable to any officer entrusted with the payment of advances to the molunghees, who may under any pretence or colour whatsoever, appropriate to his own use the whole or any part thereof, or who may take or require from any molunghee or other person employed or concerned in the manufacture of salt, a receipt or other written acknowledgment for a larger sum of money, than may have been actually paid to him.

Certain officers convicted of embezzling or making away with salt entrusted to their charge to be subject to the punishment inflicted for theft.

LXIV. Officers in charge of salt golahs, or any warehouse or other place in which salt, the property of Government, is stored, who may embezzle any of the salt received into any such golah or place of deposit entrusted to their charge, or who may knowingly permit any salt so received to be carried from such golah or place of deposit, without an order from the agent to whom he is subordinate, or who may so permit to be carried from such golah or place aforesaid a greater quantity of salt than is specified in such order; or who may knowingly grant a receipt for a larger quantity of salt than is received and stored by him, shall be held guilty of theft, and punished accordingly, on conviction before a competent Criminal Court.

Security to be furnished by officers in the salt department having charge of public money, salt or other public property.

LXV. It shall be the duty of salt agents and superintendents of chokies, on appointing any officer to situations involving the charge of public money or the custody of salt, or any other public property, or to the situation of darogah or mohurrir of a salt chokey, to require such officer to furnish two responsible sureties (hazir zaminee and mal zaminee) in such sums as the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, may direct. Officers already appointed to situations of the above description, and who have not furnished security as aforesaid, shall be required to do so within such period as the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, may judge proper, and on failure to do so, shall be liable to dismission from office.

Penalties on salt darogahs when guilty of certain acts.

LXVI. Darogahs in the salt department, who may be convicted of conniving at smuggling, shall, besides removal from office and forfeiture of the amount of their securities, pay a fine of ten sicca rupees on every maund of salt, which shall have passed the chokies, of which they shall respectively be in charge, with their knowledge or connivance: provided also, that the parties shall be liable to imprisonment in the Dewanny gaol, for such period not exceeding six months, as may appear adequate to the offence. Darogahs absent from their stations without leave shall be responsible under the penalty prescribed in the first part of this Section, for any connivance at smuggling, which may be proved against the person to whom the charge of the chokies may be left by them.

Penalties on persons who may purchase or procure salt in an illicit manner.

LXVII. Dealers in salt, pykars or others making advances to molunghees, officers attached to the salt department, or other persons, for the illicit manufacture or delivery of salt, or purchasing or obtaining salt from such molunghees, officers or persons, in an illicit manner, shall on conviction pay a fine of ten sicca rupees for every maund of such salt for which advances shall have been so made, or which shall have been so purchased or obtained, and the salt if seized shall be confiscated.

Penalties on officers or servants in the salt department for certain acts of wilful misconduct.

LXVIII. If any officers or servants employed in the salt department, or any other native officer of Government, shall under any pretence or by any means whatever, directly or indirectly, cause salt to be obtained from the manufacturers or other persons employed in the salt department, otherwise than on account of the Government, or shall cause salt to be manufactured for their own benefit, or knowingly permit such manufacture for the benefit of any other person, the salt so obtained or manufactured shall be confiscated, and the officer or servant so obtaining the salt, or causing the salt to be so manufactured, shall on conviction pay a fine to be calculated at the rate of sicca rupees ten for every maund of salt so obtained or manufactured, and the officer or servant aforesaid shall further be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases the mohurrirs of chokies to be responsible for the acts of their superiors.

LXIX. In cases in which the darogah shall be declared liable to the penalty specified in Section LXVI, the mohurrir of the chokey shall be considered to have connived with the darogah, and shall pay a fine of two rupees eight annas for every maund of salt illicitly transported, unless it shall appear that such mohurrir was absent with leave from the station at the time when such offence was committed, or that he gave immediate information of the circumstance to the superintendent, and otherwise used his utmost endeavours to cause the seizure of the salt, or was prevented from doing so by some unavoidable cause.

LXX. Molunghees

LXX. Molunghees or others receiving advances for the manufacture of salt on account of Government, who may be guilty of the embezzlement of the salt, for the provision of which they may have received advances from Government, or of otherwise illegally disposing of any salt manufactured by them, shall on conviction be liable to a fine of four rupees per maund of eighty-two sicca weight to the seer for each and every maund of salt embezzled, and the salt so embezzled shall be confiscated. In addition to the above penalty, the offenders shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

Penalties on molunghees for embezzling or illicitly disposing of salt.

Rules defining the powers of Officers in regard to the seizure of Salt.

LXXI. *First.*—The authority to seize salt, and other articles liable to seizure and confiscation, under the rules of this Regulation, shall as heretofore ordinarily, and in virtue of their offices be exercised by salt agents, and superintendents of salt chokies and their assistants, uncovenanted European and subordinate native officers. But the Governor General in Council reserves to himself the power of vesting a like authority in such of the zillah and city magistrates, collectors of land revenue, or officers in charge of the abkarry mehal, collectors and deputy collectors of customs, opium agents and their deputies, and their subordinate officers respectively, as he may deem fit.

What persons authorized to seize salt.

Second.—Provided however, that all uncovenanted European or native officers making a seizure under the powers vested in them by this Regulation, or by the special orders of the Governor General in Council, shall within twenty-four hours after making such seizure communicate their having done so, with a report of the circumstances connected with the seizure, to the authority to which they may be respectively subject, and the magistrate or other officer to whom information of a seizure may be thus communicated, shall immediately transmit the report to the nearest salt agent or superintending officer of salt chokies, to whom all salt so seized shall be delivered.

Cases of seizure to be reported without delay.

LXXII. The salt agents and their officers, the officers of the salt chokies, and officers in the salt department acting under the immediate orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, being alone empowered to attach of their own authority, and by virtue of their offices, salt which they may know or suspect to have been illegally manufactured, imported, sold or transported, no officers excepting those above described shall seize or detain salt, unless specially vested by Government with authority to that effect.

Officers not authorized to seize salt, strictly prohibited from exercising the power.

LXXIII. Whenever any of the native officers subordinate to a zillah or city magistrate, collector of land revenue, or officers in charge of the abkarry mehal, or a collector or deputy collector of customs, who may be specially authorized by Government to seize salt, shall receive information of any salt not made in the Company's provinces of Bengal or Orissa, on account of Government, having been illegally imported into the said territories, or of salt of any description being transported or stored within the limits of the salt chokies without the proper rowannah, chellaun, char chitties or special pass, or of any salt being manufactured on account of individuals, by molunghees or other persons, at the kalaries or salt works established on account of the Company, or at any kalaries or salt works established by individuals, for the purpose of manufacturing salt on their own account, or that of any other persons, the several officers aforesaid shall, as above directed, transmit immediate notice thereof to the nearest officer in the salt department, empowered to attach contraband salt, and to the magistrate or other functionary to whose immediate orders they may be subject, and shall further be guided by the following rule. If the salt shall be accompanied by a regular rowannah, chellaun, char chitty or special pass, the native officers shall confine themselves to sending the information aforesaid to the nearest officer in the salt department, and to the European functionary to whom they may be subordinate, and to assist in the seizure of the salt either under the orders of their immediate superior, or on application from the officers of the salt department, and shall not seize or detain any salt accompanied by such papers in the first instance of their own authority; but if any dispatch of salt shall be unaccompanied by a rowannah, chellaun, char chitty or special pass as aforesaid, the said officers are empowered, of their own authority, to detain the salt, sending without delay notice of the detention of the salt to their superior, and to the nearest officer in the salt department. Any native officer of Government, (not being an

Native officers not attached to the salt department how to act on receiving information of the illicit manufacture, sale or transportation of salt.

officer attached to the salt department), unless specially authorized to do so, as well as any such officer who, though specially authorized as above, may seize or detain salt, accompanied by a regular rowannah, chellaun, char chitty or special pass, shall be liable to be dismissed from his office, and to be prosecuted for damages in the Dewanny Adawlut by the owner or the holder of such salt.

Officers of the salt department making seizures how to proceed.

LXXIV. The officers of the salt agents and of the superintending officer of salt chokies, and officers acting under the immediate orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and all other subordinate officers whatever, making seizures of salt, shall transmit without delay, and by the most expeditious mode of conveyance, a report of the circumstances of the seizure to their immediate superiors. If the officers seizing salt shall omit to forward the required report, or shall make any unnecessary delay in forwarding it, they shall in the event of the salt not being confiscated, be liable to be prosecuted in the Dewanny Adawlut for damages by the proprietor of the salt, and to dismission from office, or in the event of the salt being confiscated, such officers shall be dismissed from office, and forfeit to Government the amount of the reward to which they would have become entitled in consequence of the confiscation of the salt.

Penalty for removing attachments without due authority.

LXXV. *First.*—All subordinate officers in the salt department are prohibited from removing the attachment from any salt which they may have seized, until they shall have received orders for that purpose from the salt agents, or the superintending officers of the salt chokies, or the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. Subordinate officers disobeying the rules contained in this Section shall be dismissed from their office, and shall pay a fine of two hundred and fifty sicca rupees for every hundred maunds of salt so released.

Salt agents and superintendents may release seized salt.

Second.—The salt agents, or the superintending officers of the salt chokies, are empowered to order the release of any salt seized by their own officers, or any salt which may have been seized and made over to their officers by the magistrates, collectors of revenue, or other functionary, if on enquiry such salt agents, or superintending officers of salt chokies, shall be of opinion that the salt is not liable to confiscation.

Same powers vested in magistrates, &c. as to salt seized under their authority.

Third.—If salt shall have been seized by the officers, or under the orders of any magistrate, or by the orders of any collector of revenue, or customs or deputy collector, or any officer in charge of the abkarry mehal or opium agent, or his deputy, previously to the delivery of such salt to the officers of the salt department, and such magistrate, collector or other officer aforesaid, shall be of opinion that the salt was seized on false or erroneous information, and that the salt is not liable to confiscation, he is hereby empowered to release the salt.

Communication to be made by magistrates to salt officers or superintendents.

LXXVI. The magistrate shall cause to be communicated in the manner which shall appear to them most convenient to the salt agent or superintending officer of chokies, the particulars of all information received from the police officers, and also of all applications made to those officers, by the officers in the salt department, or by any officer empowered to attach salt, for assistance in the seizure of salt.

Rules for preventing the adulteration of Salt.

Penalties for the adulteration of salt.

LXXVII. Any common or alimentary salt, adulterated by an artificial admixture with the substance called kharee noon, or mixed with phoolkharee noon, puckwa salt, or any description of impure and bitter salt, which may be found in any golah or shop, or in any place whatsoever, shall be confiscated and destroyed; and any salt merchant, or other person selling salt, wholesale or retail, who shall so adulterate it, or shall knowingly sell any salt so adulterated, shall pay a fine calculated at the rate of ten sicca rupees per maund of eighty-two sicca weight to the seer, upon the quantity which may be found so adulterated.

Magistrate to ascertain the fact of adulteration, and to direct the penalties.

LXXVIII. Salt adulterated in any of the modes above stated shall be seized by all officers empowered by this Regulation to seize salt, who immediately on making any attachment or seizure, are required to report the circumstance to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction the attachment may have been made; the magistrate on receiving such report shall, without delay, institute a summary inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and if it shall appear to him that the salt has been adulterated as aforesaid, and is in consequence liable to confiscation, he shall proceed to confiscate it accordingly, and to levy the prescribed fine, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment in the Dewanny gaol for a period not exceeding six months.

LXXIX. In

• LXXIX. In cases of attachment of salt alleged to be adulterated with kharee noon, or any other salt of the description therein specified, the magistrate shall without loss of time ascertain the fact by reference either to the civil surgeon of the station for examination, or to a committee of respectable merchants or dealers in salt, or in any other mode that may appear most likely to elicit the truth.

The fact may be ascertained by reference to what persons.

LXXX. Provided always, that if the proprietor of such confiscated salt, being dissatisfied with the order of confiscation, shall immediately give responsible security for the amount of the penalty, and further within a period of one month shall institute a regular suit in the Dewanny Adawlut against the officer, who may have seized the salt, for damages, in such case the magistrate shall suspend the execution of his order, and stay all further proceedings; but if, at the expiration of one month from the date of the order of confiscation, no suit shall have been instituted by the proprietor of the salt, the magistrate is without further delay to levy the penalty from his security, and otherwise to carry the order of confiscation into full effect.

Proprietor may sue in the civil court, and stay the order for confiscation on giving good security.

LXXXI. In all cases where any proprietor of salt confiscated for being adulterated with kharee noon, or any of the substances aforesaid, may be unable to give the above security for the amount of the penalty, the magistrate upon his being satisfied of the inability of the party to give the security, is hereby empowered to dispense with security, taking from the party bail for his appearance only, to abide the issue of the suit; or in the event of the suit not being instituted within the period prescribed by the preceding Section, to answer in his own person the amount of the penalty, and in the mean time the magistrate shall keep the salt under attachment.

Security may be dispensed with at the discretion of the magistrate.

LXXXII. In all cases in which it may appear that an attachment or seizure has been improperly made by an officer of Government, the proprietor of the salt shall be entitled to recover full damages for all the loss and expense to which he may have been subjected in consequence, by a regular suit in the Dewanny Adawlut.

Damages to be awarded in cases of improper attachment or seizure of salt;

LXXXIII. But should it appear to the Court that there was no just ground for objecting to the order of confiscation, and that the suit has been instituted merely with a view to create delay or for vexatious purposes, it shall be at the option of the Court to impose a fine of fifteen rupees per maund instead of ten rupees, as prescribed in Section LXXVII, of this Regulation: the decision in such case, as well as in all cases in which a regular suit may be instituted, being subject to the existing rules for appeals to the superior Courts.

And fine may be imposed if the suit appear frivolous or vexatious.

LXXXIV. In the event of a regular suit being instituted for the purpose of setting aside the order of confiscation, the salt shall be held under attachment by the Court until a final decision may be passed in the cause.

Salt to be held under attachment pending the suit.

LXXXV. The rules contained in the eight foregoing Sections with regard to the adulteration of alimentary salt with kharee noon, and other description of impure and bitter salt, are hereby declared to be equally applicable to all Pungah salt which may be found within the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, mixed with Balumbah, Salumbah or other salt, not being salt sold on account of Government, or imported by sea under the provisions of Regulation XV, 1817; excepting that any person who shall hereafter sell, or in whose possession salt of this description may be found, he knowing the same, shall besides the forfeiture of the salt, pay to Government the sum of five sicca rupees for every maund of eighty-two sicca weight upon the quantity which may be so mixed, instead of ten sicca rupees per maund as prescribed in Section LXXVII, in cases of salt being found adulterated with kharee noon or other impure and bitter salt. Provided further, that salt of this description which may be confiscated shall not be destroyed, but be sold without the limits of the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, in such place and manner as hereinafter prescribed.

The rules contained in the eight foregoing sections extended to certain other cases.

Proviso.

Rules regarding the importation of Foreign Salt by Sea.

LXXXVI. Salt imported by sea under the provisions of Regulation XV, 1817, shall, on transportation into the interior of the country, be subject to the same rules as are prescribed for regulating the transit of salt manufactured and sold on account of Government.

Transit of salt imported by sea, how to be regulated.

LXXXVI. The Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, will accordingly cause rowannahs and other necessary documents, to be granted to the importers or owners of such salt, on their producing a certificate from the collector of customs of the

Rowannahs and other documents to be furnished, and without such documents to be held con-

payment

contraband and subject to prescribed penalties.

payment of the duty of rupees three per maund, as prescribed in the Regulation aforesaid; and all salt imported by sea, which may be found on *transitu* in the interior of the country unaccompanied by the regular documents, shall be held contraband, and as such be seized and confiscated to Government; and the persons in whose possession such contraband salt may be found, they knowing the same, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section XXXVI, for the illicit possession of salt.

Rules regarding the distribution of Rewards to certain Officers of Government attached to the Salt Department.

Covenanted servants of the Company not to be entitled to rewards for seizing illicit salt.

LXXXVIII. Salt agents, and superintending officers of chokies, and their respective assistants, being covenanted servants of the Company, shall not be entitled to any share of the rewards heretofore received by them, for salt which may have been attached or confiscated by their respective orders, or by their respective officers; this rule shall also be held applicable to salt seized by the aforesaid officers under the provision contained in Regulation XV, 1817.

Rewards to subordinate officers in the salt department.

LXXXIX. *First.*—All subordinate officers of Government attached to the salt department, who may be concerned in the attachment of salt under the orders of their immediate superiors, or to whom information may be given respecting illicit salt, and who shall in consequence be immediately concerned in the attachment of the salt, shall be entitled to the following rewards:—In cases in which the offenders may be apprehended and convicted, the officers concerned in the seizure shall be entitled to a reward of fifteen per cent. on the value of such salt. In cases in which a seizure simply of the contraband article is effected, the officers concerned in effecting the seizure shall be entitled to a reward of ten per cent. on the value of such salt. The value of the salt, in both cases, to be estimated according to the price at which salt of the same description shall have been sold at the last public sale preceding the seizure.

Further specification of rewards in certain cases.

Second.—If salt shall be attached exclusively by the subordinate officers of Government serving in the salt department, and not upon information, the officers concerned in making such attachments shall be entitled to the following rewards:—In cases in which the offenders may be apprehended and convicted, the officers concerned in effecting the seizure shall be entitled to a reward of thirty per cent. on the value of such salt. In cases in which a seizure simply of the contraband article is effected, the officers concerned in effecting the seizure shall be entitled to a reward of fifteen per cent. on the value of such salt, to be estimated in the mode described in the preceding Clause of this Section.

Rewards to officers not in the salt department.

Third.—All native officers of Government not in the salt department, as well as all other persons whatsoever, who shall furnish information of salt illegally imported, manufactured, transported or possessed within the provinces of Bengal, Behar or Orissa, shall, provided the offender be apprehended and convicted, be entitled to a reward of fifteen per cent. on the value of such salt. In cases in which a seizure simply of the contraband article is effected, the officers and persons above mentioned shall be entitled to a reward of ten per cent. on the value of the salt, which is to be estimated in the mode described in the two preceding Clauses of this Section.

Value of salt how to be estimated in fixing the rewards.

XC. The rewards to be granted under this Regulation on coast salt, or on Saumer, Saulumbah, or any other species of foreign salt, which may be confiscated, shall be calculated on the price at which salt of the same description shall have been sold at the last public sale preceding the seizure, or (if no salt of that description shall have been sold at such sale) if the salt be of a kind the use of which within the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa is prohibited, the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall value the salt at such price as they may deem equitable, and the reward shall be calculated on such valuation.

Confiscated boats, carriages, bullocks, &c. how to be disposed of.

XCI. All boats or carriages on which any contraband or adulterated salt shall be loaded, together with all horses, bullocks or other cattle employed in its transportation, shall be forfeited and sold by public sale, and the proceeds distributed in the following manner; that is to say, one-third part to the informer or informers, one-third part to the officer or officers making the seizure, and one-third to the Government: provided further, that in cases in which a seizure of salt may be made by an officer duly authorized, without the intervention of an informer, such officer shall receive a moiety of the

the proceeds of the boats, carriages or cattle aforesaid, the remaining moiety to be carried to the credit of Government.

* XCII. All rewards payable on confiscated salt, in the province of Cuttack, shall be calculated on the selling price at which Government salt of the same description may be disposed of to merchants and individuals in that province, whether the salt be disposed of by public auction, or a ready money sale. Value of Cuttack salt how to be estimated.

XCIII. Salt of any of the descriptions specified in Section XLIX, of this Regulation, together with all Pungah salt mixed with Salumba, Balumbah or other salt, not being salt sold on account of Government, or imported under Regulation XV, 1817, which may be confiscated, shall be disposed of in such place or places, beyond the limits of Bengal, Behar or Orissa, and in such manner as the Governor General in Council shall direct. Certain kinds of confiscated salt where to be disposed of.

XCIV. *First.*—When attachments or seizures of salt adulterated with kharee noon or other salts of the nature described in Section LXXVII, of this Regulation, shall be made wholly by the native officers of Government, and not upon any information furnished to them, they will be entitled to receive one moiety of the fine which may be levied from the offender, agreeably to the rule prescribed in that Section, and the other moiety is to be carried to the account of Government. Proceeds how to be disposed of.

Second.—If any other person or persons shall give information of salt being so adulterated, to the native officers of Government, and the salt shall be seized in consequence of such information, he or they will be entitled to receive one-third of the fine which may be levied as above prescribed, and the officer who may have made the seizure will be entitled to receive also one-third of the amount, the remaining third is to be carried to the account of Government. Proceeds how to be disposed of.

Third.—The boats, carriages, &c. on which such adulterated salt may be loaded, together with the horses, bullocks and other cattle, employed in its transportation, shall be forfeited and sold by public sale; and the proceeds of the sale shall be distributed in the manner above-mentioned, for the distribution of the fine levied from the offender. Ditto of boats, carriages and cattle.

XCV. One-third of all fines which may be levied under the rules contained in this Regulation, excepting in cases specially provided for, shall be paid to the person or persons who shall first inform against the offender, whether the informant be an European uncovenanted or a native officer of Government, or a private individual, and the remaining two-thirds shall be carried to the credit of Government. In like manner in all cases in which the appropriation of the fine may not be specifically provided for, the amount unappropriated shall be carried to the credit of the public account. Fines levied under this Regulation how to be disposed of.

Judicial Duties of Salt Agents, and Superintending Officers of Chokies.

XCVI. All suits, complaints and informations for the recovery of any fine, or penalty recoverable by Government, or by the informer, on account of the illicit manufacture, sale, purchase, importation, transportation or possession of salt, excepting complaints or charges preferred against public officers for a breach of their official duty, of which the cognizance is specifically reserved to the zillah or city Judges or Magistrates; and excepting cases of adulteration of salt, are hereby declared cognizable in the first instance by the salt agents and superintending officers of salt chokies; any thing in the existing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, and the investigation thereof shall be conducted under the following Rules. What cases connected with this Regulation are judicially cognizable by salt agents and superintending officers of salt chokies.

XCVII. No suit, complaint or information of the nature above-mentioned, shall be admitted or proceeded upon by the salt agent, superintending officer of salt chokies, or other officer vested with the cognizance of the same, unless it shall be preferred within the period of six months after the act, for which the fine or other penalty may be demandable, shall have been committed, excepting in cases in which the same shall be prosecuted on the account of Government, and good and sufficient cause be shown why the suit was not preferred within the period of six months from the commission of the act whereupon the fine or other penalty is demandable. No suits or complaints to be cognizable by those officers unless preferred within six months after the commission of the act.

XCVIII. Petitions and other papers presented in suits, informations and complaints, preferred under this Regulation before a salt agent or superintending officer Petitions and papers in cases connected with this Regulation before salt agents and

superintendents need not be written on stamped paper, nor in cases before the courts of judicature under the following provisions of this Regulation.

of salt chokies, as well as all papers filed in the Courts of Judicature in cases brought before them under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall not be required to be written on stamped paper, and all engagements contracted between Government, or its officers and individuals, under this Regulation, shall be received and admitted in evidence in the different Courts of Judicature, and by the salt agents and superintending officers of salt chokies, although not written on stamped paper.

Procedure to be observed when information is received of the establishment of illegal kalaries.

XCIX. Upon information being given to any salt agent or superintending officer of chokies, that kalaries or salt works have been illegally established in any village or other place, such officers shall either proceed to the spot in order to satisfy themselves of the fact, or shall depute the darogah of the nearest aurung or chokey, or some other trust-worthy person for that purpose. The darogah or person so deputed, after ascertaining the existence of such illicit kalaries, shall proceed to destroy the works in the most public manner. He shall draw up a full report of the circumstances of the case, attested by the signatures of the most respectable ryots of the village, and transmit it to the salt agent or superintending officer of chokies, with the implements of manufacture, or such other unequivocal proofs of the works having been used for illicit purposes, as he may be able to procure. The officer aforesaid shall at the same time ascertain as far as practicable, all the circumstances of the case, particularly the persons by whom the illicit kalary may have been established or worked, and whether there is reason to believe that any of the persons specified in Sections XXXII, and XXXIV, of this Regulation, were concerned in or connived at the manufacture; and whenever a salt agent, or superintending officer of chokies, shall have strong grounds to believe either from charges preferred or evidence given on oath, or from his own personal knowledge, that an illicit kalary has been established, or that illicit salt is actually in the course of manufacture, contrary to the prohibitions contained in this Regulation, or that any person actually has in his possession a quantity of contraband salt; it shall be competent to the salt agent or superintendent aforesaid, to issue his warrant for the immediate apprehension of the person or persons actually engaged in the manufacture, or having the salt in his or their possession, summoning at the same time any witnesses that may appear necessary.

In what cases a salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies may issue a warrant.

In what cases those officers are to issue a summons, with or without requisition of security.

C. In all other cases in which any person may be accused before the salt agent, or superintending officer of salt chokies, of acts rendering him liable to any of the penalties prescribed in this Regulation, the salt agent or superintending officer of chokies, shall issue a summons, with or without requisition of security, to be served by a single chupprassy, requiring the attendance of the person charged either in person or by vakeel, as the case may appear to those officers to require, to answer to the charge, on or before a certain day to be specified in the summons; and if it be necessary to require bail, the extent of the bail shall be stated in the summons, or the officers aforesaid shall at the same time summon such witnesses as may be named by the informer, and as they may judge it necessary to examine in proof of the accusation, together with any witnesses whom the accused may wish to have examined in his defence, to attend at the time appointed for the attendance of the accused.

Witnesses also to be summoned.

Inquiry to be prosecuted to a conclusion, with the least practicable delay.

CI. In all cases in which the party accused or suspected may be apprehended under the warrant of the salt agent or superintending officer of salt chokies, or shall attend in person, the investigation by the officers aforesaid shall be commenced immediately on the arrival of the party at their cutcherries, and shall be prosecuted with the least possible delay, consistently with a due inquiry into the facts; and generally all cases of this nature tried before the officers aforesaid under this Regulation, shall, as far as practicable, be proceeded upon on the day specified in the summons for the attendance of the party or his vakeel, unless it shall be necessary to postpone the investigation in order to procure the necessary evidence.

Procedure of salt agents and superintendents in case of evasion of their process.

CII. Should any person charged with any of the offences which have been rendered cognizable in the first instance by salt agents, and the superintendents of salt chokies, under the provisions of this Regulation, fail to attend, either in person or by vakeel, after being served with a summons in the manner hereinbefore described, or should any such person evade the process of a salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies, the salt agent or superintendent of chokies shall then cause notice by proclamation, after the form annexed to this Regulation, to be prepared in the

Persian

Persian and Bengalee languages; one copy of which shall be affixed in some conspicuous place at his own cutcherry, another at the usual residence of the person charged, and separate copies shall be transmitted to the Judge and Magistrate, and to the Collector of the district, to be published by them in their several cutcherries, in the event of the party or parties not attending in person or by vakeel, within the time fixed by such notice; the salt agent or superintending officer shall proceed to investigate and pass a judgment on the case in the same manner as if the party had been present.

CIII. The salt agents and superintending officers of chokies are hereby authorized to summon witnesses, and administer oaths, or cause the execution of solemn declaration in lieu thereof, in respect to all matters brought before them under this Regulation, conformably with the provisions of Section VI, Regulation IV, 1793, and Section II, Regulation L, 1803; provided that if any witnesses shall refuse to take the oath or execute the solemn declaration required from him, he shall be sent to the Judge of the Zillah or City Court, to be confined as prescribed by the Regulations in similar cases.

Powers vested in salt agents as to the administration of oaths, &c.

CIV. The salt agents and superintending officers of chokies in the summoning and the examination of parties and witnesses, and in the general conduct of the investigation shall be guided (except when otherwise prescribed) by the rules in force for the guidance of the magistrates in the trial of persons charged with offences punishable by them; provided however, that in suits brought by any of the officers of Government, the personal attendance or deposition of the prosecutor shall not be required, but the prosecution shall be conducted by any agent or vakeel the prosecutor may choose to appoint for that purpose.

General rules for the guidance of salt agents, &c. in the investigations committed to them.

CV. Under the above provisions the proceedings of salt agents and superintendents of chokies will of course be held in open cutcherry, and those officers while so holding cutcherry, shall be authorized to punish persons guilty of contempt, by a moderate fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Proceedings to be held in open cutcherry. And may fine for contempt.

CVI. Any person giving intentionally and deliberately a false deposition on oath, or under a solemn declaration taken instead of an oath, relative to any proceeding depending before a salt agent or superintending officer of chokies under this Regulation, and upon a point material to the issue thereof, shall be held and considered guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for that offence in the Regulations in force; and any person causing or procuring another person to commit the offence of perjury as above described, is declared guilty of subornation of perjury, and punishable under the provisions of the said Regulations.

Persons guilty of perjury and subornation of perjury before them, subject to the penalties prescribed for that offence.

CVII. Persons resisting any process regularly and legally issued by the salt agents or superintending officers of chokies, in any case depending before them under this Regulation, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for cases of resistance to the process of a collector in Regulation XIV, 1793, under the provisions therein specified.

And resistance of their process how punishable.

CVIII. Whenever any salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies shall have completed the investigation of any case cognizable by them under this Regulation, it shall be their duty to record in a Persian or Bengalee roobakaree, all the material facts of the case, with the evidence by which they may appear to have been proved, and to state at length their own opinion on the case, and the penalty, if any, which in their judgment ought to be imposed.

Salt agents and superintendents to record their judgment on the completion of the investigations.

CIX. Salt agents and superintendents of chokies are authorized to pass a final order of confiscation in all cases in which the quantity of salt subject to confiscation under the provisions of this Regulation shall not exceed twenty maunds of eighty-two sicca weight to the seer, and to carry such orders into effect of their own authority. In like manner, the decision of the aforesaid officers shall be final in all cases in which they may adjudge a party charged before them of any of the offences enumerated in Sections XXXI, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVI, XXXVIII, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LIII, LIV, LV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXV, LXXVII, and LXXXVI, of this Regulation, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Decision of salt agents and superintendents to be final in what cases.

CX. Whenever a penalty or fine may be adjudged against any person under the provisions of this Regulation, it shall be competent to the officer or authority adjudging

Fines or penalties adjudged under this Regulation commutable to imprisonment.

ment according to specified scale.

adjudging the same, in case the amount be not discharged, to award a period of imprisonment in commutation, according to the following scale, in addition to such imprisonment as such officer or authority may be especially empowered to adjudge.

If the amount of the fine or penalty do not exceed fifty rupees,—

The term of imprisonment to be awarded in commutation shall not be less than fifteen days, and not more than one month.

If the amount of the fine or penalty exceed fifty or be less than one hundred rupees,—

The term of imprisonment to be awarded in commutation shall not be less than one month, and not more than two months.

If the amount of the fine or penalty exceed one hundred rupees, and be not more than rupees five hundred,—

The term of imprisonment to be awarded in commutation shall not be less than two months, and not more than four months.

If the amount of the fine or penalty exceed five hundred rupees,—

The term of imprisonment to be awarded in commutation shall not be less than four months, and not more than six months.

Salt agents and superintendents how to proceed with persons who may not pay fines adjudged against them not exceeding fifty rupees.

CXI. In cases in which a salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies shall adjudge any person to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, if the fine be not immediately paid, he shall send the party to the Judge of the zillah or city within the jurisdiction of which the offence may have been committed, with a roobakarree stating the purport of the order passed against the person in question, and the Judge shall, on those grounds, give the necessary directions for the execution of the order in the manner prescribed for the execution of orders and decrees of Court, and shall transmit the fine when levied to the treasury of the agent, or superintending officer of salt chokies; provided that in all such cases the roobakarree of the salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies, shall specify the period of imprisonment to which the party shall be subject, in the event of the fine adjudged by them not being paid.

In what cases the final award to be passed by the judge.

CXII. In all cases in which the quantity of salt proposed to be confiscated shall exceed twenty maunds, or in which the salt agents or superintendents of salt chokies shall consider any person liable to pay a fine exceeding fifty rupees, he shall send his proceedings to the Judge of the zillah or city in which the offence may have been committed, or the salt seized, in order that the final award may be made by that authority. The parties in such cases shall, if declared by the judgment of the salt agent or superintendent to be liable to any specific fine or term of imprisonment, be sent over under custody of peons, and the Judge shall, on their arrival pass such order for the holding them to bail, or otherwise securing their being in attendance, to abide the final award, as he may deem proper.

Such cases to be brought to an early hearing, judge how to proceed.

CXIII. It shall be the duty of the Judge to have every case so forwarded to him by the salt officers brought to a hearing on the first day of his holding the Civil Court, after the arrival of the proceedings and parties; and after having duly considered the proceedings of the salt agent and superintendent, and heard any thing the party may desire to urge in his defence, the Judge shall be competent to pass an immediate order, either confirming the award of the salt officers (if the investigation on which the same may be founded shall appear to him complete, and the award passed thereon just and proper), or modifying the said award (in case of any irregularity appearing on the face of it), or reversing it (if in his opinion contrary to or not supported by the evidence and facts of the case as borne on the proceedings), or to institute a fresh investigation, and summon any further evidence, or to direct the re-attendance of the witnesses previously examined, as well as to call for any explanations from the officers or parties concerned that he may deem necessary.

The award of the judge to be final, in what cases.

CXIV. If the matter of action or amount of fine adjudged in any case so sent over by the salt officers shall not exceed the sum of five hundred rupees, or if the quantity of salt in jeopardy shall not exceed two hundred maunds of eighty-two sicca weight to the seer, any award passed by a Civil Judge under the preceding Section shall be final and conclusive, and subject to no appeal whatever. If the fine adjudged exceed five hundred rupees, or if the quantity of salt under question exceed two hundred maunds, an appeal shall lie to the Provincial Court on the application

Appeal open to the provincial court in what cases, and in what form.

• application of any party interested, or of the salt officers on the part of Government, such appeal to be brought forward by common motion in the Court and to be decided thereupon: provided however, that no such appeal shall be received, unless the application be preferred within the period of six weeks from the date of the decision passed by the zillah or city Judge. •

CXV. Whenever any award may be passed by any zillah Judge under the rules of Section CXIII, the Judge shall, if the offence charged be established, proceed to levy the fine or fines, and to commit the parties to gaol in pursuance thereto, under the general rules of the Regulations for the realizing of fines and executing decrees and orders of Court. The Judge shall further communicate to the salt agent or superintendent, whom it may concern, a copy of his final order with as little delay as possible, in order that any salt that may be held under attachment may be dealt with accordingly; provided however, that in any case in which an appeal may be preferred to a Provincial Court, against the decision of a zillah or city magistrate, if the party by whom such appeal may be lodged shall tender sufficient security for the performance of the order of the Provincial Court, the zillah or city Judge shall suspend the execution of his decision, and shall instruct the salt agent or superintendent to keep in deposit the salt which may have been adjudged contraband, until the final award of the Provincial Court be passed. In all such cases it shall likewise of course be competent to the Provincial Court to stay execution of the decree passed by the zillah or city Judge, or to direct the officers in the salt department to keep in deposit the salt which may have been condemned, or the fine realized by the Zillah or City Court.

Judge how to proceed after passing his award.

CXVI. If the award of the Civil Judge shall acquit the parties charged, or adjudge any salt under attachment not to be contraband, the parties shall immediately be released, and the attachment taken off; provided however, that in case the quantity of salt under question shall amount to or exceed two hundred maunds, and an appeal should be lodged or proposed to be lodged by any party interested, the attachment of such salt shall not be taken off, until it shall be seen whether any appeal be so lodged, and what may be the award thereon; but if no appeal be lodged by any party within one month, attachment shall not continue longer.

Parties who may be acquitted by the judge, to be set at large; and salt adjudged not to be contraband, to be released.

Provido.

CXVII. *First.*—In all cases in which any salt may be forfeited to Government under the rules contained in this Regulation, or in which any person may have been subjected to any of the penalties prescribed in Sections XXXI, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVI, XXXVIII, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LIII, LIV, LV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXV, LXXVII, and LXXXVI, of this Regulation, whether the final order shall have been passed by a court of judicature, or by a salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies, it shall be competent to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, on application from the party, to call for a report of the circumstances of the case from the salt agent or superintendent by whom it may have been in the first instance investigated, in the manner heretofore practised in respect to seizure made by those officers, and to remit any portion of the fine or penalty which may have been imposed: •

General power vested in the board to remit any portion of fines or penalties imposed under certain Sections of this Regulation.

Second.—Provided also, that if in any case the salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies shall not deem it necessary to levy the full amount of the fine to which the party offending may be liable under this Regulation, and the said party shall submit himself by a written ikrarnamah to the decision of the salt agent or superintendent, and shall pray to have judgment passed by those officers without reference to the Courts of Judicature, then and in that case it shall be competent to the salt agent or superintendent, with the sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, previously obtained, to pass a final judgment in the case, whatever may be the quantity of salt or amount of fine.

Under certain circumstances salt agents and superintendents, with the sanction of the board, may pass final judgment in cases of larger amount.

Third.—Provided also, that the amount of rewards to be received by informers and the subordinate officers of Government, under the rules contained in this Regulation, shall in all cases be regulated by the value of the salt or other property actually confiscated to Government, or the amount of fine realized.

Rewards to be regulated by the value of property confiscated, or of fines actually realized.

CXVIII. All fines which may be levied by any Judge of a Zillah or City Court, shall on realization be immediately remitted to the salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies, by whom the case may, in the first instance, have been investigated. The superintendents and salt agents shall be guided in the distribution and payment

Fines levied by judge to be remitted to salt agents or superintendents.

ment of the rewards, to which informers and subordinate officers of Government may be entitled under the rules contained in this Regulation, by such general or special orders as they may receive from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Applications for remission of fines to be written on stamped paper.

CXIX. *First*.—All applications preferred to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, for a remission or mitigation of any fine or penalty imposed by a salt agent or superintendent, or by a court of judicature, shall be written on stamped paper, the value of which shall be regulated as follows :

Value of stamped paper to be used.

Second.—In cases in which the quantity of salt adjudged contraband shall not exceed twenty maunds, or the amount of the fine imposed fifty sicca rupees, the petition to the Board shall be written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees.

Ditto ditto.

Third.—If the quantity of salt be more than twenty maunds, and do not exceed one hundred maunds, or if the fine imposed be more than fifty rupees, and do not exceed rupees two hundred and fifty, the petition shall be written on stamped paper of the value of four rupees.

Ditto ditto.

Fourth.—If the quantity of salt be more than maunds one hundred, and do not exceed two hundred maunds, or if the fine imposed be more than two hundred and fifty rupees, and do not exceed five hundred rupees, the petition shall be written on stamped paper of the value of six rupees.

Ditto ditto.

Fifth.—If the quantity of salt exceed two hundred maunds, or the fine imposed five hundred rupees, the petition to the Board shall be written on stamped paper of the value of eight rupees.

Power of acquittal and release vested in salt agents and superintendents. Subject to proviso.

CXX. Salt agents and superintendents of salt chokies shall be authorized in all cases in which they may consider any charge preferred before them not to be substantiated, to acquit the party accused, and to release the salt or other article which may have been seized : provided however, that if the party accused be an officer in the salt department, it shall be competent to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, at any time within three months of the date on which the order of the salt agent or superintendent may have been passed, notwithstanding such acquittal, to direct the superintendent or salt agent to transmit his proceedings to the zillah or city Judge, and the Judge shall proceed to investigate and decide on the case in the same manner as is above prescribed for cases referred to the Court under the Rules of Section CXII, of this Regulation.

Persons sentenced to imprisonment under this Regulation to be imprisoned in the dewanny gaol.

CXXI. All persons sentenced to imprisonment under the provisions of this Regulation, and all persons confined for non-payment of the fines to which they may be liable, shall be confined exclusively in the Dewanny gaol.

Informers liable to what penalties for vexatious and unwarranted complaints.

CXXII. In the event of any charge being preferred against a person under the rules of this Regulation, and of it appearing on investigation before the salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies, that the inquiry originated in malice, or in motives clearly vexatious and unwarranted on the part of the informant, it shall be competent for the salt agent or superintending officer of salt chokies to order such informant to discharge the amount of any diet money which may have been paid to the witnesses, and to pay to the party aggrieved damages not exceeding five hundred rupees, as may appear reasonable, or to be confined for a period not exceeding six months. Orders passed under this rule shall be enforced in the same manner as other fines imposed under the provisions of this Regulation.

Reports to be furnished periodically to the board of customs, salt and opium.

CXXIII. It shall be the duty of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to require from the officers under their control, such periodical reports or returns regarding the judgments passed by them, and generally in respect to their discharge of the duty entrusted to them under the provisions of this Regulation, as may appear to that Board best calculated to secure regularity of procedure, and as may enable the Board to judge whether the inquiries held by those officers on the trial of the cases cognizable by them, are duly and speedily conducted, and whether the parties implicated have been exposed to any inconvenience or hardship which might have been avoided ; and it shall be competent to the Board to call for and examine the proceedings of the salt agent or superintending officer of chokies whenever they may judge it necessary or proper to do so.

Powers vested in persons officiating as agents and superintendents.

CXXIV. Whatever judicial powers are declared by this Regulation to be vested in salt agents, and superintending officers of chokies, shall be considered to be likewise vested in all persons appointed to officiate in and exercise the functions of those officers

officers for the time being, and the same powers are hereby declared to be conferred upon the respective assistants of such salt agents and superintending officers of chokies, such assistants being covenanted servants of the Honourable Company, and having been two years in the public service, in cases referred to them for inquiry by their official superiors: provided however, that in all cases in which such investigations may be delegated by salt agents or superintending officers of salt chokies to their assistants, the final roobukarree recorded by those officers shall be submitted for the approval of the salt agents or superintending officers of salt chokies, who shall be competent to confirm, alter or reverse the judgment therein contained, and no decision passed by the said assistants in such cases shall be carried into effect, until the agent or superintending officer of chokies aforesaid shall have confirmed the same, under his official seal and signature.

Also in the covenanted affidants.

Subject to the revision and final orders of their superiors.

CXXV. It is hereby provided, that it shall be competent to a salt agent or person exercising the functions of salt agent, with the previous sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to refer any informations or other matters, requiring judicial investigation regarding the illicit manufacture, sale, transit, or possession of salt, to the superintending officer of salt chokies, for investigation, whenever the more immediate duties of his office, as connected with the manufacture of salt, may occupy so much of his attention as to render it impracticable for him, without detriment to the public interest, to conduct the inquiry in person, or any circumstances may render it improper or inconvenient, to refer the investigation to his assistant; and the superintendent of chokies shall, in such cases, observe the same course of proceeding as in regard to suits or complaints originally preferred to himself.

Salt agents may refer certain cases under this Regulation for investigation by superintendents.

CXXVI. If any disputes should arise between a salt agent, a superintending officer of chokies, or any officer of Government, and any person, on any matter relative to the manufacture, provision, transportation, sale, purchase or possession of salt, not provided for in this Regulation, either party is to be at liberty to apply for redress to the Courts of Civil Judicature, and the case shall be tried and decided upon under the general laws, regulations and usages ordinarily observed in the Civil Courts.

Cases not provided for by this Regulation left to the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts of judicature.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Form of Proclamation referred to in Section CII, of this Regulation.

WHEREAS a complaint having been lodged against A. B. for suffering the illicit manufacture of salt on his estate, a notice of the same was issued on requiring the said A. B. to attend within days at this cutcherry, either in person or by vakeel, to answer to the charge preferred against him; and whereas the said A. B. has absented himself from his usual place of residence, so as to prevent the notice being served upon him, [or having received the notice, as the case may happen to be], has failed to attend agreeably to the requisition; proclamation is hereby made, that if the said A. B. does not appear in person, or by duly authorized mookhtar, on or before the case will be proceeded upon *ex parte*, and the award will be made in the same manner as if the defendant had appeared and answered to the charge.

No. 2.

Table of Fees to be paid by parties taking out Rowannahs, Renewed or Exchange Rowannahs, or Atrafee Rowannahs.

On Rowannahs, renewed or Exchange Rowannahs for Salt.

	Rs.	A.	P.
From 1 - to - 500 maunds	1.	0.	0.
- 501 - to - 1,000 ditto.	1.	8.	0.
- 1,001 - to - 1,500 ditto	2.	8.	0.
- 1,501 - to - 2,000 ditto	3.	0.	0.

					Rs.	A.	P.
From 2,001	- to -	2,500	maunds	- - - -	4.	0.	0.
- - 2,501	to -	3,000	ditto	- - - -	4.	8.	0.
- - 3,001	to -	3,500	ditto	- - - -	5.	8.	0.
- - 3,501	to -	4,000	ditto	- - - -	6.	0.	0.
- - 4,001	to -	4,500	ditto	- - - -	7.	0.	0.
- - 4,501	to -	5,000	ditto	- - - -	7.	8.	0.
- - 5,001	to -	5,500	ditto	- - - -	8.	8.	0.
- - 5,501	to -	6,000	ditto	- - - -	9.	0.	0.
- - 6,001	to -	6,500	ditto	- - - -	10.	0.	0.
- - 6,501	to -	7,000	ditto	- - - -	10.	8.	0.
On every atrafee rowannah	a fee of	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	0.	4.	0.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION XI.

A REGULATION for discontinuing the Coinage of the Benares Rupee; for declaring the Furruckabad Rupee the legal Currency of the province of Benares; for altering the Standard of the Furruckabad Rupee, and for defining the Rate at which that Rupee is to be received within the province of Benares:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 31st December 1819, corresponding with the 17th Poose 1226 Bengal Era; the 30th Poose 1227 Fussily; the 18th Poose 1227 Willaity; the 15th Poose 1878 Sumbut; and the 13th Rubbee-ul-awul 1235 Higeree.

Preamble.

THE existence of different local currencies in a country, subject to one common authority, must obviously impede that constant intercourse by which its several provinces are necessarily connected, and considerable inconvenience from that cause has been experienced in the intercourse between the several provinces subordinate to this Presidency. Great difficulties, however, oppose the immediate establishment of one currency throughout all those provinces. On the one hand, the Calcutta sicca rupee having been long established throughout the extensive provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, all private engagements have been made in that coin; the land revenue payable by the zemindars, which (with partial exceptions) has been fixed in perpetuity throughout those provinces, as well as the whole of the registered debt of this country, are likewise expressed in the Calcutta rupee; any alteration in its value would therefore occasion great embarrassment and perplexity. On the other hand, the Furruckabad rupee forms the currency of the whole of the ceded and conquered Provinces, and the influence of any change in regard to it would be proportionably important and extensive. In it all payments on account of the public revenue within those provinces are received, and the pay of the troops and of all public establishments therein stationed is discharged, the price of articles of ordinary consumption has necessarily been regulated with reference to the local coin. If therefore the Calcutta sicca rupee were rendered the local currency of those provinces, while Government must of course allow to the zemindars an abatement in their revenue equivalent to the difference between the Calcutta and Furruckabad rupee, and would therefore be compelled to issue the former at its intrinsic value, the troops and other public establishments might be subject, temporarily at least, to considerable loss and inconvenience, by receiving payment in a coin that might not immediately bear its full value in the market, compared with articles of ordinary consumption. It has thence appeared necessary, for the present at least, to maintain the currencies now established in the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and in the ceded and conquered Provinces respectively. The legal circulation of the Benares rupee is confined to a single province; that coin has long been issued to the troops and other public establishments as equivalent to the Furruckabad rupee. It circulates generally at par with that rupee when employed beyond the limits of the province of Benares, though exceeding it in value to the extent of two and a quarter per cent. The land revenue of Benares is indeed, like that of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, fixed in perpetuity; and any alteration in the nominal amount of the jumma, being likely to lead to serious misapprehension, Government deem it right, in introducing into Benares the inferior currency of the Western Provinces, to relinquish the claim which they might in strictness assert to the difference

difference between the two rupees, rather than to give the slightest occasion for any doubt or alarm in regard to the stability of an arrangement guaranteed by the public faith. The amount however of the land revenue in question is comparatively limited, and the public advantage likely to result from a simplification of the currencies of those provinces, appears to counterbalance the partial loss which Government must sustain in receiving the Furruckabad rupee at par with the Benares rupee; the adjustment of private engagements in a single province will be comparatively easy, and while the community will be saved from the loss which they have heretofore sustained, whenever they carried the Benares rupee beyond the limits of that province, the difference between the two coins amounting only to two and a quarter per cent. will have little or no perceptible influence on the market price of articles consumed by the lower orders of the people, more especially since the value of the two rupees in copper money has for some time past been equalized. It appears therefore that the discontinuance of the coinage of the Benares rupee, while it will greatly simplify the monetary system of this Presidency, and will otherwise essentially promote the trade and general prosperity of the country, will be attended with little inconvenience, and that only temporary and partial. The Governor General in Council has accordingly resolved to limit the legal currencies in the territories subordinate to this Presidency to two, namely, the Calcutta and the Furruckabad rupee. With the view of still further simplifying the system of coinage in the said territories, and of facilitating the conversion of the above-mentioned currencies, the one into the other, it has been also determined to reduce them to one general standard; so that, though differing in intrinsic value, yet as they will contain the same proportions of pure metal and alloy, no charge for refining, nor for the trouble of adjusting the standard will be incurred in the coinage of the one currency into the other. To give effect to the above arrangements, and at the same time to fix the rate at which the Furruckabad rupee is to be received in the province of Benares, in liquidation of existing engagements between individuals, the following Rules have been enacted by the Governor General in Council, to be in force from the date of their promulgation.

II. The coinage of the Benares rupee shall be discontinued from the date of this Regulation.

The coinage of the Benares rupee discontinued.

III. The Furruckabad rupee shall be considered the legal currency of the province of Benares.

The Furruckabad rupee declared to be the legal currency of Benares.

IV. The Furruckabad rupee shall be a legal tender in all the territories under the Bengal Government, with the exception of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, whether struck at the mints of Calcutta, Benares or Furruckabad, or at any other mint that may be hereafter established within the aforesaid limits, under the authority of the British Government.

Such rupee to be a legal tender in all places under this Presidency, with exception to Bengal, Behar and Orissa.

V. The Furruckabad rupee to be struck at any of the mints before-mentioned shall be of the value of the present Furruckabad rupee, and of the standard of the present Calcutta rupee; that is to say, it shall be of the following weight and fineness :

Specification of the value and standard of the new Furruckabad rupee.

Weight	-	-	-	-	-	Troy Grains	180,234
Pure Silver	-	-	-	-	-	—	165,215
Alloy	-	-	-	-	-	—	15,019

Being 11-12th pure, and 1-12th alloy.

VI. Individuals bringing bullion for coinage into the new Furruckabad rupee, to either of the mints above specified, shall have it so coined, agreeably to the rates of charge and produce stated in the accompanying table.

Rates of charge for coining bullion.

VII. Individuals bringing to the same mints, Calcutta, Benares or Furruckabad rupees, either of the old or new coinage, but coined at one of the Honourable Company's mints, shall have them converted into the new Furruckabad rupee, at a total charge of not more than one per cent.

Rate of charge on the re-coinage of rupees.

VIII. Government will receive Furruckabad rupees of the old or new standard, at par with the present Benares rupee, in payment of the land revenue, and in liquidation of all other public demands, and will pay them at the same valuation within the province of Benares.

At what rate Government engage to receive and pay the old and new Furruckabad rupee, in the province of Benares.

IX. The preceding rule shall not apply to bills payable in Benares rupees, and drawn previously to the 1st March 1820, nor to sums due to individuals under specific engagements in Benares rupees, contracted previously to that date.

The preceding rule declared inapplicable in certain cases.

All money engagements in Benares entered into after the 1st March 1820, to be expressed and paid in Furruckabad rupees.

Rate at which payments are to be made when engagements are dated prior to the 1st March 1820.

Former rules, if not rescinded by this Regulation, to remain in force.

X. Bonds or other engagements, and all agreements, written or verbal, which may be entered into within the province of Benares after the 1st March 1820, shall be expressed in Furruckabad rupees, and if any such deed or agreement shall stipulate for the payment of Benares rupees, such stipulation shall not be enforced by the Courts of Judicature, but the amount shall be payable in Furruckabad rupees, at par with the Benares rupee.

XI. With regard to engagements entered into previously to the 1st of March next, the Furruckabad rupee shall be held a legal tender, at the rate of 102¼ Furruckabad rupees for 100 Benares rupees.

XII. All the rules affecting the coinage of the mints of Benares and Furruckabad, which are not abrogated by the foregoing enactments, shall continue in force.

TABLE of the Produce of Silver Bullion in the Furruckabad Mint, commencing the 2d October 1819.

New Standard.	Decimal Addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Fd. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Net Produce Fd. Rupees.
<i>Dwts.</i>							
20 Br.	9.091	- -	- -	109.091	104.712	2.094	102.618
19½ Br.	8.864	- -	- -	108.864	104.495	2.090	102.405
19 Br.	8.636	- -	- -	108.636	104.276	2.086	102.190
18½ Br.	8.409	- -	- -	108.409	104.058	2.081	101.977
18 Br.	8.182	- -	- -	108.182	103.840	2.077	101.763
17½ Br.	7.955	- -	- -	107.955	103.622	2.072	101.550
17 Br.	7.727	- -	- -	107.727	103.403	2.068	101.335
16½ Br.	7.500	- -	- -	107.500	103.185	2.064	101.121
16 Br.	7.273	- -	- -	107.273	102.967	2.059	100.908
15½ Br.	7.045	- -	- -	107.045	102.749	2.055	100.694
15 Br.	6.818	- -	- -	106.818	102.531	2.051	100.480
14½ Br.	6.591	- -	- -	106.591	102.313	2.046	100.267
14 Br.	6.364	- -	- -	106.364	102.095	2.042	100.053
13½ Br.	6.136	- -	- -	106.136	101.876	2.038	99.838
13 Br.	5.909	- -	- -	105.909	101.658	2.033	99.625
12½ Br.	5.682	- -	- -	105.682	101.440	2.029	99.411
12 Br.	5.455	- -	- -	105.455	101.222	2.024	99.198
11½ Br.	5.227	- -	- -	105.227	101.004	2.020	98.984
11 Br.	5.000	- -	- -	105.000	100.786	2.016	98.770
10½ Br.	4.773	- -	- -	104.773	100.568	2.011	98.557
10 Br.	4.545	- -	- -	104.545	100.349	2.007	98.342
9½ Br.	4.318	- -	- -	104.318	100.131	2.003	98.128
9 Br.	4.091	- -	- -	104.091	99.913	1.998	97.915
8½ Br.	3.864	- -	- -	103.864	99.695	1.994	97.701
8 Br.	3.636	- -	- -	103.636	99.476	1.990	97.486
7½ Br.	3.409	- -	- -	103.409	99.259	1.985	97.274
7 Br.	3.182	- -	- -	103.182	99.041	1.981	97.060
6½ Br.	2.955	- -	- -	102.955	98.823	1.976	96.847
6 Br.	2.727	- -	- -	102.727	98.604	1.972	96.632
5½ Br.	2.500	- -	- -	102.500	98.386	1.968	96.418
5 Br.	2.273	- -	- -	102.273	98.168	1.963	96.205
4½ Br.	2.045	- -	- -	102.045	97.949	1.959	95.990
4 Br.	1.818	- -	- -	101.818	97.731	1.955	95.776
3½ Br.	1.591	- -	- -	101.591	97.513	1.950	95.563
3 Br.	1.364	- -	- -	101.364	97.296	1.946	95.350
2½ Br.	1.136	- -	- -	101.136	97.077	1.942	95.135
2 Br.	0.909	- -	- -	100.909	96.859	1.937	94.922
Eng. Std.		- -	- -				
1½ Br.		- -	- -				
1 Br.		- -	- -				
½ Br.	0.227	- -	- -	100.227	96.641	1.933	94.708
Standard	-	- -	- -	100.000	96.423	1.928	94.495
½ W.	0.227	- -	227	99.773	96.204	1.924	94.280
1 W.	0.455	- -	455	99.545	95.986	1.920	94.066
1½ W.	0.682	- -	682	99.318	95.768	1.915	93.853
2 W.	0.909	- -	909	99.091	95.550	1.911	93.639
2½ W.	1.136	- -	1.136	98.864	95.332	1.907	93.425
3 W.	1.364	- -	1.364	98.636	95.114	1.902	93.212
3½ W.	1.591	- -	1.591	98.409	94.896	1.898	92.998
4 W.	1.818	- -	1.818	98.182	94.677	1.894	92.783
4½ W.	2.045	- -	2.045	97.955	94.459	1.889	92.570
5 W.	2.273	- -	2.273	97.727	94.241	1.885	92.356
5½ W.	2.500	- -	2.500	97.500	94.023	1.880	92.143
6 W.	2.727	- -	2.727	97.273	93.805	1.876	91.929
6½ W.	2.955	297	3.252	96.748	93.587	1.872	91.715
					93.369	1.867	91.502
					92.865	1.857	91.008

New Standard.	Decimal Addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Fd. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Net Produce Fd. Rupees.
<i>Dwts.</i>							
7 W.	3.182	445	3.627	96.373	92.505	1.850	90.655
7½ W.	3.409	592	4.001	95.999	92.146	1.843	90.303
8 W.	3.636	744	4.380	95.620	91.782	1.836	89.946
8½ W.	3.864	901	4.765	95.235	91.413	1.828	89.585
9 W.	4.091	1.058	5.149	94.851	91.044	1.821	89.223
9½ W.	4.318	1.064	5.382	94.618	90.820	1.816	89.004
10 W.	4.545	1.072	5.617	94.383	90.595	1.812	88.783
10½ W.	4.773	1.078	5.851	94.149	90.370	1.807	88.563
11 W.	5.000	1.088	6.088	93.912	90.143	1.803	88.340
11½ W.	5.227	1.100	6.327	93.673	89.913	1.798	88.115
12 W.	5.455	1.112	6.567	93.433	89.683	1.794	87.889
12½ W.	5.682	1.125	6.807	93.193	89.453	1.789	87.664
13 W.	5.909	1.138	7.047	92.953	89.222	1.784	87.435
13½ W.	6.136	1.150	7.286	92.714	88.993	1.780	87.213
14 W.	6.364	1.161	7.525	92.475	88.763	1.775	86.988
14½ W.	6.591	1.173	7.764	92.236	88.534	1.771	86.763
15 W.	6.818	1.186	8.004	91.996	88.304	1.766	86.538
15½ W.	7.045	1.196	8.241	91.759	88.076	1.762	86.314
16 W.	7.273	1.208	8.481	91.519	87.846	1.757	86.089
16½ W.	7.500	1.220	8.720	91.280	87.616	1.752	85.864
17 W.	7.727	1.233	8.960	91.040	87.386	1.748	85.638
17½ W.	7.955	1.250	9.205	90.795	87.151	1.743	85.408
18 W.	8.182	1.268	9.450	90.550	86.916	1.738	85.178
18½ W.	8.409	1.287	9.696	90.304	86.679	1.734	84.945
19 W.	8.636	1.305	9.941	90.059	86.444	1.729	84.715
19½ W.	8.864	1.321	10.185	89.815	86.210	1.724	84.486
20 W.	9.091	1.339	10.430	89.570	85.975	1.720	84.225
20½ W.	9.318	1.357	10.675	89.325	85.740	1.715	84.025
21 W.	9.545	1.373	10.918	89.082	85.507	1.710	83.797
21½ W.	9.773	1.404	11.177	88.823	85.258	1.705	83.553
22 W.	10.000	1.434	11.434	88.566	85.011	1.700	83.311
22½ W.	10.227	1.466	11.693	88.307	84.763	1.695	83.068
23 W.	10.455	1.496	11.951	88.049	84.515	1.690	82.825
23½ W.	10.682	1.526	12.208	87.792	84.268	1.685	82.583
24 W.	10.909	1.555	12.464	87.536	84.023	1.680	82.343
24½ W.	11.136	1.585	12.721	87.279	83.766	1.676	82.100
25 W.	11.364	1.615	12.979	87.021	83.528	1.671	81.857
25½ W.	11.591	1.649	13.240	86.760	83.278	1.666	81.612
26 W.	11.818	1.683	13.501	86.499	83.027	1.661	81.366
26½ W.	12.045	1.717	13.762	86.238	82.777	1.656	81.121
27 W.	12.273	1.751	14.024	85.976	82.525	1.651	80.874
27½ W.	12.500	1.800	14.300	85.700	82.260	1.645	80.615
28 W.	12.727	1.850	14.577	85.423	81.994	1.640	80.354
28½ W.	12.955	1.900	14.855	85.145	81.728	1.635	80.093
29 W.	13.182	1.950	15.132	84.868	81.462	1.629	79.833
29½ W.	13.409	2.010	15.419	84.581	81.186	1.624	79.562
30 W.	13.636	2.068	15.704	84.296	80.913	1.618	79.295
30½ W.	13.864	2.128	15.992	84.008	80.636	1.613	79.023
31 W.	14.091	2.183	16.274	83.726	80.366	1.607	78.759
31½ W.	14.318	2.240	16.558	83.442	80.093	1.602	78.491
32 W.	14.545	2.296	16.841	83.159	79.821	1.596	78.225
32½ W.	14.773	2.349	17.122	82.878	79.552	1.591	77.961
33 W.	15.000	2.398	17.398	82.602	79.287	1.586	77.701
33½ W.	15.227	2.444	17.671	82.329	79.025	1.581	77.444
34 W.	15.455	2.485	17.940	82.060	78.766	1.575	77.191
34½ W.	15.682	2.511	18.193	81.807	78.524	1.570	76.954
35 W.	15.909	2.536	18.445	81.555	78.282	1.566	76.716
35½ W.	16.136	2.560	18.696	81.304	78.041	1.561	76.480
36 W.	16.364	2.583	18.947	81.053	77.800	1.556	76.244
36½ W.	16.591	2.605	19.196	80.804	77.561	1.551	76.010
37 W.	16.818	2.626	19.444	80.556	77.323	1.546	75.777
37½ W.	17.046	2.646	19.692	80.308	77.085	1.542	75.543
38 W.	17.273	2.665	19.938	80.062	76.849	1.537	75.312
38½ W.	17.500	2.683	20.183	79.817	76.613	1.532	75.081
39 W.	17.727	2.700	20.427	79.573	76.379	1.528	74.851
39½ W.	17.955	2.716	20.671	79.329	76.145	1.523	74.622
40 W.	18.182	2.731	20.913	79.087	75.913	1.518	74.395

II.

REGULATIONS

Passed by the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*,
in the Year 1819.—No. I. to VIII.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for rescinding Section IX, Regulation XXVI, 1802, and vesting in the Board of Revenue a discretionary power to fix in perpetuity the amount of the public assessment upon subdivisions of Estates, liable to a proportion of the permanent Land-tax, less than the sum of five hundred star pagodas per annum; for rendering the permanent alienation, transfer or sale of Subdivisions thus assessed valid in the Courts of Adawlut; and for preventing fraud, corruption or error, in the distribution of the Public Assessment upon Landed Property in general:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the 19th January 1819; corresponding with the 8th Tye of the year Bahoodauneah, 1740th year of Salewahan; and with the 21st Rabulavel, 1234 Hijeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Section IX, Regulation XXVI, 1802, directs that “no portion of a divided estate shall bear a less proportion of the permanent land tax than the sum of five hundred pagodas,” and that “where estates may be divided into portions, charged with a sum less than five hundred pagodas per annum, such separation of lands shall not be valid in the Adawlut,” but “the proprietor of the estate before such division shall continue to be liable for the entire amount of the permanent land-tax, in the same manner as if the separation had not been made;” and whereas these provisions are considered impolitic and inexpedient, as impeding the free subdivision of zemindary property and checking improvement, by rendering the tenure by which such portions of land can be held, dependent on the punctual discharge of the public jummah on the entire estate by the existing zemindar, and as thus opposing obstacles to the free transfer, subdivision, improvement and security of such property; and whereas it is thought that these enactments, intended originally to facilitate the realization of the land revenue, may be modified, in such a manner, as to be productive of material benefit, without seriously impeding or obstructing the collection of the public revenue; and whereas it has been deemed expedient to guard the public against the loss to which it is exposed from fraud, corruption or error, in the distribution of the public assessment upon landed property in general: wherefore the Governor in Council has been pleased to enact this Regulation, to take effect from and after the date of its promulgation.

Section IX, Regulation XXVI, 1802, rescinded; zemindaries may be subdivided into portions not less than one village or dependent hamlet, provided the public revenue be duly assessed thereon.

II. Section IX, Regulation XXVI, 1802, is hereby rescinded; and a zemindary or landed estate may be divided into portions of not less than one entire village, or dependent hamlet, with defined boundaries, charged with a proportion of the permanent land-tax less than five hundred pagodas per annum; but such separation of lands shall not be valid in the Courts of Adawlut, unless the amount of the permanent land-tax assessed thereon shall have been fixed by the collector, according to the other rules contained in the Regulation above-mentioned, and confirmed by the authority of the Board of Revenue, signified in writing.

The confirmation of such subdivisions discretionary with the board of revenue, and without it they cannot take place.

III. The Board of Revenue shall be at liberty to grant, or withhold, their confirmation in respect to any subdivision the assessment on which may be less than five hundred pagodas per annum; when the Board of Revenue may confirm assessments referred to in the preceding Section, the zemindar shall be at full liberty,
by

by sale, gift and otherwise, to alienate or transfer, in perpetuity, all his rights in such subdivisions; but if the Board of Revenue shall withhold or refuse their confirmation to the proposed subdivisions, the separation of the lands shall not take place.

IV. Should it be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that any fraud or material error has been committed in apportioning the permanent assessment on lands divided into two or more distinct estates under the provisions of Regulation XXVI, 1802, or under the provisions contained in this Regulation, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council from and after the promulgation of this Regulation, within the term of ten years, subsequent to the period at which such division or allotment may have been made, to order the land-tax to be apportioned anew on the principles laid down in the existing Regulations.

On proof within ten years of any fraud or error in apportioning the public revenue on subdivisions of a zemindary, Government may direct a re-allotment thereof.

V. The period of years mentioned in the preceding Section shall be calculated from the date on which the partition of the lands and allotment of the land-tax may have received the written confirmation of the Board of Revenue.

The period from which the ten years are to be calculated.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION II:

A REGULATION for the confinement of State Prisoners:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 4th March 1819; corresponding with the 23d Mausee of the year Bahoodaneah, 1740th year of Saliwahan; and with the 7th Jamadelavel, 1234 Hijeree.

WHEREAS reasons of state policy occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be inadvisable or improper; and whereas it is fit that, in every case of the nature herein referred to, the determination to be taken should proceed immediately from the authority of the Governor in Council; and whereas the ends of justice require that, when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should from time to time come under revision, and the person affected thereby should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor in Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed; and whereas the ends of justice also require, that due attention be paid to the health of every state prisoner confined under this Regulation, and that suitable provision be made for his support according to his rank in life, and to his own wants and those of his family; and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the estates and lands of zemindars, talookdars and others, situated within the territories dependent on the Presidency of Fort St. George, should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the revenue authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding; and whereas it is desirable to make such legal provisions as may secure from injury the just rights and interests of individuals whose estates may be so attached under the direct authority of Government: the Governor in Council has enacted the following Rules, which are to take effect throughout the provinces, immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, from the date on which they may be promulgated.

Preamble.

II. *First*.—When the reasons, stated in the preamble of this Regulation, may seem to the Governor in Council to require that an individual should be placed under personal restraint, without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, a warrant of commitment under the authority of the Governor in Council, and under the hand of the Chief Secretary or of one of the secretaries to Government, shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person is to be placed.

Mode of proceeding for placing individuals under restraint as state prisoners.

Second.—The warrant of commitment shall be according to the form prescribed in the Appendix to this Regulation.

Form of warrant to be issued.

Such warrant to be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner.

Third.—The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner in any fortress, gaol or other place within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Officers in whose custody state prisoners may be placed, to submit to Government periodical reports.

III. Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Governor in Council, through the Chief Secretary to Government, on the conduct, the health and the comfort of such state prisoner, in order that the Governor in Council may determine whether the orders for his detention shall continue in force, or shall be modified.

State prisoners in the custody of the zillah criminal judge to be visited by the judge of circuit at the sessions.

IV. *First.*—When any state prisoner is in the custody of a Zillah Criminal Judge, the Judges of Circuit are to visit such state prisoner on the occasion of the periodical sessions, and they are to issue any orders concerning the treatment of the state prisoner which may appear to them advisable, provided they be not inconsistent with the orders of the Governor in Council issued on that head.

State prisoners in custody of a public officer not being a zillah criminal judge, to be visited by such person as may be nominated by Government for the duty.

Second.—When any state prisoner is placed in the custody of any public officer, not being a Zillah Criminal Judge, the Governor in Council will instruct either the Criminal Judge, or the Judge of Circuit, or any other public officer not being the person in whose custody the prisoner may be placed, to visit such prisoner at stated periods, and to submit a report to Government regarding the health and treatment of such prisoner.

Representations which may be made by state prisoners to be submitted to Government.

V. The officer, in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, is to forward with such observations as may appear necessary, every representation which such state prisoner may from time to time be desirous of submitting to the Governor in Council.

Early report to be made to Government regarding the nature of the confinement, the health and the allowances granted to state prisoners.

VI. Every officer, in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall, as soon after taking such prisoner into his custody as may be practicable, report to the Governor in Council whether the degree of confinement to which he may be subjected appears liable to injure his health, and whether the allowance fixed for his support be adequate to the supply of his own wants and those of his family according to their rank in life.

The allowance fixed for the support of a state prisoner, to be duly appropriated to that object.

VII. Every officer, in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, shall take care that the allowance fixed for the support of such state prisoner is duly appropriated to that object.

The provisions contained in Sections III, IV, V, VI, and VII, of this Regulation, are hereby declared to be applicable to all persons who are now confined as state prisoners.

VIII. The provisions contained in Sections III, IV, V, VI, and VII, of this Regulation, are hereby declared to be applicable to all persons who are now confined as state prisoners under the authority of Government within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Rules for the attachment of estates or lands by the orders of Government without a previous decision of a court of justice.

IX. Whenever the Governor in Council, for the reasons declared in the Preamble to this Regulation, shall judge it necessary to attach the estates or lands of any zemindar, jagheerदार, talookdar or other person, without any previous decision of a court of justice or other judicial proceeding, the grounds on which the resolution of Government may have been adopted, and such other information connected with the case as may appear essential, shall be communicated, under the hand of one of the secretaries to Government, to the Judge of the district in which the lands or estates may be situated, to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, and to the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Lands or estates so attached to be placed under the management of the officers of Government in the revenue department.

X. *First.*—The lands or estates which may be so temporarily attached shall be held under the management of the officers of Government in the revenue department, and the collections shall be made and adjusted on the same principles as those of other estates held under khas management.

And not liable to be sold on account of decrees of the civil courts or otherwise, while under attachment.

Second.—Such lands or estates shall not be liable to be sold in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts, or for the realization of fines or otherwise, during the period in which they may be so held under attachment.

The Government will make such arrangement as may be proper for the satisfaction of the decrees of the civil courts in such instances.

Third.—In the cases mentioned in the preceding Clause, the Government will make such arrangement as may be fair and equitable for the satisfaction of the decrees of the Civil Courts.

XI. Whenever

• XI. Whenever the Governor in Council shall be of opinion that the circumstances which rendered the attachment of such estate necessary have ceased to operate, and that the management of the estate can be committed to the hands of the proprietor without public hazard or inconvenience, the revenue authorities will be directed to release the estate from attachment, to adjust the accounts of the collections, during the period in which they may have been superintended by the officers of Government, and to pay over to the proprietor the profits from the estate which may have accumulated during the attachment.

Rules to be observed in cases where Government may order the release of an estate from attachment.

APPENDIX.

Form of Warrant of Commitment.

To the [here insert the officer's designation.]

WHEREAS the Governor in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that [here insert the state prisoner's name] shall be placed under personal restraint at [here insert the name of the place], you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor in Council, and the provisions of Regulation II, of 1819.

Fort St. George, the

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. B.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION III.

• A REGULATION to provide more effectually for the punishment of extortion, oppression or other abuse of authority on the part of the Native Officers of Police :—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 9th March 1819 ; corresponding with the 28th Mausee of the year Bahoodauneah, 1740th year of Salewahan ; and with the 12th Jamadelavel, 1234 Hijeree.

WHEREAS instances have occurred of abuse of authority on the part of the native officers of police in which the penalties prescribed in Section XLIV, Regulation XI, of 1816, have been found to be inadequate to the aggravated nature of the offence ; and whereas it has been deemed expedient to provide more effectually for the punishment of such acts : the following Rules have been enacted.

Preamble.

II. Sections XLIV, and XLV, Regulation XI, 1816, are hereby rescinded.

Certain Sections of Regulation XI, 1816, rescinded.

III. *First.*—For extortion, oppression or other abuse of authority, all native officers of police shall be liable to be sued in a Zillah Court, or to be prosecuted in a Court of Criminal Judicature.

Police officers liable to a civil action, or criminal prosecution for abuse of authority.

Second.—Whenever a charge of this nature may be preferred before a magistrate, and be proved by sufficient evidence to his satisfaction, he is hereby empowered to punish the offender by a fine not exceeding fifty Arcot rupees, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Extent to which police officers may be punished by a magistrate for abuse of authority.

Third.—In all cases wherein the measure of punishment, specified in the preceding Clause shall appear to be insufficient, the party accused shall be forwarded to the Criminal Judge, to be by him dealt with according to the provisions of the general Regulations.

Cases in which they are to be forwarded to the criminal judge.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for determining the rate of Duty on Goods exported or imported by Sea, to or from any of the foreign European Settlements adjoining the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George :—Passed by the Governor in Council on the 10th April 1819; corresponding with the 30th Pungoonnee of the year Bahoodauneah, 1740th year of Salewahan; and with the 14th Jamadeussany, 1234 Hijeree:

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is provided by Clause Second, Section IX, Regulation I, of 1812, that goods passing by land from the Company's territories into the settlements of foreign European nations, or from such settlements into the Company's territories, shall be subject to the same duty to which they would have been liable if they had been exported or imported on foreign vessels by sea: and whereas it has been expedient for the better encouragement and protection of British Indian trade to impose a like duty on goods exported or imported by sea to or from any foreign European settlement, adjoining the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George; the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, has enacted the following Rules, to be in force from the date of their promulgation.

Goods in whatever vessels exported or imported to or from foreign European settlements to be subject to the same duty as if exported or imported under foreign colours.

II. Goods imported from or exported to any foreign European settlements adjoining the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, on vessels under British or Asiatic colours, shall be liable to the same duty as if the goods had been imported or exported on vessels under foreign colours.

The duty to be paid and levied under the same rules as other duties.

III. The aforesaid duty shall be paid and levied under the same rules and provisions as are applicable generally to the payment and collection of the duties denominated Government Customs on goods and merchandize imported or exported by sea.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for rescinding such parts of Regulations IX, X, XI, of 1816, as disqualify Servants of the Government from attesting Confessions :—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 23d April 1819; corresponding with the 12th Chittra of the year Pramaudee, 1741st year of Saliwahan; and with the 27th Jamadeussany, 1234 Hijeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS serious inconvenience has been found to arise under the operation of the rule, which disqualifies servants of the Government from attesting confessions, or confirmations of former confessions, made before the officers of justice by persons charged with the commission of criminal acts; and whereas it has been deemed expedient, in order to facilitate the administration of public justice, that such disqualification should be removed, the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to enact as follows :

Certain provisions of Regulations IX, X, and XI, of 1816, rescinded.

II. Such parts of Section XXVI, Regulation XI, 1816, and Section XXVII, Regulation XI, 1816, as prohibit persons, being servants of the Government, from attesting confessions made by prisoners before magistrates of the zillahs or district police officers, and such part of Section X, Regulation X, 1816, as prohibits persons being servants of the Government, from attesting confessions or confirmations of former confessions made by prisoners before the Criminal Judges of the zillahs, are hereby rescinded.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for rescinding Sections II, and III, of Regulation IV, of 1812, and Regulation I, of 1817, and for giving due publicity to a certain Regulation enacted by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, relative to the Trade of Foreign Nations with the British Possessions in India:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 15th May 1819; corresponding with the 4th Vyasee of the year Pramaudee, 1741st year of Saliwahan; and with the 20th Rujjub, 1234 Hijeree.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies have, in virtue of the powers granted to them by an Act passed in the 37th year of the reign of his present Majesty, framed a Regulation for carrying on the trade to and from the British possessions in India and the countries and states in amity with his Majesty, it is necessary that all previous enactments of the Government of Fort St. George, which may be inconsistent with the said Regulation, should be rescinded; and with the view that the provisions of the said Regulation may be duly observed by the courts of justice, and public officers of Government, and may be generally known and understood, it is expedient that the same should be printed and bound up with the Code of Regulations enacted by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and be likewise translated into the languages of the country. The Right honourable the Governor in Council has therefore passed the following Rules, to be in force from the date of their promulgation. Preamble,

II. Sections II, and III, Regulation IV, of 1812, and Regulation I, of 1817, are hereby rescinded. Rescissions.

III. The Regulation framed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, passed by them on the 31st day of December 1817, and intituled “A Regulation for carrying on the trade between the British possessions in India and the countries and states at amity with his Majesty,” shall be printed and bound up with this Regulation, and shall be translated into the languages of the country, as prescribed in Regulation I, of 1802, concerning Regulations passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George. The Regulation passed by the Court of Directors concerning the foreign trade in India to be printed in the judicial code and translated.

IV. Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to affect the provisions contained in the existing Regulations for defining the duties to which the trade of foreign nations is and shall be subject at the ports and settlements of the British nation in the East Indies. Not to affect the existing provisions respecting duties on the trade of foreign nations.

“ Regulation for carrying on the Trade between the British Possessions in India
 “ and the Countries and States in amity with his Majesty, passed by the Court
 “ of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the
 “ East Indies, this 31st day of December 1817.

“ Whereas by an Act passed in the 37th year of the reign of his present
 “ Majesty, intituled, ‘An Act for regulating the trade to be carried on with the British
 “ possessions in India by the ships of nations in amity with his Majesty,’ it was
 “ enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act, and during the continuance
 “ of the exclusive trade of the United Company of Merchants of England trading
 “ to the East Indies, and during the term for which the possessions of the British
 “ territories in India is secured to the said United Company, it should be law-
 “ ful for the ships and vessels of countries and states, in amity with his Majesty,
 “ to import into and export from the British possessions in India such goods
 “ and commodities as they should be permitted to import into and export from
 “ the said possessions by the Directors of the said Company, who were thereby
 “ directed to frame such Regulations for carrying on the trade to and from the said
 “ possessions and the countries and states in amity with his Majesty, as should seem
 “ to them most conducive to the interest and prosperity of the said British possessions
 “ in India, and of the British empire, and that no ship or vessel belonging to any of
 “ the subjects of states or countries in amity with His Majesty should be liable to
 “ seizure, confiscation or forfeiture, or other penalty, for exporting from or importing
 158. “ into

“ into the said British possessions in India any goods or commodities, the importation
 “ or exportation of which should respectively be permitted by the said Regulation,
 “ any thing in a certain Act of the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the
 “ Second, therein recited, to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that it
 “ should not be lawful for the Directors of the said United Company to frame any
 “ Regulations for the conduct of the trade, which should be inconsistent with any
 “ treaty or treaties which should have been or might be entered into by His Majesty,
 “ his heirs and successors, and any country or state at amity with His Majesty, or
 “ which might be inconsistent with any Act or Acts of Parliament which had been
 “ passed for the Regulation of the trade and commerce of the said British territories
 “ in India: and whereas by another Act passed in the 53d year of the reign of His
 “ present Majesty, intituled, “An Act for continuing in the East India Company for
 “ a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with cer-
 “ tain exclusive privileges for establishing further Regulations for the government of the
 “ said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, and for
 “ regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company’s
 “ charter,” all the enactments, provisions, matters and things contained in any
 “ Act or Acts whatsoever, which were limited or might be construed to be limited
 “ to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by a certain Act
 “ of the Parliament of Great Britain of the 33d year of His present Majesty
 “ therein recited, so far as the same or any of them were in force and not repealed
 “ by or repugnant to the said Act of the 53d year of His said present Majesty,
 “ should continue and be in force during the further term thereby granted to the said
 “ Company, subject to such alterations therein as might be made by any of the enact-
 “ ments, provisions, matters and things in that Act contained.

“ The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England
 “ trading to the East Indies, in virtue of the powers granted to them by the afore-
 “ said Acts, have framed the following Regulation for carrying on the trade to and
 “ from the British possessions in India and the countries and states in amity with
 “ His Majesty.

1st. “ Foreign European ships belonging to any nation having a settlement of its
 “ own in the East Indies, and being in amity with His Majesty, may freely enter
 “ the British sea-ports and harbours in that country, whether they come directly from
 “ their own country or from any of the ports and places in the East Indies. They
 “ shall be hospitably received, and shall have liberty of trade there in imports and
 “ exports, conformably to the Regulations established in such places, provided that
 “ it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British
 “ Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British terri-
 “ tories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores
 “ or naval stores, saltpetre or grain. The said ships may also be cleared out for
 “ any port or place in the East Indies, but if cleared out for Europe shall be cleared
 “ out direct for the country in Europe to which such ships respectively belong.

II. *First.*—“ Foreign European ships belonging to countries having no establish-
 “ ment in the East Indies may, (when those countries and states respectively are
 “ in amity with His Majesty), freely enter the ports of the principal British settle-
 “ ments in the East Indies, viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales
 “ Island only. They shall be hospitably received there, and have free liberty to
 “ trade in imports and exports, conformably to the regulations of the place, provided
 “ that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British
 “ Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British
 “ territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military
 “ stores or naval stores, saltpetre or grain; and provided also, that the said ships
 “ proceed from their own ports direct to the said principal British settlements, with-
 “ out touching at any port or place whatever in the voyage out, except from neces-
 “ sity, and merely to procure refreshments or repairs in case of distress or accidents
 “ in the course of such voyage, the burthen of the proof of which necessity to rest
 “ on the parties.

Second.—“ The vessels of the said European powers last aforesaid shall not carry
 “ any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories to any port
 “ or place, except to some port or place in their own countries respectively, where
 “ the same shall be unladen. The said ships should not be cleared out to carry
 “ on the coasting or country trade in India, but vessels going with their original
 “ cargoes

“ cargoes or part thereof from one principal British port of discharge to another
 “ principal British port, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade.

Third.—“ The said vessels shall not be allowed to proceed, either with or
 “ without return cargo, from the said British territories to the settlements or fac-
 “ tories of any foreign European nation in India, or to the territory of any Asiatic
 “ potentate or power, except from the like necessity, as is before described, of
 “ which the proof shall rest with them; nor shall the said vessels be allowed to
 “ enter the river in that part of the British territory situated in Bengal for any
 “ other purpose than that of proceeding to the port of Calcutta for trade, refresh-
 “ ment or repairs.

Fourth.—“ In clearing out for their respective countries, the clearance shall be
 “ a direct one to the country to which the vessel belongs and to no other
 “ whatever.

III. “ The trade between the British possessions in India, and the United
 “ States of America, shall be regulated by the Convention of Commerce between
 “ Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London the 3d
 “ July 1815.”

APPENDIX.

- Article III, of a Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London, 3d July 1815. .

Article III. of a con-
 vention of commerce
 between Great Bri-
 tain and America.

“ His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America
 “ shall be admitted and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the
 “ British dominions in the East Indies, viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Prince
 “ of Wales’ Island; and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry
 “ on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all
 “ articles of which the importation and exportation respectively, to and from the
 “ said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only, that it shall not
 “ be lawful for them, in any time of war between the British Government and any
 “ state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special
 “ permission of the British Government, any military stores or naval stores or rice.
 “ The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no
 “ higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most
 “ favoured European nations; and they shall pay no higher or other duties or
 “ charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than
 “ shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels
 “ of the most favoured European nations.

“ But it is expressly agreed that the vessels of the United States shall not carry
 “ any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place except to
 “ some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be
 “ unladen.

“ It is also understood that the permission granted by this article is not to ex-
 “ tend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coast-
 “ ing trade of the said British territories; but the vessels of the United States having
 “ in the first instance proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the
 “ British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes
 “ or any part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall
 “ not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United
 “ States may also touch for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of
 “ their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions
 “ of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena,
 “ or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain in the African
 “ or Indian seas; it being well understood, that in all that regards this article,
 “ the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and
 “ regulations of the British Government from time to time established.”

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VII.

A REGULATION for modifying and explaining certain parts of Regulation II, 1816, and of other Regulations now in force for the collection of Customs:—
Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 10th July 1819; corresponding with the 28th Aunee of the year Pramaudee, 1741st year of Saliwahan; and with the 16th Ramzan, 1234 Hijeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is provided in Regulation II, 1816, that sundry articles, if imported in the manner specified in the second Clause of that Regulation, shall be exempt from duty; and whereas it has been considered expedient, with a view to the further encouragement of British commerce, that a like exemption should be extended to sundry other articles; and whereas it has been further deemed advisable to modify and explain some of the provisions at present in force for the collection of Government customs; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Specification of articles to which the exemption from duty contained in Section III, Regulation II, 1816, is declared to extend.

II. The exemption from duty contained in Section III, Regulation II, 1816, is hereby extended to the articles hereinafter specified, and generally to all articles coming under the description of wrought or unwrought metals, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; that is to say,

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Cutlery, | Wire of iron, brass, steel, silver and gold, |
| Table and kitchen utensils, | Lead, in sheets, cast or rolled, |
| Trinkets, composed wholly or chiefly of metals, | Copper pumps, |
| Locks, bolts and hinges, | Mathematical instruments, |
| Scales and weights, | Fire engines, |
| Clocks, watches and time keepes, | Tin ware, |
| Nails of iron and copper, | Shot for fowling, |
| Hatches, hammers, saws and ironmongery of all sorts, | Bellows, |
| Sheet copper and sheet iron, | Braziery. |

Enumeration of articles to be considered as marine stores, and as such to be exempt from duty if imported in the manner specified in Section IV, Regulation II, 1816.

III. The following articles are hereby declared to be marine stores within the meaning of Section IV, Regulation II, 1816, and to be exempt from duty if imported in the manner therein specified :

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Anchors, | Figure heads, |
| Blocks of sorts, | Pump hide, |
| Boxes, pump, | Kentledge, |
| Buntin, of sorts, | Lanthorns, |
| Masts and spars, of all sorts, | Lines and Twine, |
| Bells, for ships, | Scupper leather, |
| Canvas, of all sorts, | Sail needles, of sorts, |
| Copper rings, | Spars, of sorts, |
| Mooring chains, | Tar and pitch, |
| Channel work, for ships, | Palm irons, |
| • Azimuth, hanging and steering compasses, | Hawse rollers, |
| Cordage of all descriptions, | Rosin, |
| Deals of all sorts, | Sheaves and pins, of sorts, |
| Capstern furniture, | Speaking trumpets, of sorts, |
| Time and binnacle glasses, | Vitry, |
| Grapnels, | Varnish. |

All such parts of the Regulations as exempt from duty the Company's commerce or goods purchased at the Company's sales, rescinded.

IV. Such parts of Section XXVII, Regulation IX, 1803, of Section XIX, Regulation X, 1803, of Section XXIII, Regulation XI, 1803, and of Section XIV, Regulation I, 1812, and all such parts of any Regulation, as exempt the commerce of the Honourable Company or goods purchased at the Honourable Company's sales from payment of duties, are hereby rescinded.

V. *First.*

V. *First*.—All goods which may be originally imported by sea on British vessels, or, on vessels belonging to native inhabitants of the British territories, or to subjects of native powers of Asia, at any port in the territories subject to the British Government in India, and shall afterwards be re-exported to Madras, or any port immediately dependent on this Presidency, shall, in cases in which the duty established by the Regulations of this Government, at the port where the said goods are last imported, does not exceed the amount of the duty retained at the port into which they were first imported, be exempt from all further duty on such last importation, on the production of a regular certificate from the proper officer of the amount so paid and retained at the port of original importation.

Goods originally imported on British or Asiatic bottoms at ports subject to the British Government in India, to be exempted from further duties on their subsequent importation at any other port subject to this presidency. Provided the duty established by the Regulations does not exceed the duty retained at the port where the goods were first imported. Certificates in proof of the duty having been paid, to be produced.

Second.—In like manner in cases in which the duty established at the port where the goods are subsequently imported, may exceed the amount retained at the port of original importation, the difference only will be levied on such subsequent importation.

In cases in which the established duty may exceed the amount levied at the port where the goods were first imported, the difference only to be demanded at the port of subsequent importation, &c.

VI. The rule contained in Clause First, Section VIII, Regulation II, 1816, is hereby declared applicable to indigo, the produce of any part of the British territories in India.

Explanation of the rule contained in clause first, Section VIII, Regulation II, 1816.

VII. *First*.—The provisions regarding drawback, contained in Clause Second, Section VIII, and Section X, Regulation II, 1816, are hereby declared subject to the following modifications.

The provisions contained in clause second, Section VIII, and Section X, Regulation II, 1816, modified.

Second.—In all cases in which an export duty is payable under the existing Regulations on goods which shall have previously paid an inland or transit duty, such export duty shall be altogether remitted on the exportation of such goods to the United Kingdom: provided, however, that in such cases such a drawback only shall be allowed as shall reduce the amount of duty retained to 2½ per cent. and where the inland duty shall not exceed that rate, no drawback shall be allowed.

Goods chargeable with an export duty on which an inland duty has been paid, to be exempted from the export duty on their exportation to the United Kingdom. Provided such a drawback only be allowed as will reduce the duty retained to 2½ per cent. In cases where the inland duty shall not exceed that rate, no drawback to be allowed.

Third.—In like manner, in regard to goods not subject to any transit duty, the prescribed export duty shall, on their exportation to the said United Kingdom, be reduced to 2½ per cent.

On goods not subject to a transit duty, the export duty to be reduced to 2½ per cent.

VIII. The schedules annexed to this Regulation, exhibiting the duties payable, and the drawbacks allowed, on the several articles of commerce therein specified, are published for general information.

Schedules exhibiting duties and drawbacks published for general information.

TABLE, No. 1.

TABLE of the Duties levied on Articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of Foreign Europe, imported from the United Kingdom on Vessels trading under the provisions of the Acts for regulating the direct and circuitous Trade between the United Kingdom and India.

Enumeration of Goods.	The produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.	The produce or manufacture of Foreign Europe.	Enumeration of Goods.	The produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.	The produce or manufacture of Foreign Europe.
Anchors and grapnels -	no duty	5 per cent.	Boxes pump - - -	no duty	5 per cent.
Articles for wearing apparel not of woollen manufacture - - -	2½ per cent.	ditto	Brafs work and ware - -	ditto	ditto
Beads - - -	ditto	ditto	Broad cloth - - -	ditto	ditto
Beer - - -	ditto	ditto	Brazery - - -	ditto	ditto
Bellows - - -	no duty	ditto	Buntin - - -	ditto	ditto
Bird shot - - -	ditto	ditto	Camblets - - -	ditto	ditto
Blacking and brushes -	2½ per cent.	ditto	Canes and rattans - -	2½ per cent.	ditto
Blankets - - -	no duty	ditto	Canvas - - -	no duty	ditto
Blocks of sorts - - -	ditto	ditto	Capstern furniture - -	ditto	ditto
Bottles empty - - -	2½ per cent.	ditto	Carriages and conveyances -	2½ per cent.	ditto
			Carpets of woollen manufacture - - -	no duty	ditto

Enumeration of Goods.	The produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.	The produce or manufacture of Foreign Europe.	Enumeration of Goods.	The produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.	The produce or manufacture of Foreign Europe.
Chalk - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	5 per cent.	Medicines - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	5 per cent.
Channel work for ships -	no duty	ditto	Metals, wrought or unwrought - - -	no duty	ditto
Clocks - - - -	ditto	ditto	Mooring chains - - -	ditto	ditto
Coals - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Musical instruments -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Coffin furniture - - -	no duty	ditto	Nails of iron or copper -	no duty	ditto
Compasses azimuth, hanging and steering -	ditto	ditto	Oils - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Confectionary and sweetmeats - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Ochre - - - -	ditto	ditto
Copper of every description	no duty	ditto	Opium - - - -	- - - -	40 Rs. per viss.
Copper pumps - - -	ditto	ditto	Paint and paint brushes -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	5 per cent.
Copper rings - - -	ditto	ditto	Palm irons - - -	no duty	ditto
Coral - - - -	- - - -	ditto	Perfumery - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Corlage - - - -	no duty	ditto	Piece goods - - -	ditto	ditto
Corks - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Pictures - - - -	ditto	ditto
Cotton screws, iron -	no duty	ditto	Pitch and Tar - - -	no duty	ditto
Cotton yarn and thread -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Plate and plated ware -	ditto	ditto
Crystal ware - - -	ditto	ditto	Printed cotton and calicoes	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Cutlery - - - -	no duty	ditto	Pump hide - - -	no duty	ditto
Cyder and Perry - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Quicksilver - - -	- - - -	ditto
Deals of sorts - - -	no duty	ditto	Red and white lead - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Earthenware - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Rosin - - - -	no duty	ditto
Eatables - - - -	ditto	ditto	Saddlery - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Engravings - - -	ditto	ditto	Sail needles - - -	no duty	ditto
Figure heads - - -	no duty	ditto	Salt - - - -	350 Rs. pr. garce	350 Rs. pr. garce.
Filtering-stones - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Scupper leather - - -	no duty	5 per cent.
Flint stones - - -	ditto	ditto	Seeds of sorts - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Fire and garden engines -	no duty	ditto	Shawls, woollen manufacture - - -	no duty	ditto
Furniture, household -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Sheaves and pins - - -	ditto	ditto
Glass and glass ware of every description - - -	ditto	ditto	Shot - - - -	ditto	ditto
Gold and silver lace - -	ditto	ditto	Soda water - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Gold leaf - - - -	no duty	ditto	Spars - - - -	no duty	ditto
Guernsey shirts - - -	ditto	ditto	Speaking trumpets - - -	ditto	ditto
Guns and pistols - - -	ditto	ditto	Spirituous liquors - -	8 per cent.	8 per cent.
Gunpowder - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Spirits of turpentine -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	5 per cent.
Hammers, hatchets and saws - - - -	no duty	ditto	Stationery and books -	ditto	ditto
Hawse rollers - - -	ditto	ditto	Steel - - - -	no duty	ditto
Hose, woollen - - -	ditto	ditto	Table utensils - - -	ditto	ditto
Jewellery - - - -	ditto	ditto	Tallow - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Iron - - - -	ditto	ditto	Time and binnacle glasses -	no duty	ditto
Iron butts, hoops, rivets and sheet - - - -	ditto	ditto	Tin - - - -	ditto	ditto
Iron cables - - - -	ditto	ditto	Tin plates and tin ware of every description -	ditto	ditto
Iron chains - - - -	ditto	ditto	Tobacco and snuff - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Iron chests - - - -	ditto	ditto	Tobacco pipes - - -	ditto	ditto
Iron kentledge - - -	ditto	ditto	Toys of iron or tin - -	no duty	ditto
Iron knees - - - -	ditto	ditto	Types - - - -	ditto	ditto
Ironmongery and iron work of every description -	ditto	ditto	Trinkets, composed wholly or chiefly of metal -	ditto	ditto
Iron, plate or wrought -	ditto	ditto	Turpentine - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Kentledge - - - -	ditto	ditto	Varnish, copal, used by coachmakers - - -	ditto	ditto
Kitchen utensils - - -	ditto	ditto	Ditto for ships - - -	no duty	ditto
Lace - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Vegetable syrup - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Lacquered ware, not metal	ditto	ditto	Verdigrise - - - -	ditto	ditto
Lantheads - - - -	no duty	ditto	Vinegar - - - -	ditto	ditto
Lead in sheets, cast or rolled	ditto	ditto	Vitry - - - -	no duty	ditto
Leather of sorts - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Watches and time-keepers -	ditto	ditto
Lines and twine - - -	no duty	ditto	Weights and scales - -	ditto	ditto
Locks, bolts and hinges -	ditto	ditto	Wire of iron, brass, steel, silver and gold - - -	ditto	ditto
Mangles or hackles of iron -	ditto	ditto	Wines and spirits - - -	8 per cent.	8 per cent.
Marble slabs and tiles -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto	Woollens - - - -	no duty	5 per cent.
Masts, spars and cars -	no duty	ditto	All articles not specified above - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	ditto
Mathematical instruments -	no duty	ditto			

TABLE, No. 2.

TABLE of the Rates of Duties levied on the following Goods (not being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of Foreign Europe) on their importation into Madras by Sea, on British or Asiatic Bottoms, or on Foreign Bottoms other than Asiatic, and the Drawbacks allowed on re-exportation to the United Kingdom, on Vessels trading under the provisions of the Acts for regulating the direct and circuitous Trade between the United Kingdom and India.

Enumeration of Goods.	If imported on a British or Asiatic Bottom.		If imported on a Foreign Bottom.	
	Import Duty.	Drawback on re-exportation to the United Kingdom.	Import Duty.	Drawback on re-exportation to the United Kingdom.
Animals - - - - -	no duty	no drawback	no duty	no drawback.
Bullion and coin - - - - -	no duty	no drawback	no duty	no drawback.
Cotton - - - - -	no duty	no drawback unless duty have been paid at a subordinate port under Section XII, Regulation II, 1812, in which case a drawback of the whole of such duty is allowed.	no duty	no drawback unless duty have been paid at a subordinate port under Section XII, Regulation II, 1812, in which case a drawback of the whole of such duty is allowed.
Hemp and sunn - - - - -	8 per cent. on the value.	the whole duty.	16 per cent. on the value.	the whole duty.
Indigo (manufacture of the British territories in India.)	8 per cent. on a valuation of 716 rupees per candy.	the whole duty.	16 per cent. on a valuation of 716 rupees per candy.	the whole duty.
Opium, imported on a British or foreign ship unaccompanied by certificate of its having been purchased at the Company's sales.	40 rupees per viss.	no drawback	40 rupees per viss.	no drawback.
Precious stones - - - - -	no duty	no drawback	no duty	no drawback.
Rice, imported from ports subordinate to Fort St. George.	no duty	no drawback	no duty	no drawback.
— imported from any other place -	5 per cent.	2 ½ per cent.	10 per cent.	7 ½ per cent.
Spirits - - - - -	8 per cent. on the value & an excise duty of 350 rupees per 150 gallons.	5 ½ per cent. and the whole excise duty.	16 per cent. on the value & an excise duty of 350 rupees per 150 gallons.	13 ½ per cent. and the whole excise duty.
Salt (foreign) - - - - -	350 rupees per garce.	no drawback	350 rupees per garce.	no drawback.
Wines - - - - -	8 per cent. on the value.	5 ½ per cent.	16 per cent. on the value.	13 ½ per cent.
Bang - - - - -	Port of Madras only. { As per Regulation II, and III, of 1812.	The excess of the duty above 2 ½ per cent. on the value.	As per Regulation II, and III, of 1812.	The excess of the duty above 2 ½ per cent. on the value.
Betelnut - - - - -				
Ganjah - - - - -				
Goodawck - - - - -				
Tobacco - - - - -				

With the above exceptions, all articles when imported on a British or Asiatic vessel, are charged with an import duty of 8 per cent. and allowed a drawback of 5 ½ per cent.; and when imported on a foreign vessel other than Asiatic, are charged with an import duty of 16 per cent. and allowed a drawback of 13 ½ per cent.

TABLE, No. III.

TABLE showing the result of the adjustment of internal or transit Duties, and of Drawbacks on Goods exported by Sea to the United Kingdom, on Vessels trading under the provisions of the Acts for regulating the direct and circuitous Trade between the United Kingdom and India.

Enumeration of Articles.	Duty.
Animals - - - - -	No duty.
Bullion and Coin - - - - -	ditto
Cotton - - - - -	ditto
Hemp and Sunn - - - - -	ditto
Indigo - - - - -	ditto
Opium - - - - -	Duty of 40 rupees per viss.
Precious Stones and Pearls - - - - -	No duty.
Rice and Grain of all sorts (at subordinate ports) - - - - -	Duty of 2½ per cent.
- Ditto - ditto - at Madras - - - - -	No duty.
All other Articles - - - - -	A duty of 2½ per cent. on the tariff rate of the place of exportation, adjusted by drawback when more has been previously paid.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VIII.

A REGULATION for rescinding Regulation IX, of 1802:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 29th November 1819.

Preamble.

THE system prescribed by Regulation IX, of 1802, for the preparation of Regulations by the several authorities therein specified, regarding matters within their cognizance respectively, has not been found productive of the desired effect. The time and attention of the Judges of the Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut have been much occupied, and their other important duties frequently impeded, by the revision of Regulations, which, being drafted by officers of various departments not experienced in that duty, were often found defective in point of form, and otherwise unfit for adoption without considerable alterations. Moreover the Judges of the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut, in performing the duty with which they were charged, of revising Regulations prepared in other departments, stood often in need of information to which they could not have access except by a circuitous reference. It appears, further, to be inconsistent with general and acknowledged principles of good government, which require the separation of the legislative and judicial functions, that laws, which are to regulate the decisions of the courts of justice, should be finally prepared for promulgation by the court exercising the highest civil and criminal jurisdiction, whose duty it is to expound and interpret those laws in the last resort, The Right honourable the Governor in Council has therefore resolved to rescind Regulation IX, of 1802, and to make such special provision as may appear from time to time expedient for bringing under the notice and consideration of Government, with the opinion of the highest authorities in each department, the legislative rules which the judicial, revenue and commercial authorities may deem it advisable to propose respecting matters coming within their cognizance, and for reducing into the form of Regulations, as prescribed in Regulation I, of 1802, such of the proposed rules as may finally be adopted by the Government. The Right honourable the Governor in Council has accordingly enacted as follows :

Rescission of Regulation IX, of 1802.

II. Regulation IX, of 1802, is hereby rescinded.

III.

REGULATIONS

Passed by the Governor in Council of *Bombay*, in the
Year 1819.—No. I. to X.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for the support of the Police in the Cantonments and Military Bazars subject to the Presidency of Bombay; for defining the powers of the Civil and Military Officers in the performance of that duty, and for fixing the local limits of the said Cantonments and Bazars:—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the 25th of February 1819; corresponding with the 1st of Falgoon sood, Sumbut, Vikramjit era, 1875; Salbahan 1740; and 29th of Rubeeoolakhir 1234 of the Hijree.

THE following Rules have been passed for the more effectual support of the police in cantonments and military bazars subject to the Presidency of Bombay, for defining the powers of the civil and military officers in the performance of that duty, and for fixing the local limits of the cantonments and bazars. Preamble.

II. *First.*—The support of the police, and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the cantonments and military bazars (which are to be fixed in the manner hereafter stated), are hereby vested in officers commanding the troops quartered at such places. The commanding officers will accordingly adopt the necessary measures, by means of the troops under their command, for preventing, as far as possible, the commission of thefts, robberies, murders and other public crimes, within the limits of the said cantonments and military bazars, and for the discovery and apprehension of persons, who may at any time be guilty of any such acts.

The support of the police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of cantonments, vested in officers commanding the troops.

Commanding officers to adopt measures for preventing the commission of the

thefts or other public crimes within the limits of cantonments and military bazars.

Second.—Nothing contained in the preceding rule shall, however, be construed to authorize the commanding officers of cantonments, or the persons acting under their authority in the support of the police, to interfere, with respect to assaults and petty affrays, or other offences of inferior magnitude, unless the persons guilty of those offences shall be apprehended in the actual commission of such acts.

Commanding officers, or others acting under their authorities, are not to interfere with respect to assaults and petty affrays.

Third.—Any person apprehended under the preceding rules in any of the cantonments or military bazars, on account of the commission of any public crime or offence, shall be delivered over with all practicable expedition to the Criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate of the jurisdiction in which such cantonments or bazars are situated; and the Criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate, if within his jurisdiction, shall proceed against the accused in the manner prescribed by the General Regulations.

Persons apprehended under the above rules, to be delivered over to the criminal judge or magistrate of the district; and to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by the General Regulations.

III. *First.*—If any person shall have a charge or complaint to prefer against any individual resident in any of the cantonments or military bazars, who may not have been already apprehended by the persons entrusted therein with the support of the police, or if the charge or complaint be of a nature not to authorize those officers under Clause Second of the preceding Section, to interfere in it, the party deeming himself aggrieved is at liberty to prefer his charge or complaint directly to the Criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate, agreeably to the jurisdiction in which the cantonments or military bazar may be situated, who is hereby authorized and required to proceed

Party aggrieved shall be at liberty to prefer his complaint against any individual resident in the cantonment or military bazars, to the Magistrate of the district.

Criminal judges and magistrates to proceed against such individuals under the General Regulations.

with respect to it under the General Regulations, in the same manner, as if the alleged crime or offence had been committed in any other part of his jurisdiction.

Criminal judges or magistrates may issue warrants and summonses against any person residing in the cantonment.

Commanding officers on special application or otherwise, required to afford protection to the officers of the civil authority, in

Second.—Under the foregoing Clause the Criminal Judges and Zillah Magistrate are of course empowered to issue their warrants and summonses against any persons residing in the cantonments and military bazars, in the same manner as if such persons resided in any other part of their jurisdiction; and the commanding officers of stations are hereby required to afford every protection to the officers of the Judges, Criminal Judges, Zillah Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, in the discharge of the duty entrusted to them, whether any special application shall have been made to them for such aid or support, or otherwise.

in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

Limits of cantonments and military bazars, to be fixed by commanding officers in concert with the criminal judge or magistrate of the district.

Commanding officer to submit a report upon the local limits of the cantonments, with any remarks from the criminal judge or magistrate of the station, for the final orders of Government.

The above rules to be considered applicable to all cantonments.

IV. On receipt of this Regulation, the limits of the cantonments, including the military bazar attached thereto, at which any division or corps of the army, or any considerable detachment, not being less than half a battalion, may be quartered, shall be fixed by the commanding officer in concert with the Criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate. The commanding officer at each of those stations will accordingly submit to Government, through the usual channel, as soon as circumstances may conveniently admit, a report, framed in concert with the Criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the cantonments may be situated, upon the local limits of the cantonments, forwarding at the same time any separate remarks which the Criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate may wish to make on the subject, for the final orders of the Governor in Council.

V. The above Rules shall be considered applicable to all cantonments in which any considerable body of the troops, not being less than half a battalion, is quartered, whether the cantonments be situated at the place of residence of the Judge, Criminal Judge and Zillah Magistrate, or in any other part of the district.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for amending part of Section IX, Regulation XIV, A. D. 1802, intituled, "A Regulation for the appointment of Vakeels or Native Pleaders in the Civil Courts:"—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 10th March 1819; corresponding with the 14th of Falgoon Sood Sumbut or Vikramajit era 1785, Salbahan 1740, and 13th of Jumâdyool-avul 1234 of the Hijree.

Preamble

WHEREAS the fees levied upon the institution of suits in the Civil Courts under Section III, Regulation VIII, A. D. 1802, as well as those receivable by the registers of the said Courts under Section V, Regulation II, 1808, were calculated upon the principle of a gradual increase in proportion to the amount of suit; and whereas doubts have arisen upon the application of this principle, in estimating the fees of vakeels or native pleaders, according to the table thereof exhibited in Section IX, Regulation XIV, A. D. 1802; in order therefore to remove such doubts in future, the following Rules have been enacted.

Fees to be allowed to vakeels or native pleaders in the civil courts.

II. The vakeels of parties in the several Courts of Judicature are to be allowed as fees for pleading the causes of their clients, the following per centage on the sum of money or the value of any personal property which may constitute the subject of the suit, viz.

On amount or value not exceeding five thousand rupees, five per cent. on the first thousand, and four per cent. on the remainder.

On amount or value exceeding five thousand and not exceeding ten thousand rupees, on five thousand as above, and on the remainder three per cent.

On amount or value exceeding five thousand and not exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees, on ten thousand as above, and on the remainder two per cent.

On amount or value exceeding twenty-five thousand and not exceeding fifty thousand rupees, on twenty-five thousand as above, and on the remainder one per cent.

On

• On amount or value exceeding fifty thousand and not exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, on fifty thousand as above, and on the remainder three quarters per cent.

• On amount or value exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, on one hundred thousand as above, and on the remainder one half per cent.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for defining the Jurisdiction to which the ceded and conquered Territories, recently annexed to the Bombay Presidency, shall be subject; for introducing the Laws and Regulations for the administration of Justice, and collection of the Revenues, into those territories; and for modifying such parts of the existing Regulations, as relate to the periodical Goal Deliveries:—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 14th April 1819, corresponding with the 4th of Chyter Vud, Sumbut or Vikramajet era 1875, Salbahan 1741, and 18 of Jumadyoolakher 1234 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS by a supplemental treaty concluded at Baroda, on the 6th November 1817, with His Highness the Guycawar, and ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council at Masowly, on the 12th of March 1818, the districts composing the perpetual farm of Ahmedabad by the XV. article of the Treaty of Poona, namely, the late Paiswa's share in the city of Ahmedabad, the Duscooraee Pergunnah, the districts of Beerumgaum and Perantej, his share in Hursolee and Morassa, the Punch Mahals, viz. Mahmoodabad, Alcena, or otherwise called Thanna, Sasra and Antroolee, Balasenore and Veerpoor, and half of the town and pergunnah of Petlaud, were ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Honourable East India Company, in order to provide for the regular payment of the additional troops subsidised by that treaty; and whereas by the additional articles to the supplemental treaty aforesaid, negotiated with the Guycawar State, and ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council at Fort William on the 28th of November 1818, the Guycawar's share of the city, and of his rights in Ahmedabad, the Duscooraee (inclusive of Doomalla and Enam assignments,) the pergunnahs of Turkeyser and cusba of Mota in Surat Attaveesy, were ceded to the East India Company in exchange for the districts of Dubhoy, Bahadurpoora and Saowlee, and of the Moghallaie duties in the districts belonging to the Guycawar in the Surat Attaveesy; and whereas it was considered mutually desirable for the interests and convenience of both Governments, and to promote more effectually the consolidation of their power and authority, that the rights of the cusba town of Petlaud, should be transferred to one or other of the contracting parties, His Highness the Guycawar agreed by the additional articles aforesaid, to cede in exchange for the Company's rights in the cusba of Petlaud only, his rights in the cusba or township of Omrut; and whereas all the territory situated to the southward of the districts of Bailapoor, Autgong and Cullian, and lying between the ghauts of the Syadree mountains and the sea, denominated the Southern Concan and the pergunnah of Oolpar in Guzerat belonging to the late Paishwa, have been obtained by conquest, and annexed to this Presidency by the authority of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council; and whereas it has been judged advisable to annex such of the territories to those zillahs which from their vicinity can most conveniently exercise a jurisdiction over them, and also to create a new zillah in the Southern Concan; and whereas it has been deemed expedient to extend the Regulations for the administration of justice, and the collection of the Revenue, with the amendments and alterations hereafter specified, to the territories aforesaid, as well as to modify such parts of Section VIII, Regulation VIII, 1812, as relate to the number of goal deliveries annually, the following enactment has been passed.

II. Such parts of Section III, Regulation VI, 1817, as relate to the annexation of the pergunnahs of Dubhoy, and Bahadurpoora to the zillah of Broach, and the pergunnah of Saowlee to the zillah of Cairā, are hereby rescinded. Certain parts of Section III, Regulation VI, 1817 rescinded.

III. *First.*—Section V, Regulation II, 1805, constituting the zillah and collectorship of Kaira is hereby rescinded, and the territories situated to the northward of Section V, Regulation II, 1805, rescinded.
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British territory north of the Myhee, divided into two zillahs; one designated the Ahmedabad or Western Zillah, the other the Eastern Zillah north of the Myhee.

What shall constitute the Ahmedabad or Western Zillah.

Second.—The districts situated to the west of the Sabumatty river, inclusive of such part of the Dholka Pergunnah as may be situated to the east thereof, with the city of Ahmedabad, including such villages in the Duskoraee as are to the west of the Kharee river and the pergunnah of Perantej, shall form the Ahmedabad or the Western Zillah; and the districts situated to the eastward of the Saburmatty with the exception of the city of Ahmedabad, such part of the Dholka Pergunnah as may be situated within this boundary, the pergunnah of Perantej, and the villages before stated, shall form the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

What shall constitute the Eastern Zillah.

Such records to be transferred to the Ahmedabad or Western Zillah Courts as may belong thereto. Zillah court to proceed in suits transferred in same manner as if instituted therein in the first instance.

IV. *First.*—All suits which may have arisen within the limits of such parts of the late zillah of Kaira, as are now incorporated into the new created zillah of Ahmedabad, and which may be depending, shall be received by, and the papers and documents connected with such suits, transmitted to the Zillah Court of Ahmedabad, and the Judge thereof is hereby empowered to proceed in the trial of the said cases, in like manner as if the suits had been instituted in the first instance in the Court under his authority.

The same principle to apply with the Eastern Zillah.

Second.—The principles of the above Clause shall apply to such parts of the territory comprised in the late Kaira Zillah, as may be incorporated with the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

Civil and criminal prisoners in the gaol at Kaira to be transferred to the zillah to which they may belong.

Third.—The civil and criminal prisoners in the gaol of Kaira, shall also be transferred under this division, to the zillah to which they may respectively belong.

All acts of the judicial and revenue officers from the date of the introduction of the constitution within the late cessions north of the Myhee and in the conquered territories to the date of this enactment, are legalized.

V. All acts done or decisions passed by the revenue or judicial authorities within the recently acquired territories situated to the North of the Myhee, since the date of the Government order partitioning the country into two zillahs, viz. the 10th December 1817, as well as within all the conquered territories alluded to in this Regulation, are hereby considered to have the same force and effect, as if passed subsequent to the promulgation of this Regulation.

The pergunnahs of Oolpar and Turkeyfer, and cusba of Mota, and the pergunnah of Bugwara, annexed to the Surat zillah.

VI. The pergunnahs of Oolpar and Turkeyser, and cusba of Mota in Surat Attaveesy, are annexed to the zillah of Surat, as was the pergunnah of Bugwara, or that portion of the territory ceded by the Treaty of Poona, and lying between the Damaun river and the Attaveesy, by an Order in Council bearing date the 17th November 1817.

The village of Mugdula, and lands in the village of Peeplod, are annexed to the zillah of Surat.

VII. The village of Mugdula, together with some adjoining lands in the village of Peeplod, situated in the pergunnah of Chourasee, being cessions under the last Treaty of Poona, are hereby annexed to the zillah of Surat.

Regulations I, of 1811, XI, of 1814, and VI, and XII, of 1815, rescinded.

VIII. Regulations I, of 1811; XI, of 1814, and VI, and XII, of 1815, are hereby rescinded.

Annexation of territory to the zillah of Northern Concan.

IX. *First.*—The tract of the territory situated to the south of the districts of Bailapoor, Autgong and Callian, as far as the river Apta, shall be annexed to the zillah of the Northern Concan.

Conquered territory in the Southern Concan created into a zillah.

Second.—The conquered territory bounded on the north by the Apta river, and on the south by the Carlee or Malwan river, and lying between the ghauts of the Syadree Mountains and the sea, known under the appellation of the Southern Concan, shall be formed into a separate zillah and collectorship, to be denominated the Zillah of the Southern Concan, including within its jurisdiction the territories dependent on Fort Victoria and Malwan.

To be designated the Zillah of the Southern Concan.

And to include the stations of Fort Victoria and Malwan.

The judicial records from Malwan and Fort Victoria to be transferred to the zillah court of the Southern Concan.

X. *First.*—All suits which may have arisen within the limit of the districts of Malwan and Fort Victoria, now incorporated in the new created zillah of the Southern Concan, and which may be depending, shall be received by, and the papers and documents connected with such suits transmitted to the Zillah Court under which

which these stations are now placed; and the Judge thereof is hereby empowered to proceed on the trial of the said cases, in like manner as if the suits had been instituted, in the first instance, in the Courts under his authority.

Zillah court to proceed in suits transferred in same manner as if instituted therein in the first instance.

Second.—The civil and criminal prisoners in the gaols of Malwan and Fort Victoria, shall be transferred to such place as shall hereafter be fixed on for the seat of the zillah of the Southern Concan.

The civil and criminal prisoners in the gaols of Malwan and Fort Victoria to be transferred to the Sudder station.

Third.—All papers and documents in causes appealed from the decisions of the Judges at Fort Victoria and Malwan, and which may be depending in the Court of Sudder Adawlut, shall be transmitted to the Provincial Court of Appeal; and the Judges of the Court of Appeal are hereby empowered to proceed in the trial of the said cases, in like manner as if the suits had been instituted in the first instance in the Provincial Court.

Sudder Adawlut to transfer to the provincial court of appeal, appeals pending from Fort Victoria and Malwan. And that court is empowered to proceed therewith as if instituted in the first instance in the provincial court.

XI. The Laws and Regulations established for the internal administration of the territories under the Presidency of Bombay, and for the collection of the revenues, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect within such parts of the late cessions, as are situated north of the Myhee, and lying within or annexed to Surat Attaveesy, from the 6th of June 1817.

The laws and regulations to have effect in the cessions and conquests from the dates specified in this Section.

In the pergunnah of Oolpar from the 28th of November 1817.

And in the conquered territories annexed to the Northern and Southern Concan respectively from the 2d September 1818.

XII. The Courts of Civil Judicature shall not be deemed competent to take cognizance of civil claims in any part of the ceded and conquered territories aforesaid, the cause of action in which may have originated previously to a period of twelve years antecedent to the dates of such cessions and conquests respectively.

Civil claims originating twelve years antecedent to the dates of cession or conquest, not cognizable by the civil courts.

XIII. The operation of Regulation III, 1814, is limited to the 6th June 1816, in respect to the territories aforesaid; to the 28th November 1816 in respect to Oolpar; and to the 2nd of September 1817, in respect to the conquered territories in the Concan: and operation of Section XIII, Regulation XIV, 1815, in respect to all the territories and places named in the preamble of this Regulation, is limited to the 1st day of September 1819, of which due notice shall be given by the proper local authorities.

Limitation of the operation of Regulation III, 1814, prescribed.

Operation of Section XIII, Regulation XIV, 1815, limited to 1st September 1819. Of which due notice to be publicly given.

XIV. The Courts of Criminal Judicature are hereby prohibited from taking cognizance of any crime or offence which may have been committed in any part of the aforesaid territories previously to the dates of cession or conquest, as specified in Section XI.

Crimes committed previous to the date of cession or conquest not cognizable by the criminal courts.

XV. Such part of Clause First, Section II, of Regulation VI, 1817, as provides for the establishment of a separate collectorship in the Northern Concan, independent of Salsette, is hereby modified; and the collectorship in the Northern Concan is declared to be co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court, in all matters of revenue, as well as magisterial, under the Regulations now in force.

Collectorship of the Northern Concan declared to be co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the zillah court.

XVI. *First.*—Such part of Section VIII, Regulation VIII, 1812, as provides for the general gaol deliveries annually in each zillah, is hereby rescinded.

Certain parts of Section VIII, Regulation VIII, 1812, as

provide for three circuits in each year rescinded.

Second.—There shall be two general gaol deliveries annually in each zillah, with the exception provided in the following Section: for which purpose the junior Judges shall make two circuits; setting out on the first circuit upon the first day of April, and on the second circuit upon the first day of October, in each year respectively.

Two circuits established in each year. Exception.

XVII. The gaol deliveries of the zillah of Surat, the seat of the Court of Circuit, shall hereafter be held quarterly before one of the Judges.

Gaol deliveries to be held quarterly in the zillah of Surat.

XVIII. The courts of quarterly gaol delivery established by the preceding Section, shall commence on the first of the months of January, April, July, and October respectively in each year, and shall be superintended by the Judges of the Provincial Court in rotation as follows, viz.

In what manner and at what periods the gaol deliveries are to take place.

The chief Judge shall preside at the April and October, or second and fourth quarter sessions of the year; and the January and July, or first and third quarter sessions, shall be held by the second and third Judges alternately.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION to amend the existing Rules for receiving Complaints in the Zillah Courts against Collectors of the Land Revenue and Customs, Commercial Residents and others, European Public Officers amenable to those Courts, for acts done in their official capacity in opposition to any published Regulation; and to make provision for a special inquiry in certain cases of charge or information against any such officers:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the 14th of July 1819, corresponding with the 7th Assad Vud, Sumbut or Vikramajit era 1875; Salbahan 1741; and 20th Ramzan 1234 of the Hijree.

Preamble

BY Section VII, Regulation I, A. D. 1800, collectors of revenue and customs and their assistants, (and native officers), and all persons on the part of Government in the manufacture of salt, or in the provision of the investment, are declared amenable to the Zillah Court for any acts done in their official capacity, in opposition to any Regulation printed and published in the prescribed form; it is further provided, by the Regulation referred to, that if the complainant consider himself aggrieved under any published Regulation, by an act done by any of the officers described in pursuance to a special order originating with the Governor in Council, or with respect to demands of revenue, if he admit the demand to be conformable to the engagements or stipulations under which the collector may have made the demand, but deny their validity, or have any objections to them, either wholly or in part, under any Regulation passed by the Governor in Council, the collector or other public officer is not to be liable to personal prosecution on account of such authorized demand, or on account of demands made in conformity to such engagements or stipulations, which are to be held valid until they are set aside or altered by a final judicial decision. In such cases Government is to be considered the defendant, and the person deeming himself aggrieved is directed to present a petition to the Judge of the Zillah Court, having jurisdiction over the officer by whom the act complained of may have been done, stating wherein he considers himself injured under the Regulations, and praying that the Governor in Council will order the Court, in which the cause may be cognizable, to try the points or matters contested agreeably to the Regulations. The Judge to whom any such petition may be presented is required to forward it immediately to the Governor in Council, who has declared that, if he shall not think it proper to afford the redress solicited by the petitioner, and the established Court of Justice shall be competent to try the cause, he will direct the Court in which it may be cognizable to proceed to the trial of it, under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the trial of suits between individuals. The officer, by whom the act complained against may have been done, is in such cases to defend the suit on the part of Government, under the directions of the Governor in Council, and he is to employ for this purpose the vakeel of Government attached to the Court in which the suit may be tried, but in all other cases, viz. excepting such as are specially declared to be suits against Government, the officer complained against is left to defend the suit by any vakeel he may think proper to employ, and at his own ultimate risk and expense, if his conduct shall appear on judicial investigation, to have been repugnant to, or unwarranted by, the Regulations; though in suits involving any claim to money received or demanded on behalf of Government, all costs of suit are allowed to be disbursed in the first instance, from the public treasury, and the officer complained against is secured from personal loss, if his conduct shall be adjudged by a final decree to have been conformable to the Regulations. A principal object of the provisions was to distinguish suits, in which the collectors and other public officers might become personally answerable for any unauthorized deviation from the rules prescribed for their guidance in the performance of their respective duties, and suits for acts done by them under special orders in the regular discharge of their official functions, in which no personal responsibility could attach to them. A further object was to furnish the Governor in Council with the earliest information of all cases in which individuals might deem themselves aggrieved by acts done in pursuance of special orders from the Governor in Council, that redress might be granted without a judicial process, if it should appear that any real injury had been sustained, or that

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the rights of Government might be defended with full information and advice from the proper departments, if the complaint preferred should, on inquiry, be deemed not to have any just foundation, with a view to simplify the process. It is therefore advisable, that every complaint preferred in the Courts of Civil Justice against any European public officer amenable thereto, should be reported in the first instance, for the information and orders of the Governor in Council. It is also expedient and requisite, that provision should be made for a special inquiry when charges of a serious nature are preferred to any of the established Courts of Judicature authorized to receive such charges, against any of the covenanted servants of the Company employed in situations of trust and responsibility in the judicial, revenue or commercial departments, as well as when any charge or public information of this description may be communicated directly, or through any official channel of communication, to the Governor in Council. By the statute 13 Geo. III, cap. 63, section 33, it is enacted, that "if any of his Majesty's subjects in India, employed by, or in the actual service of the United Company, shall be charged with and prosecuted for any breach of public trust, or for embezzlement of public money or stores, or for defrauding the United Company, every such offender being convicted thereof in the Supreme Court of Judicature, may be fined and imprisoned and judged to be for ever after incapable of serving the United Company." It is further enacted, by the statute 33 Geo. III, cap. 52, section 62, "that the demanding or receiving any sum of money, or other valuable thing as a gift or present, or under colour thereof, whether it be for the use of the party receiving the same, or for, or pretended to be for, the use of the Company or of any other person whatsoever, by any British subject holding or exercising any office or employment under His Majesty or the United Company, in the East Indies, shall be deemed and taken to be extortion, and a misdemeanor at law, and shall be proceeded against and punished as such, under and by virtue of this Act, and the offender shall also forfeit to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, the whole gift or present so received, or the full value thereof." These provisions of the British legislature are open to the direct prosecution of the charges therein mentioned before the King's Court at Bombay by any individual who may be desirous of prosecuting such charges in that Court, without the interposition of Government. But individuals cannot be expected, in all cases to prosecute charges of the nature specified (at their own risk and expense) in the King's Court at the Presidency, and when an accusation is preferred to any of the Courts of Judicature, authorized to receive the same, or public information is given to the Governor in Council of corruption, embezzlement, or other gross malversation, breach of trust, or high misdemeanor, by a public officer, it is requisite for the ends of justice, that an immediate inquiry should be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether such accusation, or information, be founded or otherwise, in order that in the former case, Government may be enabled to judge, whether such officer deserve any longer to be continued in the employment of the Company, and that (in cases which may appear to require it) the provisions of the law may be carried into effect by a public prosecution in the Recorder's Court, or if the charge shall appear to be unfounded, that justice may be done to the character of the accused. The following Rules are accordingly enacted, and are to be considered in force, as soon as promulgated, in the whole of the provinces subject to the immediate authority of the Presidency of Bombay.

II. Whenever a complaint may be instituted in the manner prescribed by the Regulations in any Zillah Court against a collector of the revenue, or a commercial resident, or a collector of the customs or other duties, or against any assistant to such officers respectively, or generally against any European public officer amenable to the Zillah Court, for any act which, under the Regulations in force, may be cognizable by such Court, and may not be of the nature described in Section VI, of this Regulation, the Judge, previously to calling upon the officer complained against for his answer, shall transmit a copy and English translation of the complainant's petition to the Governor in Council for his information and orders.

First process to be observed on the institution of a complaint in a zillah court against a collector, commercial resident, or other European public officer amenable thereto, when the act complained of may not come within the special provisions of Section VI, of this Regulation.

III. On receipt of the reference directed in the preceding Section, the Governor in Council, after making such inquiry as he may judge necessary in whatever mode the circumstances of the case may suggest, will determine, in the event of the redress sued for by the complainant not being granted, whether the suit instituted shall be defended as a public suit by Government, or whether it shall be considered

What proceedings will be held, and orders passed by Government on references made to the Governor in Council under the preceding section.

In what respect the judges of the civil courts to be guided by the orders of Government upon such reference.

a private suit, and left to the defence of the person against whom it is brought, or generally what mode of proceeding shall be adopted with respect to the suit in question. The orders of Government in consequence shall be immediately communicated to the Judge of the Court in which the suit may have been instituted, or in which it may be cognizable, and he shall be guided thereby as far as they may respect the general mode of proceeding to be observed by him under the Regulations in force, provided that if the Governor in Council shall order the complaint so referred to be tried in a Zillah Court, either as a public suit against Government or as a private suit against the party whose acts are complained of, the whole of the rules in force relative to the trial and decision of such suits respectively, shall be considered applicable to the trial and decision of the suit in question, in like manner as if no special orders from Government had been received.

Parts of Section X, Regulation VI, 1812, rescinded.
Also Section VIII, Regulation VII, 1812.

IV. Such parts of Section X, Regulation VI, 1812, as relate to charges of corruption against a Judge of a Zillah Court preferred to a Provincial Court of Appeal, as well as Section VIII, Regulation VII, 1812, relative to charges of corruption against the Judge of a Zillah Court, or of the Provincial Court preferred to the Court of Sudder Adawlut, are hereby rescinded.

Parts of Section IX, Regulation IV, 1800, likewise rescinded.

V. Such parts of Section IX, Regulation IV, 1800, as relate to charges of corruption and extortion against the registers or assistants to the Civil and Criminal Courts, or against any other officers of those Courts, being covenanted servants of the Company, are also rescinded.

Inquiry into complaints or charges of corruption, embezzlement, or other gross fraud, breach of trust, or high misdemeanor, against a judicial officer, how to be conducted.

VI. Whenever a complaint or charge of corruption, viz. of the corrupt demand or receipt of money or other valuable thing as a gift or present, or of the embezzlement of public stores, or of any fraud or breach of public trust, or other gross misdemeanor, shall be preferred against any European officer attached, or who had been attached to the judicial, revenue or commercial departments, or when any matter of the nature in question, implicating the conduct of a public officer, shall appear in the course of any proceeding which may come before any superior authority, or be specially reported by a subordinate court or authority, the inquiry into such charge or complaint shall be conducted according to the following Provisions.

Accusations or informations against public officers not to be acted upon, unless averred on oath or under a solemn declaration.

VII. *First.*—With a view to the protection of the characters of the public officers, it is hereby declared, that no accusation or information of the nature above described shall be acted upon, unless the truth of the charge be averred on oath, or under a solemn declaration (if the deponent be of a rank or cast, which would render it improper to require his oath), from the deponent's personal knowledge of the facts and circumstances on which the charge is grounded.

Persons preferring charges to be required to furnish security to prosecute them to a conclusion.

Second.—With a view likewise to the more effectual accomplishment of the purpose stated in the preceding Clause, that is, the protection of the characters of the public officers from malicious and calumnious aspersions, it is hereby declared, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council and Sudder Adawlut, should it be deemed advisable, to require the person by whom any public accusation or information may be preferred, to furnish such security as may be deemed reasonable, to attend and prosecute the charge to a conclusion, and supposing such security not to have been taken in the first instance, to require it in any subsequent stage of the business, should circumstances appear to render that precaution at any time necessary or proper.

In cases of charges being preferred direct to the superintending authorities, previous examination and investigation to be made whether grounds exist for a regular and formal inquiry.

VIII. *First.*—Whenever any charge or information of the nature above described, shall be preferred direct to the Sudder Adawlut, it shall be the duty of that Court to examine the complainant or informant circumstantially on oath, or under a solemn declaration, if he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, and likewise to make such further general inquiries on the subject, either by a reference to the public records, or by calling on the party accused, for an explanation of the alleged acts of misconduct, or in any other mode which the nature of the case may suggest, as may be sufficient to satisfy the Court whether grounds exist for a regular and formal inquiry into the said charge or information, or otherwise.

Every court of civil judicature receiving such charges to examine the complaint

Second.—In order at the same time to afford sufficient facilities to persons, who may have substantial grounds for complaint against any of the public European officers employed in the judicial, revenue and commercial departments, to obtain redress

redress of any real grievances, it shall be the duty of every Court of Civil Judicature, by which any public charge or information of the nature above described may be received, to examine the complainant or informant, circumstantially on oath, or under a solemn declaration, if he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, and transmit the deposition so taken to the Sudder Adawlut, for their further consideration, and for such further general inquiries as may be judged necessary for the purpose stated in the preceding Clause.

on oath and transmit such deposition to the proper superintending authority.

Third.—Should the Sudder Adawlut be of opinion that the charge or information is frivolous and vexatious, they shall merely inform the party that they do not see any substantial reason for entering further into the inquiry.

Superintending authorities may dismiss frivolous or vexatious charges.

Fourth.—Should the Sudder Adawlut be of opinion, after the general inquiries above noticed, that substantial grounds exist for making a regular formal inquiry into the truth of any public charge or information which may be preferred against any European officer subject to their control, they shall submit the documents on which their opinion may be grounded, together with a clear statement of the charges, reduced to distinct heads or articles, which they would propose to be made the subject of a regular investigation, to the Governor in Council for his consideration and orders.

Superintending authorities to report to Government every case in which substantial grounds appear to exist for a regular inquiry.

IX. *First.*—Should the Governor in Council, on receipt of the report above described, concur thereto, that a regular investigation should be made into the truth of the charge or information preferred against the person accused, he will appoint a commissioner or commissioners for the performance of that duty, who, previously to entering on the discharge of it, shall take the following oath before the Governor in Council, or any person commissioned to administer the same.

Should the Governor in Council concur in such opinion, he will appoint commissioners for making a regular inquiry.

"I, A. B. appointed a commissioner under the provisions of Regulation A. D. do hereby solemnly swear, that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duty committed to me, without fear, favor, or bias, to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment. So help me God."

Oath of commissioner.

Second.—The Governor in Council will at the same time order the commission so appointed, to be holden at such place as may be most convenient, and best adapted to the ends of justice.

The commission to be holden at the most convenient place.

X. *First.*—Whenever a special commission shall be appointed under the provisions of this Regulation, the Governor in Council will determine whether the commission shall be placed under the control of the Sudder Adawlut, or shall act immediately under the authority of Government: in the former case the commissioners are to apply to the Court of Sudder Adawlut for any instructions which they may require in the execution of the duty entrusted to them, for which provision may not have been expressly made by the present, or any other Regulation, and the Court above-mentioned is empowered to pass such orders on the subject, as may appear to be most consonant to the general principles of equity, and most conducive to the purposes of substantial justice; provided, however, that if any doubt or difficulty should arise in the conduct of such investigations, for which it may appear to be advisable to make provision by a general Regulation, the said Court shall prepare the necessary draft of a Regulation for the purpose, and submit it to the Governor in Council, for his consideration.

General control over all commissions under this Regulation to be vested in the Court of Sudder Adawlut or Governor in Council, as the latter shall determine.

Sudder Adawlut empowered to instruct the commissioners on points not provided for when the control is vested in that court. Provision for submitting to Government any new Regulation which may appear advisable in such cases.

Second.—All commissioners appointed to act immediately under the authority of Government shall be guided by the instructions which they may receive in this behalf from the Governor in Council, and in cases where it may appear advisable to make provision by a general Regulation for the removal of all doubts and difficulties which may arise in the conduct of the investigation, the commissioners shall be competent to propose the draft of a Regulation for the purpose, and to submit it to the Governor in Council for his consideration and orders.

Governor in Council to issue instructions to commissioners under his control.

And commissioners in such cases to submit any new Regulation which may appear advisable.

Third.—Provided, however, that in any case wherein the commissioners shall entertain doubts of the intent or meaning of any provisions of this Regulation, they shall submit the point for the consideration of the Sudder Adawlut, and shall be guided by the determination passed by that Court.

Sudder Adawlut in all cases alone empowered to explain to commissioners the true meaning and intent of the Regulation to be put upon them.

Fourth.—Provided further, that whenever Government shall determine that the commission to be appointed under the provisions of this Regulation, shall not be

Whenever Commissioners are placed under control of the Governor in Council

and not of the Sudder Adawlut, two shall be appointed, one of whom at least to be selected from the judicial department.

placed under the control of the Sudder Adawlut, such commission shall in no case consist of less than two persons, one of whom at least shall be selected from among the officers in the judicial department of the service.

Government will determine whether the accused shall be suspended or permitted to draw his established allowances.

XI. Whenever a special commission may be appointed under the provisions of this Regulation for the investigation of charges exhibited against a public officer, the Governor in Council will determine, on a view of the nature and circumstances of the case, whether the accused shall be suspended from the discharge of the functions of his office; and if so, whether he should be permitted to draw the established allowances of his office, or otherwise.

Government will determine whether the prosecution shall be conducted by the accuser or otherwise.

XII. Whenever a charge shall be referred for investigation to a special commission, the Governor in Council will determine whether the conduct of the prosecution shall be left to the accuser, or be undertaken on the part of Government. In the latter case, the Governor in Council will nominate such person or persons as may be deemed proper, to bring the evidence in due order before the commission, to attend the proceedings, and conduct the prosecution on the behalf of Government.

General duty of the commissioners on such investigation.

XIII. *First.*—It shall be the general duty of commissioners appointed under this Regulation, after receiving the plaint, or charge, and this document from which the same may have been prepared, to call upon the person accused for his reply to the accusation; to examine upon oath, or under a solemn declaration, the witnesses named by the accuser, or the accused, as having knowledge of any facts relative to the charges or defence; to receive any further written documents offered in support of, or against the accusation, and to call for and take any further requisite evidence which may be indicated by the witnesses adduced, or documents exhibited by either party, and may appear to be necessary for the ascertainment of facts, or the discovery of the truth or falsehood of the charges, or of any part thereof.

Breach of oath liable to the penalties of perjury.

Second.—The wilful and corrupt breach of the oath taken before any commission in virtue of the above Clause, shall subject the offender to the same penalties to which the crime of perjury, as defined in Sections XIII, XIV, and XV, of Regulation III, A. D. 1802, is liable, of which the commissioners before whom the oath is administered shall previously apprise the witness.

Powers vested in the commission.

XIV. For the discharge of the duties specified in the preceding Section, or any other functions which may be delegated to a commission constituted under this Regulation, it shall be vested with the same powers as are exercised by the Zillah and City Courts, and if a witness duly summoned shall not attend, or shall refuse to be sworn, or to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, provided in all cases that such evidence shall not tend to criminate himself, he shall be sent to the Judge of the Zillah Court to be confined as prescribed by the Regulations in similar cases in the several Courts of Judicature.

Accused and accuser to be at liberty to record observations at the close of the evidence.

XV. On the close of the evidence in support of the prosecution, and in defence of the accused, he shall be at liberty to record any observations upon the result of the inquiry which he may think necessary for the vindication of his conduct and character; the accuser, or person appointed to conduct the prosecution on the part of Government, shall also be at liberty to record any remarks on the subject of the prosecution which he may deem requisite.

Commissioners to transmit proceedings, and report to the superintending authorities on the merits of the case.

XVI. When the proceedings of the commission shall have been concluded, as soon afterwards as circumstances may admit, the commissioner or commissioners shall transmit to the Governor in Council, or Sudder Adawlut, as the case may be, the whole of the proceedings held, and documents received (accompanied with translations of papers not in the English language), together with a summary of pleadings and evidence, and his or their opinion on the merits of the case.

Proceedings and report to be submitted to Government by the superintending authorities as they may deem requisite, with their opinion thereon.

XVII. The Sudder Adawlut, when the commission shall be placed under that Court, after duly considering the proceedings and the report transmitted to it under the preceding Section, and after calling for any further evidence which may appear obtainable and requisite, shall submit the whole of the proceedings and documents received, to the Governor in Council, with the opinion of the Court whether any and what facts charged against the party accused appear to have been established.

Government will decide on the case, but such decision not to preclude persons

XVIII. The Governor in Council, on consideration of the report and proceedings submitted to him in pursuance of the foregoing Sections, XVI, and XVII, will pass such decision on the case, as may appear to him most consonant to the principles of justice and

and to the constitutional powers possessed by Government in matters of this description; provided, however, that if in any case it shall appear to the Governor in Council necessary that further evidence shall be taken, or that a further explanation be given by the commissioners of their sentiments on any point connected with the case investigated by them, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to direct the commissioners accordingly; and the commissioners shall be authorized and required to take such further evidence, as far as the same may be attainable, and to furnish such further explanation as may be required; and in the event of the Governor in Council deeming it necessary that the party accused should be brought to trial by a public prosecution in the King's Court, he will issue the necessary instructions for that purpose to the law officers of Government. But whatever proceedings may be held, or whatever decision or order may be passed by Government, individuals deeming themselves aggrieved by any of the public officers will be at all times at liberty to seek redress in the King's Court in the mode prescribed by law.

deeming themselves aggrieved from seeking redress in the King's Court.

XIX. In cases in which it shall appear on a full investigation of the merits of the case, that the charges on complaints preferred against any of the European officers above-mentioned, are well founded, the person by whom they may have been preferred, shall be at liberty to submit an application to the Governor in Council, or the Sudder Adawlut, praying a reimbursement of the expense which may have been incurred by him in the conduct of the prosecution; and when such petition may be presented to the latter, it shall be forwarded to Government, with their opinion as to the propriety of indemnifying the party for the expense so incurred, or otherwise. The Governor in Council will of course on receipt of any such reference, as well as on direct applications being made, consider and determine whether it be advisable to comply with the application in question; but it is to be clearly understood, that Government does not pledge itself to indemnify any person for the expense which may be incurred on occasions of the above nature, whatever may be the result of the investigation, except in cases in which the Governor in Council, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may deem it proper and expedient to do so.

How applications for reimbursement of expenses incurred in such cases, are to be preferred and decided upon.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION to modify and extend the Rules in force which prescribe an Oath of Office to be taken by certain Native Officers; to explain and amend other Provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts; and for extending the principles of Regulation IV, 1819, to the Native Servants of every denomination:—Passed by the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the 14th of July 1819; corresponding with the 7th Assad Vud, Sumbut or Vikramajit era 1875; Salbahan 1741; and 20th Ramzan 1234 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS with a view to maintain the sanctity and obligation of an oath by confining the requisitions of it to cases in which an oath may be necessary for the validity of evidence and due administration of justice, it appears expedient to modify the rules in force which prescribe an oath of office to be taken by certain native officers of Government, and to extend it to others; at the same time explaining and amending the existing provisions for civil actions against the law officers and ministerial native officers of the Courts of Judicature, in cases of alleged corruption and extortion: and whereas it is proper that the same provisions should extend to all inquiries ordered by Government into the conduct of any of its native servants, which are enacted by Regulation IV, A. D. 1819, for inquiries into the conduct of European servants, the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force as soon as promulgated throughout the territories dependent on the Presidency of Bombay.

Preamble.

II. *First*.—Such parts of the Regulations in force, as direct that the law officers, or ministerial officers of the Courts of Judicature, civil or criminal, shall take and subscribe an oath previously to their entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office to which they may be respectively appointed; or which, in like manner, prescribe an oath of office to be taken by the moonsiffs and sudder aumeens, and

Rules in force respecting a prescribed oath to be taken by certain native officers declared subject to modification.

by the native pleaders attached to the Civil Courts, are hereby declared subject to the following modification.

A solemn declaration substituted for the prescribed oath in such cases.

Second.—Instead of the prescribed oath, which is required by the Regulations in force, the several native officers referred to in the above Clause, shall hereafter make and subscribe, in open court before the Judges, a solemn declaration to the same effect with the form of oath heretofore prescribed, except that the word “declare” shall be substituted for “swear,” and that the declarer shall not be sworn thereto.

By whom such declarations to be attested, and the above rule to be enforced.

Third.—The Judges before whom such declarations are required to be made and subscribed, shall attest the same as publicly read and subscribed before them, in pursuance of the above Clause, and shall be careful to enforce a due observance of the rules therein contained by the native officers appointed to act under them respectively.

To what native officers the rules so modified are meant to extend.

III. With the modification contained in the preceding Section, the rules in force, which require that certain native officers attached to the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, shall take and subscribe an oath solemnly engaging to perform the duties of the office, committed to them, faithfully and uprightly according to the Regulations, are hereby declared to extend to the native record keepers and tehoudars, or native treasurers of the Civil and Criminal Courts, though not specifically named in Section IV, Regulation IV, 1800, as well as to all the other native officers of Government, employed in the judicial, revenue or commercial departments, or in any public office whatever, holding any situation of trust and responsibility in the public service.

Provisions for an oath be taken half-yearly by the Mohomedan law officers of the civil and criminal courts rescinded.

IV. The second Clause of Section V, Regulation V, 1800, and Section VI, Regulation VIII, 1812, with any other provisions in the existing Regulations, which require Mohomedan and Hindoo law officers of the Civil or Criminal Courts to take and subscribe an oath on the 1st of January and 1st July of each year, are hereby rescinded.

Explanation of provisions in force for a civil action against the law officers and ministerial native officers of the courts of judicature in cases of alleged corruption or extortion.

V. *First.*—In explanation of the provisions for civil action against the law officers and ministerial native officers of the Courts of Judicature, contained in Regulations IV, and V, 1800, it is hereby declared that those provisions, the principal object of which is to enable individuals who may be aggrieved by any of the native officers in question, to obtain redress by an action in the Civil Courts, are not meant to preclude a criminal prosecution in cases of corruption, extortion or embezzlement, which may appear to call for exemplary punishment.

In what cases a law officer or ministerial native officer may be prosecuted in the criminal courts on a charge of corruption, extortion or embezzlement.

Second.—Whenever a law officer or ministerial native officer may not, by the result of a civil action, have been subjected to the penalties for corruption or extortion provided for in the above Regulations, and there may appear to be sufficient grounds for a criminal prosecution against any such officer, on a charge of corruption, extortion or embezzlement, he is hereby declared liable to a criminal prosecution before the Criminal Judge and Court of Circuit, as provided for in other cases of misdemeanor by the Regulations, and on conviction before a Court of Circuit or the Court of Superior Tribunal, he shall be subject to discretionary punishment to the extent, and under the provisions stated in Section III, Regulation VIII, 1813, with respect to native officers convicted of making use of the public money entrusted to their care.

And to what penalties liable on conviction.

Report to be made to Government in such cases.

Third.—Section VIII, of the Regulation above-mentioned, directing a report of convictions and sentences to be made to the Governor in Council, for the purpose of enabling him to determine whether the guilty persons should be declared incapable of again serving Government, shall also be considered applicable to any convictions and sentences under the present Section.

Proceeding to be adopted for the recovery of money or property deposited in the civil and criminal courts and embezzled by the native officers.

VI. *First.*—The Regulations in force not containing any provision for a summary proceeding to inquire into and recover embezzlements of money, or other property paid into or deposited in the Civil or Criminal Courts of Judicature, or received by the nazir, khazanchy or other native officers of those Courts, in execution of decrees, or on account of deposits, or on any other account in their official capacity: and it appearing expedient that provision should be made for this purpose, as well as for compelling the native officers of the Civil or Criminal Courts to deliver up any public accounts

accounts which may have been kept and withheld by them, the following Rules are enacted for this purpose.

Second.—Whenever any native officer attached to a Civil or Criminal Court may be charged with having embezzled any money or other property paid into, or deposited in the Court to which he is attached, or received by him in his official capacity in execution of a decree, or on account of a deposit, or any other account whatever or whenever the Judge or Judges of a Civil or Criminal Court may have reason to suspect any such embezzlement on the part of a native officer attached to the Court, they shall immediately institute a summary inquiry to ascertain the truth of such charge or suspicion, and shall at the same time require the native officer accused or suspected, to give sufficient security for his attendance during the inquiry. In the event of such security not being given, and of its appearing necessary to keep the officer in custody pending the inquiry, it shall be competent to the Judge or Judges to order the same, and to keep the party in custody of peons or to confine him in the gaol of the zillah until he shall give the required security, or his detention appear no longer necessary.

A summary inquiry to be instituted in such cases by the judge or judges of the court.

Security to be required for the attendance of the native officers.

Or the officer to be kept in custody.

Third.—When the summary inquiry has been completed, if it be established thereby that any money or other property has been embezzled by the person accused or suspected in his official capacity, he shall be required to pay the same into Court within such time as may be limited for that purpose; and on his failure to comply with such requisition, it shall be recoverable from him as well as from his surety, if he shall have given security on account of the office held by him, by the usual process of recovery in execution of judgments of the Civil Courts.

On proof of embezzlement the amount how to be recovered.

Fourth.—A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed when a native officer attached to any Civil or Criminal Court of Judicature, may withhold any public accounts which it is his duty to prepare and furnish; and the summary judgment in such cases shall not only order the immediate delivery of the accounts withheld, but shall also impose such fine to Government as may appear just and proper, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and the situation of the party.

The same course to be pursued when public accounts may be withheld by native officers.

Fifth.—Any person dissatisfied with the judgment of the Zillah Court, given under the provisions of this Section, shall be at liberty to prefer a summary appeal thereupon to the Provincial Court; and provided sufficient security be given for performing the decree of the Provincial Court on the appeal, the decision of the Zillah Court shall not be carried into execution till confirmed by the Provincial Court.

A summary appeal may be admitted by the provincial court from decisions passed in such cases by the zillah and city judges.

Sixth.—In like manner, if the original summary judgment be passed by the Provincial Court, a summary appeal shall lie to the Court of Sudder Adawlut; and the decree of the Provincial Court shall not be executed till it is affirmed by the Sudder Adawlut, if sufficient security be given to perform the judgment of the latter Court on the appeal.

And by the Sudder Adawlut from the decisions of provincial courts.

Seventh.—Provided, however, no final summary judgments, given under the provisions of this Section, shall be open to a further regular suit, but shall be held conclusive upon the merits of all cases so adjudged.

Proviso

VII. *First.*—Whenever it shall be expedient or necessary that a general previous inquiry into the conduct of any native servants of Government shall be entered upon, it shall be competent (under the special authority of Government for that purpose) to any commissioner or commissioners appointed by Government, to conduct the same under the rules prescribed by Regulation IV, A. D. 1819, for inquiring into the conduct of European servants, which are hereby declared applicable to them.

Commissioners to be appointed, and to inquire into the conduct of all natives in the same manner as is provided for by Regulation IV, A. D. 1819, in respect to European servants.

Second.—Provided, however, that the prosecutions which may ultimately take place against native public officers of Government, shall be laid in the established Courts of Judicature within the jurisdiction in which they may reside or have been employed.

Native officers of Government to be prosecuted in the Courts of the jurisdiction wherein they reside or have been employed.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for rescinding such part of Section XL, Regulation IV, of 1818, as may be construed to restrict the authority of Assistant Magistrates to the Towns in which they may be deputed to reside :—Passed by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 14th July 1819, corresponding with the 7th Assad Vud, Sumbut or Vikramajit Era 1875; Sālbahan 1741; and 20th Ramzan 1234 of the Hijree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS inconvenience has arisen from the restriction, which by Section XL, Regulation IV, 1818, is imposed on the discretion to be exercised by magistrates in delegating authority to their assistants, such authority being expressly limited to the jurisdiction of the town in which the said assistants may be deputed to reside; and whereas it has been judged expedient to remove this restriction, and to authorize magistrates to make over the whole, or any part of their duty as magistrates to their assistants, and to depute them to hold their offices in any part of their zillahs which may be deemed proper; the following Rules have been enacted.

Part of Section XL, Regulation IV, of 1818, rescinded, and magistrates authorized to delegate to their assistants the whole or any part of their duty.

II. Such part of Section XL, Regulation IV, 1818, as may be construed to restrict the authority of assistant magistrates to the town in which they may be respectively deputed to reside, is hereby rescinded; and zillah magistrates are hereby declared to be authorized to delegate to their assistants the whole, or any part of their duty as magistrates; and to depute them to hold their offices in any of the districts within their several jurisdictions which may be deemed proper.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VII.

A REGULATION to amend a part of Section III, Regulation III, 1819, defining the Jurisdiction to which the ceded and conquered Territories recently annexed to the Bombay Presidency shall be subject :—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council on the 4th day of August 1819, corresponding with the 13th Shravan Sood, Sumbut or Vekramajit Era 1875; Sālbahan 1741; and 12th Shaval 1234 of Hijree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by Clause II, Section III, Regulation III, 1819, sixteen villages dependent on the pergunna of Dholka, and situated east of the Saburmatty river, have been annexed to the Western Zillah North of the Myhee; and whereas it will be conducive to the better administration of these villages to annex them to the Eastern Zillah, and thereby preserve the line of boundary between the two zillahs as formed by the Saburmatty river; the following Enactment has been passed, to have effect from the same date as Regulation III, 1819.

Part of Clause II, Section III, Regulation III, 1819, rescinded, and the sixteen villages in the Dholka Purgunna thereby annexed to Western, made a part of the

II. So much of Clause II, Section III, Regulation III, 1819, which directs that the portion of the Dholka Purgunna, being sixteen villages, situated to the east of the Saburmatty river, shall form a part of the Western, or Ahmedabad Zillah, is hereby rescinded; and the said sixteen villages are hereby annexed to the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VIII.

A REGULATION for modifying some of the existing Rules relative to the requisition of security for good Behaviour, and for prescribing Rules for the guidance of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, in cases when persons held to bail may not attend, and when Sureties for the good Behaviour of Individuals have failed in their engagements :—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 1st of September 1819, corresponding with the 12th Bhadrupud Sood, Sumbut or Vikramjit Era 1875; Sālbahan 1741; and 10th Zilkaad 1234 of the Hijree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to define the powers to be exercised in future by the Criminal Courts, in requiring security for the good behaviour of persons of a suspicious livelihood, or of notoriously bad and dangerous character: and

and whereas it is necessary to prescribe rules for the guidance of the Criminal Courts in respect to the manner in which they are to proceed, when persons held to bail may not attend before the Court of Circuit; and also to render them applicable to cases wherein the sureties of persons for good behaviour may be liable to the forfeiture of their recognizance.—The following Rules have been passed, to take effect from the date of their promulgation throughout the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

II. In every instance in which security for good behaviour may be hereafter required, whether by the Zillah Magistrates, Criminal Judges, the Court of Circuit, or the Superior Tribunal, the amount of the security, the number of sureties (to be fixed at the discretion of the Magistrate or of the Court requiring the security), and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the prisoner shall be fixed, and determined.

Nature of the order to be passed by the criminal courts on requiring security for good behaviour from persons of notoriously bad character.

III. The period of time during which such prisoners may be made liable to detention in custody, on failure to furnish the security required from them, shall hereafter be specifically fixed in every instance, except in those cases in which the prisoner may appear to be a notorious robber of a character so dangerous as to render his release, without security, evidently unsafe and objectionable.

Period of time for the eventual detention of such prisoners, to be fixed.
Exception.

IV. *First.*—The Criminal Judges are hereby empowered, at all times, to exercise their discretion in releasing without reference to any other authority, prisoners confined under requisition of security for their good behaviour, whether by their own orders or by those of any other person discharging the functions of a magistrate; provided the Criminal Judges shall, from whatever cause, be of opinion that such prisoners can be released without hazard to the community.

Criminal judge empowered to release prisoners although the security be not furnished, if the order of detention shall have been passed by persons exercising the functions of magistrate.

Second.—In cases in which a Criminal Judge may, for whatever reason, be of opinion that any prisoner confined under requisitions of security, or good behaviour, by order of a Court of Circuit, or of the Superior Tribunal, can be safely released without such security, the Criminal Judge shall either bring the case before the Court of Circuit at the next ensuing gaol delivery, as prescribed in Section XVII, Regulation IX, 1812, or shall make an immediate report of the case with his sentiments, for the orders of the Court which may have required the prisoner to furnish security previously to his release.

But not to exercise that authority if the order shall have been passed by the courts of circuit or by the superior tribunal.

V. *First.*—No prisoner detained under requisition of security in the zillah in which he has been accustomed to reside, or in which he may have been apprehended, shall be removed to the gaol of a different zillah, unless the Superior Tribunal shall sanction the removal in compliance with the prisoner's own request, and with a view to enable him the more easily to furnish the security required.

Limitation with regard to the removal of prisoners confined for security, from one district to another.

Second.—The foregoing rule, however, shall not be construed to preclude the removal of such prisoners from one station to another, in cases in which a due regard to the health of the prisoners or to their safe custody, or other emergent circumstances, may, in the judgment of the Superior Tribunal, render that measure necessary or advisable.

Exception to the foregoing rule.

VI. It is hereby declared, that individuals who may become sureties for the good behaviour of prisoners, may at all times obtain a discharge from their future responsibility, by delivering up, or causing to be delivered up, the persons for whom they may have become responsible, to the proper authority or police officer; and that they will not be made responsible for the amount of the security bond in cases in which they may give timely information to the Magistrate or Criminal Judge of the zillah, that the individuals for whom they may have become sureties, have taken to bad courses, and may use every exertion in their power, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, for the apprehension and surrender of such individuals.

On what conditions sureties may be discharged from their responsibility.

VII. *First.*—Whenever the Criminal Judges under the authority vested in them, by the existing Regulations, may require security for the good behaviour of a prisoner, they shall (in all cases in which they may judge it safe to do so) provide in their order for the release of the prisoner at the end of a definite period, not exceeding twelve months.

The period of detention for security in ordinary cases, decided by the magistrate, not to exceed one year.

Second.—It shall not be necessary for the Judge of Circuit holding the sessions, to revise the proceedings of the Criminal Judge in such cases, except on petitions presented by the prisoners, when the Judge of Circuit holding the sessions is directed and

The judge of circuit holding the sessions may examine the proceedings of the magistrate in such cases, empowered

on petitions presented to him by the prisoners. empowered to call for the proceedings, and on his own authority to annul, modify or confirm the orders of the Criminal Judge.
And may annul, modify, or confirm the orders of the criminal judge.

Criminal judge how to proceed in cases in which it may appear unsafe to release, without security, prisoners of highly dangerous character, at the expiration of the period above limited.

VIII. *First*.—In all other cases in which the Criminal Judge may be of opinion, from the evidence to general character adduced before him, that the prisoner is by habit a robber, burglar or thief, or a vendor or receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, of a character so desperate, dangerous or irreclaimable, as to render his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of twelve months above specified, hazardous to the community; the Criminal Judges shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order, specifying the amount of security which should in his judgment be required from the prisoner, as well as the number of sureties, and the period for which the sureties should be responsible for the prisoner's good behaviour.

If due security be not furnished by the prisoner before the next sessions, the proceedings in the case to be laid before the judge of circuit.

Second.—If the prisoner shall not furnish the security so required, before the next sessions of the Court of Circuit, the whole of the proceedings shall be laid before the Judge of that Court, who, after examining them and requiring any further evidence which he may judge necessary, shall be competent from his own authority to pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling, the orders of the Criminal Judge, as he may deem proper and equitable.

Orders to be passed by the court of circuit if it shall not appear safe to direct the immediate discharge of such prisoners.

Third.—In all such cases, if the Judge of Circuit shall not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of the prisoner, he shall fix a limited period for his provisional detention (in the event of the prisoner not giving the security required from him) which period shall never exceed three years, except in the cases hereafter specified.

Orders to be passed by the court of circuit, if the prisoner shall appear to be a notorious robber.

IX. *First*.—In cases in which the Judge of Circuit shall, from the proceedings before him, consider the prisoner to be a notorious robber of desperate or dangerous character, whom it would be unsafe to set at liberty without a substantial security for his future good behaviour, and who, therefore, in default of giving such security should be confined indefinitely, he shall declare and order the same accordingly.

Further provisions for such cases:

Second.—In these cases, however, the Judge of Circuit shall nevertheless fix the amount of the security to be required from the prisoner, and shall provide in his order that if the prisoner shall not be able to furnish the security required within the period of three years from the date of such order, the prisoner in question shall be again brought up before the Judge of Circuit who may hold the sessions of gaol delivery immediately following the expiration of the period of three years above specified, whose duty it will be, after examining the proceedings and making any further inquiries he may judge necessary, to determine whether the prisoner shall then be released, or whether he shall be again remanded, either on the same terms as before or on any modified terms favourable to the prisoner.

Rule to encourage respectable individuals to become sureties for such prisoners.

Third.—With a view to encourage respectable individuals to become sureties for prisoners of the description alluded to in the foregoing Clauses of this Section, the period for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good behaviour of individuals, shall be, in all cases, limited to three years, subject, however, to the condition, that the sureties, at the expiration of that period, shall be bound to deliver up the individuals to the Criminal Judge.

Ditto

Fourth.—When individuals shall be surrendered by their sureties under the foregoing rule, the Criminal Judge shall ascertain whether the former surety is willing again to become responsible for the future good behaviour of the prisoner, for a further period not exceeding three years; and in the event of the surety being willing to become again responsible for the conduct of the prisoner, the Criminal Judge shall accept the security, and release the prisoner on the same terms as before.

Ditto.

Fifth.—If the former surety shall decline to become again responsible for the prisoner, and the prisoner shall be unable to furnish any other sufficient security, the Criminal Judge shall detain him in custody until the ensuing sessions, when the prisoner is again to be brought before the Judge of Circuit for such further orders as he may consider it proper to pass in the case.

Criminal courts how to proceed when persons held to bail may not attend before the Court of Circuit.

X. *First*.—Whenever a person held to bail for his appearance before a Court of Circuit shall neglect to attend at the appointed time, the Criminal Judge shall call upon his surety or sureties to produce him, and on their failure, shall report the case, with

with reasons assigned by the surety or sureties for the non-fulfilment of their engagement, to the Judge of the Court of Circuit holding the session of gaol-delivery, who will determine and instruct the Criminal Judge whether the penalty of the security bond shall be immediately enforced, or whether a further time shall be allowed to the surety or sureties to produce the person for whom they are responsible.

Second.—When the Judge of Circuit, on consideration of the report of the Criminal Judge, shall direct the enforcement of the security bond, the Criminal Judge shall proceed to recover the amount of the penalty from the surety or sureties by the attachment and sale of any property belonging to them, in the mode prescribed for the satisfaction of the decrees of the Civil Court; or if the amount demandable from the surety or sureties be not paid, and cannot be realized from any property belonging to them, they shall be liable to confinement by order of the Criminal Judge, in the civil gaol of the station, during a period not exceeding six months.

Rules for recovery of the penalty from the surety or sureties.

XI. The rules contained in the foregoing section are hereby also declared applicable to cases wherein the surety or sureties for the good behaviour of a person, may have failed in their engagement, so as to make them liable to the forfeiture of their recognizance.

Courts to proceed in same manner, when sureties for good behaviour have forfeited their recognizance.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION IX.

A REGULATION for amending and modifying certain provisions of the Regulations in force relating to the administration of Criminal Justice:— Passed by the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 17th of November 1819, corresponding with the 15th of Kartick Vud, Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1876; Salbahan 1741; and the 28th of Mohurru 1235 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS serious inconvenience has been found to arise under the operation of the rule which disqualifies servants of the Government from attesting confessions, or confirmations of former confessions made before the officers of justice, by persons charged with the commission of criminal acts; it has therefore been deemed expedient, in order to facilitate the administration of public justice, that such disqualifications should be removed: and whereas other modifications and additions have been judged necessary to be made to the existing Regulations relating to the administration of Criminal Justice; the following Rules have therefore been passed, to be in force from the date of promulgation.

II. Such parts of Section XXIV, Regulation III, of 1818, and Clause third Section XXVI, Regulation IV, of 1818, as prohibit persons being servants of the Government from attesting confessions made by prisoners before magistrates of zillahs or koomashdars; and such parts of Section L, Regulation III, 1818, as prohibit persons being servants of the Government from attesting confessions or confirmations of former confessions made by prisoners before the Criminal Judges of zillahs, are hereby rescinded.

Certain provisions of Regulation III, and IV, of 1818, rescinded.

III. In modification of the provisions contained in Section XX, Regulation III, of 1818, regarding the payment of specific rewards, it is hereby enacted, that all specific rewards offered for the apprehension of persons proclaimed by name, shall be payable on the delivery of the persons so proclaimed to the Zillah Magistrate or Criminal Judge by whom the proclamation may have been issued, or the Zillah Magistrate or Criminal Judge in whose jurisdiction they may have been apprehended.

Modification of part of Section XX, Regulation III, of 1818.

IV. Section XLIII, and XLIV, Regulation IV, of 1818, are hereby rescinded.

Section XLIII, and XLIV, of Regulation IV, of 1818, rescinded.

V. *First.*—For extortion, oppression or other abuse of authority, all native officers of police shall be liable to be sued in the Civil Court or to be prosecuted in a Court of Criminal Judicature.

Police officers liable to a civil action or criminal prosecution for abuse of authority.

Second.—Whenever a charge of this nature may be preferred before a zillah magistrate, and be proved by sufficient evidence to his satisfaction, he is hereby empowered to punish the offender by a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Extent to which police officers may be punished by a zillah magistrate for abuse of authority.

Cases in which they are to be forwarded to the criminal judges.

Criminal judges empowered in cases of theft to adjudge to hard labour for the prescribed term of imprisonment.

Powers of junior assistants to the criminal judges explained.

Section LVI, Regulation III, of 1818, rescinded.

Depositions to be taken and written in the language of the zillah or in that with which the party is most conversant. Papers to be accompanied with translations in English in cases of commitment only.

Third.—In all cases wherein the measure of punishment specified in the preceding Clause shall appear to be insufficient, the party accused shall be forwarded to the Criminal Judge to be by him dealt with according to the general Regulations.

VI. First.—In addition to the powers of punishment vested in the Criminal Judges by Clause first, Section XLVII, Regulation III, of 1818, it shall be competent to them in cases of theft, to adjudge hard labour during the prescribed term of imprisonment, whenever it may be deemed necessary.

Second.—The senior assistants to the Criminal Judges having co-extensive judicial powers with the Criminal Judges, it is hereby explained that the second and third Clauses of the Section quoted in the above Clause are solely applicable to the junior assistants to the Criminal Judges.

VII. First.—Section LVI, Regulation III, of 1818, is hereby rescinded.

Second.—All examinations and depositions are to be taken and written in the language usually spoken in the country, or in that with which the party may be most conversant; and the Criminal Judges shall in all cases of commitment, and in such cases only, accompany all papers written in the native languages with translations in the English language attested by themselves, and for the accuracy of which they are declared to be responsible.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION X.

A REGULATION for amending Regulation I, 1812, for the trial of persons charged with crimes against the State :—Passed by the Governor in Council on the 24th of November 1819, corresponding with the 7th Magseer Sood Sumbut, or Vekramajet Era 1876; Salbahan 1741; and the 5th Suffer 1235 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS in the enactment at this Presidency of Regulation I, 1812, the provisions of Regulation IV, 1799, of the Bengal code were adopted, without adverting to the principles which distinguish the Bombay system of judicature in the trial of prisoners, according to the law of their religion, by declaring that a special Court for the trial of persons charged with crimes against the state, shall be formed of three Judges “and two Mahomedan Law Officers,” thereby excluding the Hindoo law officers in the trial of prisoners of that religion; and whereas it is expedient to render the provisions of Regulation I, 1812, conformable to the principles which govern the administration of criminal law by the Bombay code, the following Enactment has been passed.

Such parts of Regulation I, 1812, which provide for a special court for the trial of crimes against the state being composed

II. Such parts of Regulation I, 1812, which provide for a special Court for the trial of crimes against the state, being composed of two Mahomedan or any native law officers whatever as judges of such special Courts, are hereby rescinded.

of two Mahomedan or other native law officers as judges of that court rescinded.

To consist in future of three judges, or such other number as may be thought proper, assisted by two Mahomedan, or two Hindoo law officers, according to the persuasion of the persons to be tried, as expounders of the law, previously taking an oath

III. Whenever the Governor in Council shall think proper to appoint a special Court, not being the Court of Circuit, for the trial of persons charged with crimes against the state, such special Court shall consist of three judges, or such other number as may be thought proper, to be assisted by two Mahomedan or two Hindoo law officers, according to the persuasion of the person or persons to be tried, to expound their respective laws to the Court, or by such other number of law officers as may be thought proper. Such law officers shall be specially appointed by Government; and previously to entering upon the duties of their office, they shall take and subscribe before the Court, an oath, similar to that prescribed for the law officers of the Court of Circuit in Section V, Regulation VIII, 1812.

R E S O L U T I O N S

O F T H E

COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ;

B E I N G

THE WARRANTS OR INSTRUMENTS, GRANTING ANY SALARY, PENSION, OR GRATUITY.

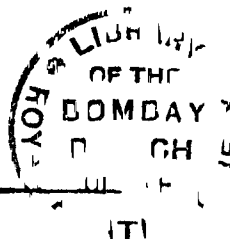
NAME: _____	AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL CHARGE: _____	DATE OF RESOLUTION: _____
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BELL :—£.150 :—2d May 1821 :—*Resolved*, That Lieutenant General Robert Bell, of the Madras Establishment, be presented with the sum of £.150, in consequence of the laudable zeal manifested by him in the publication of a work, intituled, “ The Madras Gunner,” for the guidance of the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of Artillery.

PATERSON :—£1,200 per annum :—2d May 1821 :—*Resolved*, That the resignation of the service by Mr. George Paterson, the Deputy Accountant, be accepted ; and that with reference to the general attention which he has given in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon him in the course of fifty years service, and considering that he is now in his 66th, and in the receipt of a salary of £.1,500 per annum, he be granted a retiring Pension of Twelve hundred pounds (£.1,200) per annum, under the Act of the 53d Geo. 3d, c. 155, sec. 92 ; to commence from Midsummer next.

SHAKESHAFT :—£.40 per annum :—9th May 1821.—*Resolved*, That in consideration of the advanced age of Mr. John Shakeshaft, and of the infirm state of his health, instead of the sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds (£.150) with which the Court, on the 30th March last, resolved to present him, he be allowed an annuity of Forty Pounds, to commence from Lady-day last.

East India House, }
the 6th June 1821.



RESOLUTIONS

OF

The Court of Directors of the East India Company ;
being, The Warrants or Instruments granting any
Salary, Pension or Gratiuity.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 June 1821.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:

VIZ.

—(1.)—

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st day of May 1821;—Containing, The Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The EAST INDIA COMPANY in *Great Britain*, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year;—and, A Statement of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in *Great Britain* and Afloat; distinguishing the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS, in the Political and Territorial Branch, from the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS, in the Commercial Branch:

—(2.)—

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted to the Officers or Servants of The EAST INDIA COMPANY, under the 93d section of the Act 53 Geo. III, c. 155, between 1st May 1820 and 1st May 1821:—New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS or PENSIONS, payable in *Great Britain*, granted or created, for the same period.

East India House, }
22 May 1821. }

THO^s G. LLOYD,
pro' Accountant General.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1821.

(1.)—ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st day of May 1821;—containing, The Amount *Great Britain*, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges and Payments, in for the Current Year;—and, a Statement of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to DEBTS and ASSETS, in the POLITICAL and TERRITORIAL BRANCH, from the RECEIPTS

AMOUNT of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The *East India Company*, in *Great* several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same, for the Current Year; distinguishing

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
BILLS on Account of Supplies to the Public Service, including Bills from Mauritius, Java, &c.	- - - - -	258,490	15	6
Produce of Spices received from the Moluccas, sold on account of Government	-	55,403	13	11

- of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The EAST INDIA COMPANY in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an ESTIMATE of the same
 • DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; the Company, in *Great Britain* and Afloat; distinguishing the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS in the COMMERCIAL BRANCH.

Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges and Payments in *Great Britain*, under the the Receipts and Payments in the *Political* and *Territorial* Branch from those in the *Commercial* Branch.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
BILLS of Exchange from India, for Principal and Interest of India Debt :				
Principal	- - - - -	£.6,285	6	7
Interest	- - - - -	678,988	2	7
Treasury Bills, Principal and Interest,	39,800 13 11	725,074	3	1
Effects of deceased Officers, and Remittances on } account of Post-Master General - - - }		16,013	6	8
		741,087	9	9
Expeditions against Mauritius and Java, and other Services chargeable to } Government - - - - - }		2,189	9	10
Territorial and Political Charges and Advances in England :				
On account of Military and Marine Stores exported and to be exported	- -	278,521	18	10
Officers Pay on Furlo and Retirement	- - - - -	238,324	2	1
Passage of Military, and Supplies to them on Voyage	- - - - -	40,331	12	4
Political Freight and Demorage	- - - - -	101,706	19	10
Carnatic Debts - - Interest on Claims adjudicated - -	£.102,638 17 -			
Salaries of Commissioners, and Current Charges of } the Commission, chargeable to the Fund - - }	5,163 1 10	107,801	18	10
Interest, Sinking Fund, and Charges on Loan of £.2,500,000, raised under Act 52 Geo. III, c. 135	- - - - -	243,679	1	9
Charges on Account of St. Helena, - Bills, &c. paid - -	£.144,065 3 -			
Exports provided	- - - - -	45,510	5	5
		189,575	8	5
D° - - - - - Bencoolen, - Bills, &c. paid - -	2,145 2 6			
Exports provided	- - - - -	369	3	6
		2,514	6	-
D° - - - - - Prince of Wales' Island, - Bills, &c. paid -	422 5 10			
Exports provided	- - - - -	2,003	-	11
		2,425	6	9
Political Charges General	- - - - -	347,180	5	2
Cast Iron Bridge and Steam Engine for Nabob Vizier of Oude	- - - - -	144	14	6
		£. 2,295,482	14	1

BRANCH.

	£.	s.	d.
CUSTOMS on Deficiencies	- - - - -	6,150	13 10
Freight and Demorage	- - - - -	796,540	4 6
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported	- - - - -	1,376,137	10 4
Commanders' Certificates and Bills of Exchange from China and the Cape	- - - - -	122,227	3 5
Charges General	- - - - -	408,156	- 8
Interest on the Bond Debt	- - - - -	162,937	15 -
Dividends on Stock	- - - - -	622,250	17 10
Almshouses at Poplar	- - - - -	20,161	2 2
Private Trade	- - - - -	2,564,159	3 9
Fee Fund for the House and Warehouses	- - - - -	72,149	10 9
Widows Funds for the Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Extra Clerks, Elders, &c. employed in the House and Warehouses	- - - - -	16,086	12 4
Contract with H. M. Government, for the Supply of Cinnamon	- - - - -	37,500	- -
China Embassy	- - - - -	638	7 -
Purchase of Stock in the 3 per cent Consols and 3 per cent Reduced, invested with a view to be applied in Payment of the Sinking Fund of the Loan of £. 2,500,000, from the public in 1812	- - - - -	1,472,941	13 4
	£.	7,748,036	14 11
Territorial Payments	- - - - -	£. 2,295,482	14 1
Commercial - D°	- - - - -	7,748,036	14 11
Balance in favour 1st May 1821 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)	- - - - -	10,043,519	9 -
		1,271,766	4 -
	£.	11,315,285	13 -

FROM THE FIRST MAY 1821, TO THE FIRST MAY 1822.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

<u>PAYMENTS:</u>	£.
BILLS of Exchange from India - - - - - . - -	1,521,714
Military, Garrison, and Marine Stores - - - - - - - -	372,079
Passage of Military - - - - - - - -	143,000
Political Freight and Demorage - - - - - - - -	124,000
Officers on Furlough, and Retirement - - - - - - - -	268,000
Interest on Carnatic Debts, including Allowances to Commissioners in England	92,000
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loan from the Public - - - - -	243,670
Political Charges, General - - - - - - - -	300,000
Island of St. Helena - - - - - Bills, &c. - - - £. 168,007	
Exports - - - - - - - - 20,300	
	188,307
Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - - - - -	36,500
£.	3,289,270

BRANCH.

<i>B R A N C H.</i>		£.
CUSTOMS	- - - - -	9,000
Freight	- - - - -	505,000
Exports	- - - - -	1,156,555
Bills of Exchange	- - - - -	122,533
Interest on Bonds	- - - - -	157,000
Dividends on Stock	- - - - -	630,000
Charges, General	- - - - -	450,000
Proprietors of Private Trade, for Goods sold before 1st May 1821	- -	1,012,445
Bonds advertized to be paid off	- - - - -	15,417
Buyers of Tea returned	- - - - -	971
Advances on account of Cinnamon to be provided at Ceylon	- - -	37,500
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	- - - - -	35,000
	£.	4,131,421
Territorial Payments	- - - - - £. 3,289,270	£.
Commercial D ^o	- - - - - <u>4,131,421</u>	7,420,691
	£.	7,420,691

A STATEMENT OF THEIR BOND DEBTS AND SIMPLE CONTRACT
and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to
Distinguishing the DEBTS and ASSETS in the POLITICAL and TERRITORIAL

TERRITORIAL AND

D E B T S:		£.
TO Bills of Exchange unpaid from India and St. Helena	- - - -	799,721
to the Public for a Loan in 1812, at £. 5. 5. 7½ per cent per annum; deducting the Amount redeemed, and valued at the Price of Stocks on 1st May	- - - -	1,824,059
to D ^o Interest on above Loan to 1st May	- - - -	21,500
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	- - - -	36,500
to Amount owing for Territorial Exports	- - - -	74,039
to the Commercial Branch for Territorial and Political Payments made in England between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1821	- - - -	*6,227,714
	£.	8,983,533

C O M M E R C I A L

TO Bills of Exchange unpaid	- - - -	£.	92,533
to Customs	- - - -		9,000
to Freight and Demorage	- - - -		96,000
to Supra Cargoes' Commission on all Goods sold and unsold	- - - -		47,333
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	- - - -		1,012,445
to Almshouses at Poplar	- - - -		221,232
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid	- - - -		35,000
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and resold	- - - -		971
to Dividends on Stock	- - - -		41,051
to Interest on Bonds	- - - -		38,283
to Amount owing for Commercial Exports	- - - -		148,106
to Amount owing to the Fee Fund and Widows' Funds	- - - -		12,643
	£.		1,754,597

Territorial Debts, brought down	- - £. 8,983,533	£.	£.
- D ^o - Assets - D ^o -	- - 3,562,298		
Territorial Assets deficient	- -	5,421,235	
Commercial Debts, brought down	- - £. 1,754,597		
- D ^o - Assets - D ^o -	- - 22,430,415		
Commercial Assets, in favour	- -	20,675,818	
Assets in favour	- -	- - £.	15,254,583
To the Amount of the Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum	- -	3,923,412	
to the Amount of - D ^o - not bearing Interest	- -	15,417	
			3,938,829
Assets in favour	- -	£.	11,315,754

DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest the Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat Outward, on 1st May 1821:
Branch, from the DEBTS and ASSETS in the COMMERCIAL Branch.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

A S S E T S:		£.
BY Exports of Military Stores, &c. shipped in Season 1820/21, with the Amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1821, charged the Territorial Account per Contra		565,881
by Bullion exported, to be applied in redemption of India Debt		176,946
by Balances in hands of Officers of the House, charged to the Account of Political Charges General		249
by what due from H. M. Government for Stores, Expeditions, &c. } old Account	£. 960,000	
by - D° - - on account of recent Expeditions	1,410,066	
		2,370,066
by Cargoes from England, Season 1819/20, not arrived in India at the close of the Official Year 1819/20		331,349
by what owing from sundry Persons, for Advances repayable in England		5,959
by Bills of Exchange drawn on H. M. Government, for Supplies furnished in India, unpaid on 1st May 1821		84,428
by Value of a Diamond taken at Nassik		18,000
by Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company		9,420
	£.	3,562,298

BRANCH.

	£.
BY what due from Government to the Company	1,207,560
by Cash, its Balance on 1st May 1821	1,271,766
by the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	1,456,138
by the Value of Goods in England unsold	5,343,689
by Cargoes from England of Season 1819/20, not arrived in India and China at the close of the Official Year 1819/20	1,563,015
by Exports shipped Season 1820/21, together with the Amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1821	1,776,842
by Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	141,169
by the Value of Ships, Sloops and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	324,790
by the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	1,236,000
by Hemp imported on account of Government	346,197
by what owing by sundry Persons for Advances repayable in England	5,526
by Balances in hands of Officers of the House and Warehouse-keepers	4,905
by what due for advances on account of Cinnamon from Ceylon	38,738
by the Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1821	*6,227,714
by Balance of Commercial Consignments to and from Batavia	16,366
by Value of Stock purchased by the Company, invested with a view to be applied to the Redemption of the Loan from the Public in 1812	1,470,000
	£. 22,430,415

* Memorandum:

THIS Balance is subject to reduction, by the Amount of the Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian Official Years of 1819/20 and 1820/21, the Documents, whereby the Amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but it is estimated at about £. 3,800,000;—which will leave a Balance due to the Commerce, of £. 2,427,714.

In the period from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1821, the sum of £. 1,833,235 has been advanced from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, in liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, but as this sum is a payment under the 4th head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 53d Geo. 3d, it is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Department for Repayment.

East India House, } (Errors excepted) THO' G. LLOYD, Deputy Acc^t Gen^l.
22d May 1821. }

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted to the Officers or Servants of The *East India* Company, under the 93d Section of the Act 53 Geo. III, c. 155, between 1st May 1820 and 1st May 1821.

NAMES.	STATION.	Number of Years Service.	Amount of Salary, and allowed Emoluments.	Proportion of Income which the Court are empowered to grant.	AMOUNT OF SUPERANNATION ALLOWANCE:		
					Political.	Commercial.	TOTAL.
			£.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. George Mor-daunt - - }	late Coast Warehouse-keeper - - }	52	1,550	all	- - -	1,000 — —	1,000 — —
„ Robert Gear	„ Company's Husband	30	1,200	2 ¹ / ₃ ds	- - -	800 — —	800 — —
„ Rich ^d Le Gros {	„ Ass ^t Clerk Com-mittee Shipping - }	35	1,000	2 ¹ / ₃	- - -	600 — —	600 — —
„ Benj ⁿ Nind {	„ 1st Clerk Coast Warehouse - - }	32	810	2 ¹ / ₃	- - -	540 — —	540 — —
L ^t Col ^l Gillespie {	„ Comm ^t Comp ^y 's De-pôt, Chatham - }	34	660	2 ¹ / ₃	440 — —	- - -	440 — —
Mr. Martin Raw-ling - - }	„ Ass ^t to the Military Fund Paymaster - }	14	420	¹ / ₂	205 — —	- - -	205 — —
„ Philip Colson	„ extra Clerk - - -	20	166	2 ¹ / ₃	53 6 8	26 13 4	80 — —
„ Will ^m Pachén {	„ Sub Insp ^r Military Stores - - - }	22	175	2 ¹ / ₃	80 — —	- - -	80 — —
„ W ^m Hamilton	„ - - D ^o - - -	22	175	2 ¹ / ₃	60 — —	- - -	60 — —
£.					838 6 8	2,966 13 4	3,805 — —

AN ACCOUNT of NEW or INCREASED SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, payable in *Great Britain*, granted or created between 1st May 1820 and 1st May 1821.

SALARIES:	Political.	Commercial.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sundry small increases of Salary to the Sub Inspectors of Military Stores	210 — —	- - -	210 — —
Increase of Salary to Mr. William Abington, Clerk to the Military Semi-nary Committee, and to the Committee for passing Military Appointments - - - - - }	200 — —	- - -	200 — —
- - - - - to the 2d and 3d Clerk in the Warehouse at Blackwall, } £. 50 each - - - - - }	- - -	100 — —	100 — —
- - - - - to Mr. William Sharland, Doorkeeper to the Company's } Library - - - - - }	25 — —	25 — —	50 — —
Carried forward - - £.	435 — —	125 — —	560 — —

The Account of New or Increased Salaries, &c.—continued.

SALARIES—continued.	Political.	Commercial.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	435 — —	125 — —	560 — —
Increase of Salary to Mr. William Owen, the Clerk under the Superintendent of St. Helena Correspondence - }	26 13 4	13 6 8	40 — —
- - - - - to Mr. Samuel Harrod, Assistant Elder in the Department of the Assistant Privilege Trade Warehouse Keeper - - - - - }	- - -	30 — —	30 — —
- - - - - to Mr. Jacob Chaillié, 7th Clerk in the Auditor's Office - - - - - }	30 — —	- - -	30 — —
Allowance to Major Edw. Hay, the Commandant of the Depôt at Chatham, in consideration of the Expense he incurs in coming to town on duty - - - }	20 — —	- - -	20 — —
Sundry small Increases of Salary, not exceeding £. 20 per annum respectively, to Junior and other Clerks of the Establishment of the House and Warehouses, under the Salary Regulations - - }	780 16 8	2,179 3 4	2,960 — —
	1,292 10 —	2,347 10 —	3,640 — —
PENSIONS, &c.			
TO Mr. Robert M. Barnard, Assistant Coast & Surat Warehouse Keeper, in consideration of his long, diligent, and faithful services, and of the abolition of the Department in which he served - - - - - }	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	- - -	1,000 — —	1,000 — —
George Mordaunt, junior, in consideration of his services in the Coast and Surat Department, for upwards of 27 years, and of the abolition of that Department - - - - - }	- - -	500 — —	500 — —
Dr. Lumsden, late a Professor at the College at Bengal; (to cease should he resume his station there) - - - - - }	200 — —	- - -	200 — —
Mr. Aug ^s H ^y Bosanquet, late of the Bengal Civil Establishment -	200 — —	- - -	200 — —
Capt. James Macdonell, of the Bombay Establishment, in consequence of his Services, and being nearly deprived of sight, in addition to his Half-pay - - - - - }	120 — —	- - -	120 — —
The Widow of the late Major-Gen. Mudge, in consideration of the meritorious and distinguished Services rendered to the Company by her late Husband, and the circumstances in which she is left; during widowhood - - - - - }	105 — —	- - -	105 — —
Capt. Robert Budden, formerly of the Bombay Marine, in addition to his retiring Pension - - - - - }	100 — —	- - -	100 — —
„ - Taylor - - D ^o - - D ^o - - D ^o - - - - - }	100 — —	- - -	100 — —
Mr. Roebuck, in consideration of the Services of his late Son, Capt. T. Roebuck, Examiner and Assistant Secretary at the College at Fort William - - - - - }	100 — —	- - -	100 — —
Tho ^s Palk, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, in consideration of the great pecuniary distress to which he is reduced, as well as of his long Services - - - - - }	100 — —	- - -	100 — —
The Widow and infant Son of the late Mr. Lyon Phipps, formerly Accountant General at Prince of Wales Island;—£. 75 to Mrs. Phipps, during widowhood, in consideration of her distressed situation; and £. 25 to her Son, till 18 years of age - - - - - }	100 — —	- - -	100 — —
Capt. George Swaine Hepburn, of the Bombay Marine - -	90 — —	- - -	90 — —
Mr. John Shiret, late a Surveyor of Private Trade, he being incapacitated by age and severe infirmity for the performance of his duty - - - - - }	- - -	75 — —	75 — —
The Widow of the late Lieut. Col. Rich ^d Howley, formerly of the Madras Establishment; during widowhood - - - - - }	70 — —	- - -	70 — —
Mr. John W ^m Medley, late Clerk in the Accountant's Office, in consideration of his mental and bodily infirmity - - }	16 5 —	48 15 —	65 — —
Carried forward - - - £.	1,301 5 —	1,623 15 —	2,925 — —

The Account of New or Increased Salaries, &c.—continued.

PENSIONS—continued.	Political.	Commercial.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,301 5 —	1,623 15 —	2,925 — 7
TO George R. C. Wilcocke, late a Clerk in the Shipping Office, in consideration of his present deplorable state, £. 1. 1. per week	- - -	54 12 —	54 12 —
Mrs. Lydia Steel, the nearest surviving relative of the late Lieut.-Col. W ^m Flint, formerly of the Madras Establishment, in consideration of the eminent Services he rendered the Company, and the poverty and advanced age of Mrs. Steel	50 — —	- - -	50 — —
Lieut.-Col. Alex ^r Lawrence, late of His Majesty's 2d Garrison Battalion, in addition to the Pension granted him, in 1807; in consideration of his age and distressed situation - -	50 — —	- - -	50 — —
Mr. W ^m Urquhart, late Extra Clerk, Military Secretary's Office -	33 6 8	16 13 4	50 — —
The Widow of the late Allan Stewart, Esq. in consideration of the loss she has sustained by the death of the late Capt. Duncan Stewart, of the Madras Establishment, who had assigned his Pension to her, and of the peculiarly distressing circumstances of her case - - - - -	50 — —	- - -	50 — —
Serjeant Major Journeux, in consideration of his long and useful Services, at the Company's Military Depôt at Chatham, 2s. 6d. per diem - - - - -	45 12 6	- - -	45 12 6
The Daughters of the late Mr. Jacob Chaillié, formerly Book-keeper at the East-India Wharf; viz.—to Lydia Chaillié, whilst she continues in her present ill state of health, £. 30 per annum, and to Susannah Chaillié £. 15 per annum, while she continues single - - - - -	- - -	45 — —	45 — —
Misses Jessy and Lucy McLeod, Sisters of the late Capt. Roderick McLeod, formerly of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, who was killed at the Battle of Assye, and of Capt. Alex ^r McLeod, who died in the Company's Service; in consideration of their distressed circumstances, £. 20 per ann. each	40 — —	- - -	40 — —
John Berthol, who has been employed as a servant at the East-India College, upwards of 14 years, and who is incapacitated by ill-health from the performance of his duties -	29 16 8	5 3 4	35 — —
W ^m Jarman, late one of the Company's Watermen - - -	- - -	35 — —	35 — —
Mr. H ^y Medland, formerly Cadet of Infantry, Bengal Establishment	30 — —	- - -	30 — —
The Widow and Children of the late Capt. B. Hodson, formerly of the St. Helena Artillery, granted payable at St. Helena, to be in future paid in England - - - - -	120 — —	- - -	120 — —
Sundry small Pensions, under £. 30 per annum each - - -	131 2 10	98 6 8	279 9 6
£.	1,931 3 8	1,878 10 4	3,809 14 —

East India House,
22d May 1821. }

(Errors excepted.)

THO^s G. LLOYD,
Deputy Acc^t Gen^l,

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS :

112.

—(1.)—

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st day of May 1821 ,
Containing, The Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of
Goods and Merchandize of the East India Company in
Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts,
Charges and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several
Heads thereof ; together with an Estimate of the same for
the Current Year ;—and, A Statement of their Bond Debts
and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest
they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest ;
and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and
other Effects appertaining to the Company, in *Great Britain*
and *Afloat* ;—distinguishing the Receipts and Payments,
Debts and Assets, in the Political and Territorial Branch,
from the Receipts and Payments, Debts and Assets, in
the Commercial Branch.

—(2.)—

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and
SUPERANNUATIONS, granted to the Officers or Servants of
The East India Company, under the 93d Section of the
Act 53 Geo. III, c. 155, between 1st May 1820 and 1st
May 1821 :—New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISH-
MENTS or PENSIONS payable in *Great Britain*, granted or
created for the same Period.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1821.

A C C O U N T S,
RESPECTING THE
ANNUAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS,
TRADE AND SALES,
OF
The East India Company,
FOR THREE YEARS,
(1816/17) — (1817/18) — (1818/19)
ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ADVICES
Together with the latest ESTIMATE of the Same
(1819/20.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 June 1821.

LIST of ACCOUNTS presented to the Honourable House of Commons,
in obedience to the Act of the 54th *George* III, cap. 36, sect. 55, with re-
ference to the RETURN submitted to the House on the 17th May 1820.

- No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues and Charges of BENGAL, under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - pp. 6 & 7
- No. 2.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Revenues and Charges of BENGAL, for the Year 1818-19 - - - - - pp. 8 & 9
- No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of FORT ST. GEORGE, under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - pp. 10 & 11
- No. 4.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Revenues and Charges of FORT ST. GEORGE, for the Year 1818-19 - - - - - pp. 12 & 13
- No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of BOMBAY, under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - pp. 14 & 15
- No. 6.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Revenues and Charges of BOMBAY, for the Year 1818-19 - - - - - pp. 16 & 17
- No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of BENCIOLEN, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, and ST. HELENA, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 18
- No. 8.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the Actual Revenues and Charges of INDIA, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with the Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year; showing the Net Revenue, the Amount paid for Interest on Debts, and the remaining Surplus Revenue - - - - - p. 19
- No. 9.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BENGAL Government, from the 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819 - - - pp. 22—31
- No. 10.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819 - - - pp. 32—35
- No. 11.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819 - - - pp. 36—41
- No. 12.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Residency of BENCIOLEN and its Dependencies, from the 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819, pp. 42—43
- No. 13.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, from the 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819 - - - pp. 44—45
- No. 14.—AN ACCOUNT of the Balance of Quick Stock; exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs, in respect to their Assets and Debts, as they stood at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, BOMBAY, and PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, and at the Residency of FORT MARLBRO', at the conclusion of the Year 1818-19, pp. 46 & 47
- No. 15.—AMOUNT of the Bond and other Debts, owing by The *East India* Company, at their several Presidencies in the EAST INDIES, on the 30th April 1819; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry, and the Annual Amount of such Interest, pp. 48—50

No. 16.—ABSTRACT

- No. 16.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements of the BENGAL Government, from the 1st May 1819 to the 30th April 1820 - - pp. 52—55
- No. 17.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1819 to the 30th April 1820 - - pp. 56—59
- No. 18.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements of the BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1819 to the 30th April 1820 - - pp. 60—65
- No. 19.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Residency of BENGCOOLEN and its Dependencies, from the 1st May 1819 to the 30th April 1820, pp. 66 & 67
- No. 20.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of PRINCE of WALES ISLAND, from the 1st May 1819 to the 30th April 1820 - - - pp. 68 & 69
- No. 21.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by The *East India* Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGCOOLEN, and PRINCE of WALES ISLAND; also, an Account of the Factory Charges at CANTON, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 70
- No. 22.—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, BOMBAY, and at BENGCOOLEN and PRINCE of WALES ISLAND, for Sales of Import Goods, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 71
- No. 23.—AN ACCOUNT of the Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased by The *East India* Company in India, and shipped for Europe, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices - - - - - p. 72

East India House, }
25th May 1821. }

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 1 & 2.	- - - -	BENGAL Annual Revenues and Charges	- - -	pp. 6—9
No. 3 & 4.	- - - -	FORT ST. GEORGE	- D° - - -	pp. 10—13
No. 5 & 6.	- - - -	BOMBAY	- - - - D° - - -	pp. 14—17
No. 7.	- - - -	BENCOOLEN, &c.	- - D° - - -	p. 18
No. 8.	- - - -	General Abstract View of the Revenues and Charges of India		p. 19

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues and Charges of BENGAL,
With an ESTIMATE of the

	1816/17.	1817/8.	1818/19.	Per Estimate. 1819/20.
	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits . - - - -	4,35,187	2,48,007	6,59,158	5,43,943
Post Office Collections - - - - -	5,00,120	5,27,032	5,42,737	4,64,000
Stamp Duties - - - - -	12,14,823	13,09,790	13,93,508	18,56,000
Judicial Fees and Fines, and Licences for the Sale of } Spirituos Liqueurs, &c. - - - - - }	7,13,552	6,90,440	7,36,801	6,93,396
Customs in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa - - -	49,55,626	47,87,729	38,66,503	34,80,000
Land and Sayer Revenues of D ^o - D ^o - D ^o - -	3,55,45,337	3,49,82,458	3,78,82,442	3,65,86,400
Benares Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. - -	68,33,055	62,43,538	61,11,106	4,76,79,862
Ceded Provinces in Oude, 1801, Revenues, Customs, &c.	2,32,88,085	2,23,06,330	2,59,07,569	
Conquered Provinces, - 1803/4 - D ^o - - D ^o - -	1,75,85,786	1,68,62,444	1,92,50,164	
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,71,31,682	1,86,71,974	1,85,03,785	1,80,96,000
Sale of Opium - - - - -	94,16,539	87,35,983	83,05,846	84,10,000
Marine: Receipts for Pilotage, Hire of Moorings, &c. -	3,95,402	4,69,498	5,44,077	4,87,200
Military - - Nagpore Subsidy - - - -	3,79,913	3,79,913	—	—
TOTAL REVENUES - - - C^t R^s	11,78,96,107	11,62,15,136	12,37,03,696	11,82,96,801
Or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - - £. St^s	11,789,511	11,621,513	12,370,370	11,829,680
Deduct, CHARGES - - - -	8,025,980	8,483,924	9,087,377	8,548,574
NETT REVENUES - - - £. St^s	3,763,531	3,137,589	3,282,993	3,281,106

Customs, as above - - - -	49,55,626	47,87,729	38,66,503	34,80,000
D ^o - in Benares - - - -	7,78,100	7,07,116	6,89,350	35,96,000
D ^o - in Oude - - - -	14,11,621	14,66,729	9,82,703	
D ^o - in Conquered Provinces - -	16,66,276	16,80,017	18,79,246	
Total Customs - - - C^t R^s	88,11,623	86,41,591	74,17,802	70,76,000
Judicial, as above - - - -	7,13,552	6,90,440	7,36,801	6,93,396
D ^o - in Benares - - - -	49,786	49,786	49,786	49,786
D ^o - in Oude - - - -	45,007	49,794	34,409	34,409
D ^o - in Conquered Provinces - -	45,007	49,794	34,409	34,409
Total Judicial - - - C^t R^s	8,53,352	8,39,814	8,55,405	8,12,000

East India House, }
25th May 1821. }

(Errors excepted.)

under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices:
same for the succeeding Year.

	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Per Estimate. 1819/20.
	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s
Mint Charges - - - - -	2,17,240	2,19,247	3,68,204	5,27,800
Post Office Charges - - - - -	4,50,329	4,09,400	4,62,462	4,64,000
Charges of the Civil Establishments - - - - -	52,99,131	74,25,364	1,23,12,734	99,30,760
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	4,77,312	5,20,908	5,80,571	5,91,600
TOTAL CIVIL CHARGES - - - - C^t R^s	64,44,012	85,74,919	1,37,23,971	1,15,14,160
JUDICIAL CHARGES; viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges, incidental to its Establishment - }	6,36,613	6,47,140	6,54,304	6,50,760
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police Establishment in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa - }	59,33,177	59,63,270	52,04,121	53,78,920
TOTAL JUDICIAL CHARGES - - - C^t R^s	65,69,790	66,10,410	58,58,425	60,29,680
Charges collecting the Customs of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa - - - - - }	5,12,860	5,45,404	6,04,058	5,74,200
Charges on the Revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, including Stipends to the Nabob and his Family, &c. - }	49,63,003	46,46,725	47,32,246	49,94,960
Benares Charges; Collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - - }	17,45,915	17,41,266	17,59,113	15,59,700
Oude Charges; Collecting - - D ^o - D ^o - D ^o -	36,74,468	37,64,351	45,95,649	51,15,394
Conquered Provinces; Charges collecting D ^o - D ^o -	79,47,221	67,59,414	64,22,927	62,35,703
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	47,61,455	48,77,123	54,32,192	54,52,000
Opium - D ^o - - - D ^o - - - - -	11,85,490	8,92,496	8,89,915	8,99,000
Military Charges - - - - -	4,04,84,599	4,42,95,421	4,50,09,186	4,13,24,549
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	6,95,534	8,28,493	4,80,582	4,64,000
Marine Charges - - - - -	12,75,451	13,03,217	13,65,503	13,22,400
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - - C^t R^s	8,02,59,798	8,48,39,239	9,08,73,767	8,54,85,746
Or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - - £. St ^s	8,025,980	8,483,924	9,087,377	8,548,574

Customs, as above - - - - -	5,12,860	5,45,404	6,04,058	5,74,200
D ^o - in Benares - - - - -	1,47,880	1,41,721	1,36,076	4,81,400
D ^o - in Oude - - - - -	2,01,860	2,04,041	1,84,735	
D ^o - in Conquered Provinces - -	1,49,514	1,63,647	1,58,471	
Total Customs - - - C^t R^s	10,12,114	10,54,813	10,83,340	10,55,600
Judicial, as above - - - - -	59,33,177	59,63,270	52,04,121	53,78,920
D ^o - in Benares - - - - -	5,12,171	6,76,635	4,98,404	6,56,560
D ^o - in Oude - - - - -	13,73,020	13,85,549	15,90,058	17,08,680
D ^o - in Conquered Provinces - -	20,89,471	21,51,852	10,71,506	10,47,480
Total Judicial - - - C^t R^s	99,07,839	1,01,77,306	83,64,089	87,91,640

W^m WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 2.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual

	Estimated Amount in 1818/19.	Actual Amount in 1818/19.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
REVENUES:	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits - - - -	2,40,801	6,59,158	4,18,357	—
Post Office Collections - - - - -	4,35,000	5,42,737	1,07,737	—
Stamp Duties - - - - -	16,93,600	13,93,508	- - -	3,00,092
Judicial Fees and Fines, and Licenses for the Sale of } Spirituuous Liquors, &c. - - - - - }	6,33,626	7,36,801	1,03,175	—
Customs in Bengal, Behar and Orissa - - - -	46,40,000	38,66,503	- - -	7,73,497
Land and Sayer Revenues of D ^o - D ^o - D ^o - -	3,67,72,000	3,78,82,442	11,10,442	—
Benares Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. - -	- - -	61,11,106	38,69,866	—
Ceded Provinces in Oude, 1801, Revenues, Customs, &c. }	4,73,98,973	2,59,07,569		
Conquered Provinces, 1803-4 - D ^o - D ^o - - }	- - -	1,92,50,164		
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,79,80,000	1,85,03,785	5,23,785	—
Sale of Opium - - - - -	80,04,000	83,05,846	3,01,846	—
Marine : Receipts for Pilotage, Hire of Moorings, &c. -	4,22,000	5,44,077	1,22,077	—
TOTAL REVENUES - - - C ^t R ^s	11,82,20,000	12,37,03,696	65,57,285	10,73,589
Or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - £.	11,822,000	12,370,369	655,728	107,359
DEDUCT CHARGES - - - - £.	8,782,808	9,087,377	Nett Surplus of Actual Re- venues - - }	548,369
NETT REVENUES - - - - - £.	3,039,192	3,282,992	Nett Surplus of Actual Charges }	304,569
			Surplus of Actual Nett Revenues }	243,800

Revenues and Charges of BENGAL, for the Year 1818/19.

	Estimated Amount in 1818/19.	Actual Amount in 1818/19.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
CHARGES:	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s	C ^t R ^s
Mint Charges - - - - -	4,35,000	3,68,204	- - -	66,976
Post Office Charges - - - - -	4,17,600	4,62,462	44,862	—
Charges of the Civil Establishments - - - - -	97,96,200	1,23,12,734	25,16,534	—
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	5,33,600	5,80,571	46,971	—
TOTAL CIVIL CHARGES - - - C ^t R ^s	1,11,82,400	1,37,23,971	26,08,367	66,976
JUDICIAL CHARGES: viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges incidental to its Establishment - }	6,44,960	6,54,304	9,344	—
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police } Establishment in Bengal, Behar and Orissa - - }	60,74,920	52,04,121	- - -	8,70,799
TOTAL JUDICIAL CHARGES - - C ^t R ^s	67,19,880	58,58,425	9,344	8,70,799
CHARGES collecting the Customs of Bengal, Behar and } Orissa - - - - - }	5,33,600	6,04,058	70,458	—
Charges on the Revenues of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, } including Stipends to the Nabob and his Family, &c. }	50,29,760	47,32,246	- - -	2,97,514
Benares Charges: Collecting the Revenues and Customs, } Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - - }	14,73,855	17,59,113	2,85,258	—
Oude Charges: Collecting D ^o - D ^o - D ^o - - - - -	44,70,911	45,95,649	1,24,738	—
Conquered Provinces: Charges Collecting D ^o - D ^o - D ^o	68,88,312	64,22,927	- - -	4,65,385
Salt: Advances and Charges - - - - -	48,14,000	54,32,192	6,18,192	—
Opium: D ^o - - D ^o - - - - -	10,44,000	8,89,915	- - -	1,54,085
Military Charges - - - - -	4,38,45,115	4,50,09,186	11,64,071	—
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	4,34,244	4,80,582	46,338	—
Marine Charges - - - - -	13,92,000	13,65,503	- - -	26,498
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - - C ^t R ^s	8,78,28,077	9,08,73,767	49,26,766	18,81,076
Or, at 2 s. the Current Rupee - - £.	8,782,808	9,087,377	492,676	188,107
Nett Surplus of } Actual Charges - } £.				304,569

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of FORT SAINT GEORGE
With an ESTIMATE of the

	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Per Estimate, 1819/20.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Mint Duties - - - - -	32,819	11,322	34,207	28,571
Post Office Collections - - - - -	48,562	49,777	53,696	53,429
Stamp Duties - - - - -	95,421	1,18,611	1,16,267	1,11,595
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	53,784	50,749	37,894	31,429
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privileges of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	2,09,827	2,18,371	2,08,430	2,19,678
Customs of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	4,84,689	4,90,663	4,35,336	4,48,002
Land and Sayer Revenues of Ancient Possessions, including the Circar and Jaghire Lands - - - - -	21,11,148	23,68,901	23,32,551	22,86,228
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. from the Carnatic - - - - -	33,21,110	33,32,976	32,70,624	32,98,947
- - D° - - D° - - - - - Tanjore - - - - -	10,66,162	10,49,220	9,29,268	9,71,764
- - D° - - D° from Ceded and Conquered Provinces in Mysore, Malabar, &c. - - - - -	27,78,108	27,52,915	26,89,544	26,26,657
- - D° - - D° in the Countries Ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	17,82,462	16,05,774	18,68,184	17,81,433
Sale of Salt in Ancient Possessions - - - - -	3,34,781	3,35,642	4,18,282	3,98,721
Subsidy from Mysore - - - - -	7,00,000	7,00,000	6,84,731	7,00,000
D° - - Travancore - - - - -	2,23,745	2,23,745	2,23,746	2,23,743
D° - - Cochin - - - - -	1,38,011	1,25,440	78,868	57,143
Marine: Receipts from Boats, Light-house, &c. - - - - -	19,921	19,162	21,952	20,000
TOTAL REVENUES - - Pag°	1,34,00,550	1,34,53,268	134,03,580	1,32,57,340
Or, at 8s. the Pagoda - £. Sts	5,360,220	5,381,307	5,361,432	5,302,936
DEDUCT CHARGES - - - - -	5,201,399			
NETT REVENUES - - £. Sts	158,821			
Farms and Licences, as above - - - - -	2,09,827	2,18,371	2,08,430	2,19,678
- D° - - D° from the Carnatic - - - - -	84,590	86,302	84,147	76,239
- D° - - D° from Tanjore - - - - -	13,268	14,516	14,166	16,942
- D° - - D° from the Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - - - -	74,677	86,415	75,414	73,137
- D° - - D° from Countries Ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	1,03,701	1,01,334	1,10,545	99,718
Pagodas	4,86,063	5,06,938	4,92,702	4,85,714
Customs, as above - - - - -	4,84,689	4,90,663	4,35,336	4,48,002
- D° - - from the Carnatic - - - - -	2,57,362	2,78,548	2,99,917	2,74,108
- D° - - from Tanjore - - - - -	69,692	70,804	80,534	80,884
- D° - - from Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - - - -	3,66,476	3,16,992	3,32,588	3,06,291
- D° - - from Countries ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	1,19,449	1,09,642	1,20,917	1,19,286
Pagodas	12,97,668	12,66,649	12,69,292	12,28,571
Sale of Salt, as above - - - - -	3,34,781	3,35,642	4,18,282	3,98,721
- D° - - in the Carnatic - - - - -	2,28,639	2,39,271	3,05,015	2,89,143
- D° - - in Tanjore - - - - -	48,604	50,312	58,521	57,851
- D° - - in Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - - - -	1,27,265	1,14,568	1,09,883	1,11,429
Pagodas	7,39,289	7,39,793	8,91,701	8,57,144

under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices :
same for the succeeding Year.

	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Per Estimate, 1819/20.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Mint Charges - - - - -	42,259	57,899	56,134	44,931
Post Office Charges - - - - -	61,990	63,919	61,267	61,143
Charges of the Civil Establishments - - - - -	6,74,942	8,97,397	7,17,540	7,29,723
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	9,157	10,165	8,524	8,523
TOTAL CIVIL - - -	7,88,348	10,29,380	8,43,465	8,44,320
JUDICIAL CHARGES : viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges - - - - -	1,32,369	1,31,827	1,22,689	1,19,263
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police - -	5,37,001	5,38,966	6,10,109	5,68,218
TOTAL JUDICIAL (Ancient Possessions)	6,69,370	6,70,793	7,32,798	6,87,481
CHARGES collecting the Customs in Ancient Possessions	1,17,813	1,19,715	1,18,569	1,00,164
- D° - - D° Revenues in - - D° - -	5,83,741	6,06,020	6,85,289	7,20,117
Carnatic ; Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - -	10,22,906	10,87,469	10,74,541	10,85,444
Tanjore - D° - D° - - - - - D° - -	4,51,638	4,70,886	4,26,276	4,17,720
Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - D° - D° - -	6,36,689	6,30,743	6,32,075	6,50,271
Countries ceded by the Nizam - - D° - D° - -	2,38,321	2,60,191	2,77,870	2,75,531
Salt ; Advances and Charges in Ancient Possessions -	43,490	45,688	70,747	72,111
Military Charges - - - - -	82,52,886	86,27,479	99,02,453	91,49,714
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	1,59,713	1,06,982	1,43,396	1,43,143
Marine Charges - - - - -	38,583	32,789	40,133	37,143
TOTAL CHARGES - - Pagodas	1,30,03,498	1,36,88,135	1,49,47,612	1,41,83,159
Or, at 8 s. the Pagoda - £. Sts	5,201,399	5,475,254	5,979,045	5,673,264
DEDUCT REVENUES - - - - -		5,381,307	5,361,432	5,302,936
NETT CHARGES - - - - £. Sts		93,947	617,613	370,328
Judicial Charges, as above - - - - -	5,37,000	5,38,966	6,10,109	5,68,218
- - D° - - in the Carnatic - - - - -	1,53,500	1,58,026	1,53,681	1,45,749
- - D° - - in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces	1,10,775	1,07,846	1,04,071	1,04,112
- - D° - - in the Countries ceded by the Nizam -	81,582	92,718	1,04,965	1,03,057
Pagodas	8,82,857	8,97,556	9,72,826	9,21,136
Charges collecting the Customs, as above - - - - -	1,17,813	1,19,715	1,18,569	1,00,164
- - D° - - in the Carnatic - - - - -	41,755	45,029	44,632	44,768
- - D° - - in Tanjore - - - - -	9,773	10,312	10,441	10,396
- - D° - - in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces	68,457	66,948	66,719	57,675
- - D° - - in the Countries ceded by the Nizam -	22,447	22,182	22,389	22,629
Pagodas	2,60,245	2,64,186	2,62,750	2,35,632
Salt ; Advances and Charges, as above - - - - -	43,490	45,688	70,747	72,111
D° - in the Carnatic - - - - -	36,331	40,681	52,701	47,937
D° - in Tanjore - - - - -	7,271	7,632	8,302	7,939
D° - in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - -	49,132	37,423	34,991	43,182
Pagodas	1,36,224	1,31,424	1,66,741	1,71,169

W^m WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 4.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Revenues

	Estimated Amount in 1818/19.	Actual Amount in 1818/19.	Surplus in Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in Actual Receipts.
REVENUES:	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Mint Duties - - - - -	11,429	34,207	22,778	—
Post Office Collections - - - - -	48,571	53,696	5,125	—
Stamp Duties - - - - -	1,11,757	1,16,267	4,510	—
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	30,089	37,894	7,805	—
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privilege of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	2,18,831	2,08,430	- - -	10,401
Customs of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	5,01,006	4,35,336	- - -	65,730
Land and Sayer Revenues of Ancient Possessions, including the Circars and Jaghire Lands - - - - -	22,95,925	23,32,551	36,626	—
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. from the Carnatic - - - - -	33,15,534	32,70,624	- - -	44,910
- D° - - D° - from Tanjore - - - - -	10,44,001	9,29,268	- - -	1,14,733
- D° - - D° - from the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in Mysore, Malabar, &c. - - - - -	26,62,535	26,89,544	27,009	—
- D° - - D° - in the Countries ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	16,57,283	18,68,184	2,10,901	—
Sale of Salt in Ancient Possessions - - - - -	3,20,691	4,18,282	97,591	—
Subsidy from Mysore - - - - -	7,00,000	6,84,731	- - -	15,269
D° - from Travancore - - - - -	2,23,745	2,23,746	1	—
D° - from Cochin - - - - -	78,860	78,868	8	—
Marine: Receipts for Boats, Light-house, &c. - - - - -	17,714	21,952	4,238	—
TOTAL REVENUES - - - Pag°	1,32,38,031	1,34,03,580	4,16,592	2,51,043
Or, at 8s. the Pagoda - - £. St ^s	5,295,212	5,361,432	166,637	100,417
			Nett Surplus of Actual Revenues - - -	66,220

East India House,
25th May 1821.

(Errors excepted.)

and Charges of FORT SAINT GEORGE, for the Year 1818/19.

	Estimated Amount in 1818/19.	Actual Amount in 1818/19.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
CHARGES:	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Mint Charges - - - - -	50,054	56,134	6,080	—
Post Office Charges - - - - -	63,914	61,267	- - -	2,647
Charges of the Civil Establishments - - - - -	7,76,359	7,17,540	- - -	58,819
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	10,165	8,524	- - -	1,641
TOTAL CIVIL - - -	9,00,492	8,43,465	6,080	63,107
JUDICIAL CHARGES; viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges - - - - -	1,25,905	1,22,689	- - -	3,216
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police -	5,45,537	6,10,109	64,572	—
TOTAL JUDICIAL (Ancient Possessions)	6,71,442	7,32,798	64,572	3,216
CHARGES collecting the Customs in Ancient Possessions	1,06,045	1,18,569	12,524	—
- D° - - D° - Revenues - D° - - -	7,19,576	6,85,289	- - -	34,287
Carnatic: Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - -	10,87,489	10,74,541	- - -	12,948
Tanjore - - D° - - D° - - D° - - -	4,30,642	4,26,276	- - -	4,366
Ceded and Conquered Provinces - D° - D° - D° -	6,26,979	6,32,075	5,096	—
Countries ceded by the Nizam - - D° - D° - D° -	2,68,466	2,77,870	9,404	—
Salt; Advances and Charges in Ancient Possessions -	51,511	70,747	19,236	—
Military Charges - - - - -	86,14,857	99,02,453	12,87,596	—
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	1,10,000	143,396	33,396	—
Marine Charges - - - - -	32,771	40,133	7,362	—
TOTAL CHARGES - - - Pag°	1,36,20,270	1,49,47,612	14,45,266	1,17,924
Or, at 8s. the Pagoda - - £. Ss	5,448,108	5,979,045	578,105	47,170
DEDUCT REVENUES - - - -	5,295,212	5,361,432	Nett Surplus of Actual Charges - }	5,30,935
NETT CHARGES - - - £. Sts	152,896	617,613	Nett Surplus of Actual Revenues }	66,220
			Surplus of Ac tual Nett Charges - }	464,715

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of BOMBAY,
With an ESTIMATE of the

	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Per Estimate. 1819/20.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint Duties - - - - -	18,835	43,532	67,720	58,500
Post Office Collections - - - - -	58,447	52,617	52,269	48,600
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - - (*)	19,392	5,720	8,214	5,713
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privilege - - - - - (°)	5,76,622	5,72,019	5,81,520	7,22,171
Customs of Ancient Possessions - - - - - (b)	12,77,074	13,46,452	13,24,813	13,01,426
Land Revenues - D° - - - - -	4,04,058	3,94,080	2,54,387	4,50,192
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. of Provinces, ceded by the Guicowar - - - - -	18,95,260	23,67,468	38,55,448	35,08,466
D° - - - - - d° - - - of the Provinces ceded by and conquered from the Mahrattas - - - - -	30,69,602	65,36,317	84,24,461	87,02,265
Marine: Receipts for Hire of Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	3,28,752	2,59,087	1,88,508	1,65,200
TOTAL REVENUES - - - - - R ^s	76,48,042	1,15,77,292	1,47,57,340	1,49,62,533
Or, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - £. St ^{rs}	860,404	1,302,445	1,660,200	1,683,284
(*) Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. as above - - -	13,392	5,720	8,214	5,713
- - - D° - - - - Guicowar - - -	2,192	1,978	3,552	3,700
- - - D° - - - - Mahrattas - - -	6,741	2,869	2,342	1,850
TOTAL JUDICIAL - - - - - R ^s	28,235	10,567	14,108	11,263
(b) Customs as above - - - - -	12,77,074	13,46,452	13,24,813	13,01,426
D° - Guicowar - - - - -	51,380	28,250	4,56,240	4,89,802
D° - Mahrattas - - - - -	2,06,837	8,89,260	9,57,990	10,57,472
TOTAL CUSTOMS - - - - - R ^s	15,35,291	22,63,962	27,39,043	28,48,700
(°) Farms and Licenses, &c. as above - - -	5,76,622	5,72,019	5,81,520	7,22,171
- - - D° - - - - Guicowar - - -	2,35,575	2,08,000	2,24,430	1,87,556
- - - D° - - - - Mahrattas - - -	4,38,711	4,51,533	7,29,380	8,43,257
TOTAL - - - - - R ^s	12,50,908	12,31,552	15,35,330	17,52,984

N. B. The Receipts and Payments in the Conquered Territory in the Deccan, under the Head of "Commissioner at Poonah," for 1818/19 and 1819/20, are not included above, as they are not stated sufficiently in detail to ascertain what part belongs to the Revenues and Charges thereon.

under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices:
same for the succeeding Year.

	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Per Estimate. 1819/20.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint Charges - - - - -	16,780	17,788	18,806	22,902
Post Office Charges - - - - -	26,185	33,820	40,209	43,900
Charges of the Civil Establishment - - - - -	9,82,872	9,51,565	8,22,519	10,12,025
TOTAL - - -	10,25,837	10,03,182	8,81,634	10,78,827
JUDICIAL CHARGES: of the Ancient Possessions, viz.:				
Recorder's Court, and Law Charges - - - - -	1,70,041	1,93,546	1,47,838	1,52,508
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police (*)	2,95,524	3,10,219	3,21,590	2,38,214
TOTAL JUDICIAL - - -	4,65,565	5,03,765	4,69,428	3,90,722
CHARGES collecting Customs of Ancient Possessions (b)	1,45,866	1,57,687	1,71,546	1,56,370
- - D° - - Revenues of - D° - - -	4,43,792	4,75,501	4,61,833	4,42,955
Provinces ceded by the Guicowar; Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs; Judicial, &c. Charges - }	2,23,539	3,73,218	5,78,979	4,86,058
Provinces ceded by, and conquered from the } Mahrattas - D° - D° - D° - - - }	2,73,835	5,84,025	9,11,950	13,01,939
Military Charges - - - - -	1,33,05,210	1,24,36,126	1,76,88,498	1,71,58,000
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	2,51,834	2,86,451	2,57,699	2,50,400
Marine Charges - - - - -	7,70,282	9,42,594	7,31,267	8,94,457
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - R^s	1,69,10,760	1,67,62,549	2,21,52,834	2,21,59,728
Or, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - £. St ^s	1,902,460	1,885,786	2,492,193	2,492,969
DEDUCT REVENUES - - - - £.	860,404	1,302,445	1,660,200	1,683,284
NET CHARGES - - - - - £.	1,042,056	583,341	831,993	809,685
(*) Judicial Charges, as above - - - -	2,95,524	3,10,219	3,21,590	2,38,214
- - D° - - Guicowar - - - -	96,772	1,67,103	2,56,666	2,70,427
- - D° - - Mahrattas - - - -	99,229	1,09,640	1,29,500	2,49,570
TOTAL JUDICIAL - - - - R^s	4,91,525	5,86,962	7,07,756	7,58,211
(b) Customs: Charges, as above - - - -	1,45,866	1,57,687	1,71,546	1,56,370
- - - D° - - Guicowar - - - -	12,464	30,619	48,575	46,349
- - - D° - - Mahrattas - - - -	22,192	53,208	82,502	1,60,525
TOTAL CUSTOMS - - - - - R^s	1,80,522	2,41,514	3,02,623	3,63,244

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 6.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual

	Estimated Amount to be received in 1818/19.	Actual Amount received in 1818/19.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	R ^s	R ^s	R ^s	R ^s
Mint Duties - - - - -	57,700	67,720	10,020	—
Post Office Collections - - - - -	51,552	52,269	717	—
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	2,055	8,214	6,159	—
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privileges - - -	4,98,627	5,81,520	82,893	—
Customs of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	12,19,201	13,24,813	1,05,612	—
Land Revenues of - D ^o - - - - -	2,61,747	2,54,387	- - -	7,360
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. of Provinces ceded by the } Guicowar - - - - - }	28,30,249	38,55,448	10,25,199	—
- D ^o - - - D ^o - of Provinces ceded by, and } conquered from the Mahrattas - - - - - }	88,92,374	84,24,461	- - -	4,67,913
Marine: Receipts for Hire of Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	2,53,182	1,88,508	- - -	64,674
TOTAL REVENUES - - - Rupees	1,40,66,687	1,47,57,340	12,30,600	5,39,947
Or, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - - £. St ^s	1,582,502	1,660,200	138,442	60,744
			Nett Surplus of } Actual Revenues } - £.	77,698

Revenues and Charges of BOMBAY, for the Year 1818/19.

	Estimated Amount in 1818/19.	Actual Amount paid and due on account, 1818/19.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	R ^s	R ^s	R ^s	R ^s
Mint Charges - - - - -	19,572	18,806	- - -	766
Post Office Charges - - - - -	38,972	40,309	1,337	—
Charges of the Civil Establishment - - - - -	10,92,561	8,22,519	- - -	2,70,042
TOTAL - - - - -	11,51,105	8,81,634	1,337	2,70,808
JUDICIAL CHARGES of the Ancient Possessions, viz.				
Recorder's Court and Law Charges - - - - -	1,88,449	1,47,838	- - -	40,611
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police -	3,20,724	3,21,590	866	—
TOTAL JUDICIAL - - -	5,09,173	4,69,429	866	40,611
CHARGES collecting Customs of Ancient Possessions -	1,79,574	1,71,546	- - -	8,028
D ^o - - D ^o - Revenues of D ^o - - -	5,64,562	4,61,833	- - -	1,02,729
Provinces ceded by the Guicowar. Charges collecting the } Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - }	5,62,587	5,78,979	16,392	—
Provinces ceded by, and conquered from the Mahrattas, } D ^o - - D ^o - - D ^o - - - }	6,57,340	9,11,950	2,54,610	—
Military Charges - - - - -	1,60,38,270	1,76,88,498	16,50,228	—
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	2,59,983	2,57,699	- - -	2,284
Marine Charges - - - - -	9,22,112	7,31,267	- - -	1,90,845
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - R ^s	2,08,44,706	2,21,52,834	19,23,433	6,15,305
Or, at 2 s. 3 d. the Rupee - - £. St ^s	2,345,029	2,492,193	216,386	69,222
DEDUCT REVENUES - - - - £.	1,582,502	1,660,200	Nett Surplus of Actual Charges Nett Surplus of Actual Revenues.	147,164 77,698
NET CHARGES - - - - £.	762,527	831,993	Surplus in the Actual Nett Charges - - }	69,466

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No. 7.—

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of BENCOOLEN, PRINCE of WALES ISLAND, and ST. HELENA, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices:—With an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Per Estimate, 1819/20.
BENCOOLEN:	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Civil Charges - - - - -	190,090	278,664	292,808	253,854
Military Charges - - - - -	68,079	79,165	85,993	77,746
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	4,018	11,636	13,688	9,781
TOTAL CHARGES - - Dollars	262,187	369,465	392,489	341,381
Deduct, REVENUES arising from Customs, Licences, and Farms	50,325	55,878	39,952	48,718
NETT CHARGES - - - Dollars	211,862	314,587	352,537	292,663
Or, at 5/ - - £.	52,965	78,647	88,134	73,166

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Civil Charges - - - - -	347,275	290,329	264,889	251,794
Military Charges - - - - -	53,805	50,635	44,293	26,814
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	37,169	60,143	16,465	12,000
TOTAL CHARGES - - Dollars	438,249	401,107	325,647	290,608
Deduct, REVENUES and Customs - - - - -	219,443	226,340	228,110	216,995
NETT CHARGES - - - Dollars	218,806	174,767	97,537	73,613
Expense of Detachments not included above - - -	115,896	138,328	109,043	103,000
Dollars - -	334,702	313,095	206,580	176,613
Or, at 5/ - - £.	83,675	78,274	51,645	44,153

ST. HELENA:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Charges - - - - -	49,075	49,634	61,411	60,000
Military Charges - - - - -	222,225	192,498	215,870	210,000
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	11,482	14,875	19,504	15,000
TOTAL CHARGES - - - £.	282,782	257,007	296,785	285,000
Deduct, REVENUES arising from Rents, Licences, and Fines -	3,038	1,438	2,693	2,400
NETT CHARGES - - - £.	279,744	255,569	294,092	282,600

GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the ACTUAL REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, for Three Years, according to the latest Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year; showing the NETT REVENUE, the AMOUNT paid for INTEREST on DEBTS, and the SURPLUS REVENUE.

REVENUES:				CHARGES:				(*) NETT REVENUE, or				(*)
1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Estimate, 1819/20.	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Estimate, 1819/20.	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Estimate, 1819/20.	Ink sh the fi Nett
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	(*)
11,789,511	11,621,513	12,370,370	11,829,680	8,025,980	8,483,924	9,087,377	8,548,574	3,763,531	3,137,589	3,282,993	3,281,106	
5,360,220	5,381,307	5,361,432	5,302,936	5,201,399	5,475,254	5,979,045	5,673,264	158,821				
860,404	1,302,445	1,660,200	1,683,284	1,902,460	1,885,786	2,492,193	2,492,969					
12,581	13,970	9,988	12,179	65,547	92,366	98,122	85,345					
54,861	56,585	57,027	54,249	109,562	100,277	81,412	72,652	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
£. 18,077,577	18,375,820	19,459,017	18,882,328	15,304,948	16,037,607	17,738,149	16,872,804	2,772,629	2,338,213	1,720,868	2,009,524	pense in N charg count
INTEREST ON DEBTS:												
BENGAL				-	-	-	-	1,576,635	1,598,876	1,516,684	1,809,600	
FORT ST. GEORGE				-	-	-	-	120,153	127,018	130,117	152,252	
BOMBAY				-	-	-	-	22,000	26,528	36,811	30,375	
BENCOOLEN				-	-	-	-	682	596	659	600	
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND				-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL INTEREST				-	-	-	-	1,719,470	1,753,018	1,684,271	1,992,827	
NETT REVENUES after paying Interest on Debts				-	-	-	-	1,053,159	585,195	36,597	16,697	
NETT CHARGE - - - D° - D° - - D°				-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	
EXPENSE OF ST. HELENA				-	-	-	-	(c) 279,744	(c) 255,569	(c) 294,092	(c) 282,600	(c)
NETT SURPLUS REVENUE IN INDIA				-	-	-	-	773,415	329,626	—	—	dema a part
NETT SURPLUS CHARGE IN INDIA				-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Account

No. 9.—Abstract Statement Receipts and Disbursements -	BENGAL Government	- - - -	pp. 22—31
No. 10. - - - - D° - - - -	MADRAS Government	- - - -	pp. 32—35
No. 11. - - - - D° - - - -	BOMBAY Government	- - - -	pp. 36—41
No. 12. - - - - D° - - - -	BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies,		pp. 42 & 43
No. 13. - - - - D° - - - -	PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND	-	pp. 44 & 45
No. 14.—Balance of QUICK STOCK, &c. at the end of 1818-19	- - - -	-	pp. 46 & 47
No. 15.—Amount of BOND and other DEBTS	- - - -	- - - -	pp. 48—50

D° - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1818 :			Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General - - - - -	99,14,240		
Judicial - - - - -	3,69,978		
Revenue - - - - -	1,14,25,627		
Salt and Opium - - - - -	7,30,688		
Marine - - - - -	6,190		
		2,24,46,723	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -	- - -	8,10,674	
			2,32,57,397
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General :			
Sale of Presents, &c. - - - - -	78,971		
Judicial Fees and Fines, credited by the Resident at Delhi -	17,704		
Mint Duties - - - - -	7,08,471		
Post Office Collections - - - - -	4,33,010		
Stamp Duties - - - - -	16,29,517		
		28,67,673	
Judicial :			
Licences for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors - - - - -	2,12,544		
Duty on Spirits manufactured at Distilleries - - - - -	51,437		
Fees and Fines of the Justices, Court of Requests, &c. - -	2,13,736		
D° - - D° - of the Provincial Courts - - - - -	1,92,690		
Police: Rent of resumed Thanadaree Lands - - - - -	67,032		
		7,37,439	
Revenue :			
Land Revenues on account the current year - - - - -	2,69,57,845		
- D° - - - D° - - former years - - - - -	29,45,998		
Syer Collections, including Abkaree - - - - -	20,33,364		
		3,19,37,207	
WESTERN PROVINCES, including BENARES :			
Land Revenues on account the current year - - - - -	3,35,67,141		
- D° - - - D° - - former years - - - - -	27,24,615		
Syer Collections, including Abkaree - - - - -	27,67,507		
Tribute from Rajahs of Kota, Jeypore and Beekaneer - - -	5,10,738		
		3,95,70,001	
Customs and Town Duties - - - - -	33,10,912		
D° - - - D° - - in the Western Provinces and Benares -	33,06,135		
		7,81,24,255	
Salt, Sale of - - - - -	1,58,69,923		
Opium, D° - - - - -	71,60,212		
		2,30,30,135	
Marine :			
Hire of Moorings, Light House Duty, &c. - - - - -	2,51,337		
Pilotage, including that on Vessels belonging to the Company -	2,17,694		
		4,69,031	
			10,52,28,533
Carried forward - - -	- - -	- - -	12,84,85,930

of the BENGAL Government, from the 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819. - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:		Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:		
General:		
Durbar Charges, Embassies to Native Courts, &c. - - -	23,70,438	
His Majesty's Embassy to Persia - - - - -	37,889	
Temporary Embassies - - - - -	7,84,639	
Pay of Troops, on account the Treaty with Dowlut Row Scindia, &c.	39,01,506	
Salaries of Governor General and Council - - - - -	5,00,594	
Public Offices and Establishments at the Presidency, &c. - -	26,38,434	
Provincial Battalions - - - - -	11,37,461	
Nizamut Stipends - - - - -	17,12,803	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	90,185	
Mint and Assay Offices - - - - -	4,78,584	
General Post Office and Subordinates - - - - -	3,98,674	
Stamp Office - - - - -	5,00,492	
Stationery - - - - -	33,974	
		1,45,85,673
Judicial:		
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges - - -	4,70,504	
Justices of the Peace, Court of Requests and Coroner - -	3,26,047	
Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut Adawluts - - - - -	3,99,229	
Provincial Courts of Appeals - - - - -	7,57,958	
City and Zillah Adawluts - - - - -	19,89,092	
Diet of Prisoners - - - - -	3,25,356	
Provincial Police - - - - -	7,61,380	
Pensions to Hill Chiefs, &c. - - - - -	24,108	
	50,53,674	
WESTERN PROVINCES, including BENARES:		
Salaries to the Judges, Assistant, Diet of Prisoners, &c. - -	28,08,817	
		78,62,491
Revenue:		
Board of Revenue and Establishments - - - - -	2,96,896	
Charges collecting the Land Revenue and Syer - - -	13,61,094	
Poolbundy - - - - -	1,51,888	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances, &c. - - -	5,67,882	
	23,77,760	
WESTERN PROVINCES, including BENARES:		
Board of Commissioners, &c. - - - - -	2,49,561	
Charges collecting the Land Revenues and Syer - - -	22,65,338	
Pensions to Royal Family at Delhi and Benares, and } sundry Charitable Allowances - - - - - }	45,23,425	
	70,38,324	
Ceded Territories: Charges under this Head - - -	2,26,848	
		96,42,932
Carried forward - - -	- - -	3,20,91,096

D' - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees. 12,84,85,930
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Six per Cent Loans negotiated at different periods - - -	1,64,57,165		
D° - - Septennial Loan renewed - - -	28,38,560		
Treasury Notes at 8 per Cent - - -	2,38,700		
Interest on Calcutta Bank Shares - - -	1,27,500		
Bills outstanding on 30th April 1819 - - -	80,45,310		
House Tax in Town of Calcutta, and Fines levied - - -	1,90,639		
Civil and Military Funds - - -	72,820		
Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, on account Lotteries - - -	1,71,943		
His Excellency the Vizier, on account the Iron Bridge - - -	40,715		
Loan to Rajah of Cooch Behar - - -	17,257		
Deductions from Civil Servants, for leave of absence - - -	97,781		
Nizamut Stipend Deposits - - -	42,636		
Sale of the late Residence of the Military Secretary - - -	41,150		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - -	29,814		
	2,84,11,990		
Account Current, London:			
Bills drawn for Interest on the Public Debt - - -	13,05,641		
- D° - on account King's Postage - - -	40,000		
- D° - on account Loans - - -	71,312		
- D° - on account King's Troops, Pensions, &c. - - -	13,736		
Bills received on account the Orphan Eund - - -	18,966		
Iron, &c. received for the use of the Mint - - -	7,784		
	14,57,439		
Sale of Political Stores - - -	65,202		
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT:			
Bills on England for sundry Advances - - -	17,63,517		
Advances at Ceylon, on account Bengal troops - - -	2,03,620		
Sale of Mauritius Bills, &c. - - -	55,880		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - -	8,017		
	20,31,034		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:			
Fort St. George:			
Interest paid on Bengal Loans (Estimated) - - -	27,00,000		
Advances on account His Majesty's Government - - -	7,22,539		
- D° - - D° - Salt Convention - - -	2,00,000		
- D° - to the Resident at Hyderabad, &c. - - -	5,43,249		
	41,65,788		
Bombay:			
Interest paid on Bengal Loans - - -	7,80,600		
Advances on account His Majesty's Government - - -	4,20,908		
Amount of Bills drawn - - -	2,59,876		
	14,61,384		
Fort Marlbro':			
Stores received, &c. - - -	15,980		
Carried forward - - -	3,76,08,817	- - -	12,84,85,930

of the BENGAL Government—continued. - - - - - C'

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			Sicca Rupees.
Civil Department—continued - - and Brought forward - -		- - -	3,20,91,096
Customs :			
Charges Collection, including Western Provinces and Benares -		- - -	9,08,206
Opium, Advances and Charges - - - - -		7,66,174	
Salt, - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		46,59,711	
Stationery - - - - -		17,231	
			54,43,116
Marine :			
Established and Contingent Charges - - - - -		2,04,544	
Moorings at Calcutta and Diamond Harbour - - - - -		1,52,928	
Pilot Schooners and Buoys - - - - -		4,07,687	
Light Houses - - - - -		60,809	
Cruizers, Survey Boats, &c. - - - - -		1,32,775	
Pensions, including the Establishment for collecting the Fund -		40,686	
			9,99,429
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops - - - - -		3,09,58,390	
Off Reckoning Stoppages - - - - -		7,00,000	
Commissariat - - - - -		46,52,793	
Purchase of Cattle - - - - -		9,35,191	
D° - of Provision Stores - - - - -		3,42,903	
Stud at Poosah Hissar, &c. - - - - -		9,73,607	
Detachments at Prince of Wales Island, and Fort Marlbro' -		3,30,905	
Advances on account the Lower Orphan School - - - - -		20,000	
			3,89,13,789
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General :			
Interest on the Bonded Debt, &c. - - - - -		1,32,02,369	
Loans, &c. paid off - - - - -		52,01,714	
Bills outstanding on 30th April 1818 - - - - -		97,08,522	
Civil and Military Funds - - - - -		73,442	
Advances for the Assessment, Establishment and Commission -		2,09,641	
- D° to the Committee for improving the Town of Calcutta -		62,287	
Manager of the Rampore Jaghire - - - - -		17,224	
Nizamut Stipend Establishment - - - - -		79,407	
College at Fort William - - - - -		1,56,650	
Buildings, and purchase of Dead Stock - - - - -		71,282	
Profit and Loss - - - - -		2,17,693	
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -		24,608	
			2,90,24,839
Account Current, London :			
Bills on account His Majesty's Government, trans- } mitted to the Court - - - - - }		17,63,517	
Lord Clive's Donation - - - - -		23,428	
Disbursements on account King's Pay - - - - -		18,939	
			18,05,884
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT:			
Mauritius: Bills drawn from, and Supplies to - -		2,89,685	
Ceylon: - D° - including sundry Advances -		28,45,228	
Advances at Madras and Bombay, on account His } Majesty's Navy - - - - - }		7,48,558	
			56,89,355
Carried forward - -		3,47,14,194	
			7,83,55,636

D' - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS— <i>continued</i> .		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees. 12,84,85,930
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General— <i>continued</i> - - - and - - - Brought forward - -	3,76,08,817		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES— <i>continued</i> .			
<i>Prince of Wales Island:</i>			
Advances to Military, &c. - - - - -	2,68,612		
SUPPLIES from the COMMERCIAL BRANCH:			
Sale of Imports and Exports - - - - -	26,75,219		
Amount of Stores issued - - - - -	12,91,746		
Bar Silver received from England - - - - -	9,28,571		
Cotton, &c. sent to China - - - - -	3,66,777		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	18,346		
	52,80,659		
<i>Canton:</i>			
Dollars received from thence - - - - -	49,20,000		
<i>St. Helena:</i>			
Advance made to an individual, received back - - - - -	4,444		
<i>Moluccas:</i>			
Bills drawn on the Batavian Government, &c. - - - - -	19,216		
<i>Java:</i>			
Adjustments for short deliveries - - - - -	773		
<i>Cape of Good Hope:</i>			
Recoveries of Advances made to Officers - - - - -	3,446		
Judicial:		4,81,05,967	
Deposits - - - - -	24,43,892		
Charges refunded - - - - -	5,836		
Fauzil Remittances - - - - -	62,245		
	25,11,973		
WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Deposits - - - - -	9,66,539		
Charges refunded - - - - -	5,788		
Fauzil Remittances - - - - -	66,579		
	10,38,906		
Revenue:		35,50,879	
Deposits - - - - -	23,05,967		
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures - - - - -	14,523		
Gain by Rupees - - - - -	33,825		
Sale of Village, &c. - - - - -	6,69,643		
Revenue Charges refunded - - - - -	8,679		
Repairs of Embankments - - - - -	58,742		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	14,403		
	31,05,782		
WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Tuckavee - - - - -	13,35,625		
Deposits - - - - -	56,35,346		
Fees, Fines, Tullubana, &c. - - - - -	63,170		
Sale of Lands - - - - -	12,814		
Gain by Batta - - - - -	7,692		
Charges refunded - - - - -	9,427		
Bussahir Tribute Fund at Subathoo - - - - -	75,818		
Duty on Oude Salt - - - - -	95,881		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	3,043		
	72,38,816		
Carried forward - - -	1,03,44,598	5,16,56,846	12,84,85,930

of the BENGAL Government—continued. - - - - - C^r

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees. 7,83,55,636
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General—continued - - - and - - -	Brought forward - - -	3,47,14,194	
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:			
Java:			
Treasury Notes of that Government discharged, &c. - - -	- - -	76,624	
Moluccas:			
Sundry Payments - - - - -	- - -	1,320	
St. Helena:			
Supplies from the Commercial Department, &c. - - -	- - -	58,297	
SUPPLIES to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH:			
Advances for the Investment - - - - -	- - -	89,89,043	
Duty on - D ^o - - - - -	- - -	1,65,704	
Supplies to the Military Department - - - - -	- - -	1,02,525	
Salaries of the Members of the Board of Trade - - - - -	- - -	2,92,044	
Charter-party Allowance and Demurrage - - - - -	- - -	96,790	
Sundry Payments - - - - -	- - -	25,740	
		96,71,756	
Canton:			
Cost of Cotton, &c. - - - - -	- - -	3,66,777	
Fort St. George:			
Bills drawn by that Government, Hyderabad, &c. - - -	- - -	38,04,550	
Drafts on Bengal for Interest - - - - -	- - -	6,73,900	
Remittance of Dollars, and Freight of Treasure to Madras - - -	- - -	7,32,992	
Subscription to Loans of June 1818 and June 1819 - - -	- - -	29,46,539	
Freight of Ships for conveyance of Troops - - - - -	- - -	1,62,671	
Advances made to Paymasters - - - - -	- - -	28,09,481	
Disbursements in the Military Department - - - - -	- - -	2,61,995	
Expenses on account the Mysore Princes - - - - -	- - -	3,29,570	
		1,18,11,698	
Bombay:			
Bills drawn by that Government - - - - -	- - -	69,11,620	
Subscription to Loan of June 1819 - - - - -	- - -	3,37,600	
Drafts on Bengal for Interest - - - - -	- - -	6,168	
Consignment of Dollars - - - - -	- - -	28,72,059	
Supplies from the Commercial Branch, &c. - - - - -	- - -	7,01,917	
Disbursements in the Military and Civil Departments - - -	- - -	1,73,214	
		1,11,02,800	
Poona:			
Bills drawn by the Commissioner - - - - -	- - -	5,41,731	
Fort Marlbro':			
Bills drawn by that Government - - - - -	- - -	7,98,801	
Supplies from the Commercial Department, &c. - - - - -	- - -	1,41,670	
Disbursements in the Military Departments - - - - -	- - -	38,555	
		9,79,026	
Prince of Wales Island:			
Bills drawn by that Government - - - - -	- - -	2,04,384	
Consignments of Treasure - - - - -	- - -	5,34,675	
Supplies from the Military Department - - - - -	- - -	74,626	
		9,03,685	
Carried forward - - -		7,01,28,027	7,83,55,636

D' - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS— <i>continued</i> .		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT - - - - - Brought forward - - -		5,16,56,846	12,84,85,930
Revenue Department— <i>continued</i> . - - Brought forward - -	1,03,44,598		
Customs :			
Confiscated Goods - - - - -	9,533		
Godown Rent - - - - -	10,996		
Deposits - - - - -	19,290		
Fees and Fines - - - - -	1,752		
	41,571		
Opium :			
Sale of confiscated - - - - -	637		
Salt :			
Sale of confiscated - - - - -	80,023		
Calary Rents and Rowannah Fees - - - - -	49,456		
Charges refunded - - - - -	10,558		
	1,49,037		
Marine :		1,05,35,843	
Ten per cent Deposits on account Pilotage - - - - -	- - -	6,826	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :		6,21,99,515	
Off-Reckoning Stoppages - - - - -	7,00,000		
Sale of Stores - - - - -	11,827		
King's and Company's Commission Fees - - - - -	9,710		
Sale of Cattle - - - - -	25,893		
Military Prize Funds - - - - -	94,720		
Hospital Stoppages - - - - -	1,21,243		
Fine levied on Joud Sing Kulseia - - - - -	42,954		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	15,136		
		10,21,483	
			6,32,20,998
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT - - Sicca Rupees - -			19,17,06,928

of the BENGAL Government—continued.

C

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.		Brought forward - -	Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT: - - - - -		Brought forward - - -	7,01,28,027
Judicial:			
Deposits - - - - -	23,80,887		
Advance for building a Court House - - - - -	7,177		
Fauzil Remittances - - - - -	84,300		
Building Jails, &c. - - - - -	62,377		
		25,34,741	
WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Deposits - - - - -	8,97,837		
Fauzil Remittances - - - - -	55,233		
Building Jails, &c. - - - - -	57,253		
		10,10,323	
Revenue:			
Deposits - - - - -	23,66,237		
Revenue refunded - - - - -	21,002		
Purchase of Lands, and advances for Buildings - - - - -	23,610		
Law Charges, and Miscellaneous Payments - - - - -	19,141		
Charges on Remittances - - - - -	12,417		
		24,42,407	
WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Tuckavee - - - - -	9,03,873		
Deposits - - - - -	35,91,179		
Revenue refunded - - - - -	37,190		
Law Charges, &c. - - - - -	13,747		
Purchase of Lands, and advances for Buildings - - - - -	22,986		
Charges on Remittances - - - - -	4,062		
		45,73,037	
Customs:			
Deposits - - - - -	9,590		
Sundry Payments - - - - -	80,758		
		90,348	
Opium:			
Charges on confiscated - - - - -	- - -	1,640	
Salt:			
Charges on confiscated - - - - -	67,420		
Rowannah Fees, &c. - - - - -	23,214		
		90,634	
Marine:			
Advances to Master Builder, &c. - - - - -	- - -	1,77,728	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Off-Reckonings and Compensation in lieu of Clothing - - - - -	7,24,008		
Mahratta and Serampore Prize Money, &c. - - - - -	1,29,587		
		8,53,595	
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1819.			8,19,02,480
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			16,02,58,116
General - - - - -	1,76,01,903		
Judicial - - - - -	3,84,765		
Revenue - - - - -	1,30,31,506		
Marine - - - - -	4,329		
		3,10,22,503	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -		4,26,309	
			3,14,48,812
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT - -		Sicca Rupees - -	19,17,06,928

D' - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE: Amount remaining in this Department on 30th April 1818		- - -	Sicca Rupees. 10,92,995
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
Supplies from the Territorial Revenue	- - - - -	92,81,087	
Customs	- - - - -	1,65,704	
Net Proceeds of Presents	- - - - -	12,419	
Sundry Receipts	- - - - -	21,451	
		<u>94,80,661</u>	
Sale of Imports	- - - - -	31,11,104	
			1,25,91,765
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
Investment:			
Sale of Export Goods	- - - - -	3,93,534	
Balance of former Years	- - - - -	1,67,878	
D° - - - d° - received	- - - - -	2,202	
Sum on account His Majesty's Government	- - - - -	31,093	
Bills payable; Commission due to the Residents	- - - - -	3,49,523	
Profit and Loss	- - - - -	6,275	
Amount of Bar Silver received from the Honourable Court	- - - - -	9,28,571	
Sale of Presents	- - - - -	39,660	
Commercial Charges General	- - - - -	18,550	
Suspence Charges on Indian Goods for Factory and Export } Warehouse Establishment - - - - - }	- - - - -	2,26,014	
Buildings and dead Stock, and sundry Receipts	- - - - -	3,481	
			21,66,781
		Sicca Rupees - - 1,58,51,541	

East India House,]
25th May 1821. }

(Errors excepted.)

in the Commercial Department in BENGAL, in 1818/19 - - - - - C^r.

			Sicca Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CHARGES GENERAL:			
Salaries to the Members of the Board of Trade - - -	50,000		
Public Offices, &c. under - D ^o at the Presidency, &c. - -	1,21,524		
Export Warehouse: Salaries and Establishment - - -	87,536		
	2,59,060		
Factories - - - - D ^o - - - D ^o - - - - -	2,23,156		
Pensions - - - - -	6,075		
Salary and Establishment of the Superintendent of the Baggage } Department - - - - -	3,300		
Stationery - - - - -	5,764		
		4,97,355	
Investment:			
Advances and Charges - - - - -	79,34,525		
Commission - - - - -	3,22,485		
At the Export Warehouse:	82,57,010		
Purchase and Freight of Goods, Charges on Merchandize, &c. } including Customs - - - - -	6,76,093		
Deduct,	89,33,103		
Cost of sundry Goods, &c. sent to different Presidencies - -	9,35,176		
		79,97,927	
Imports:			
Salary, Commission, and Establishment of the Import Warehouse	46,301		
Charges, Merchandize - - - - -	68,233		
D ^o - on Consignments to the Upper Provinces - - -	33,997		
Establishment, &c. of Naval Depôt at Saugor - - -	8,241		
Charges on Wine, &c. - - - - -	12,629		
Deduct,	1,69,401		
Customs - - - - -	2,095		
		1,67,306	
			86,62,588
Territorial Books:			
Amount of Bar Silver sent to the Treasury - - - - -	9,28,571		
Miscellaneous Disbursements - - - - -	20,242		
	9,48,813		
Proceeds of Import Sales: Paid into the Treasury on this Account	22,02,500		
- - - - - D ^o into the Revenue Department - - -	98,898		
- - - - - D ^o Delhi Treasury by Sup ^t of } Kauseepore - - - - -	11,575		
- - - - - Amount of sundry Supplies - - -	6,79,249		
		39,41,035	
Proceeds of Exports: Paid into the Treasury on this Account -	3,43,094		
- - - - - Amount of sundry Supplies - - -	9,35,614		
- - - - - D ^o of Salt Petre issued - - -	54,323		
		13,33,031	
Post Master General: Dawk Charges - - - - -	3,413		
			52,77,479
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
Dead Stock - - - - -	2,54,318		
Account current, London - - - - -	713		
Bills payable; Commission to the Resident - - - - -	3,02,734		
Balance due the Kauseepore Factory - - - - -	1,475		
Sum on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	5,506		
Commercial Charges General - - - - -	6,245		
Deposits, &c. - - - - -	2,000		
		5,73,051	
			1,45,13,118
By BALANCE - - - - -			13,38,423
		Sicca Rupees - - -	1,58,51,541

W^m WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Account.

D' - - - No. 10.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

To BALANCE: Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1818:					Rupees.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT - - - - -					
Revenue - - - - -	1,25,69,639				
Marine - - - - -	1,04,70,952				
	5,884				
		2,30,46,475			
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -					
	- - -	52,07,878			
					2,82,54,353
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:					
GENERAL DEPARTMENT:					
Post Office Collections - - - - -	187,937				
Peishchush and Subsidy from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin - - -	34,55,707				
Mint Duties - - - - -	1,19,725				
Durbar Presents - - - - -	6,135				
		37,69,504			
Revenue:					
Presidency and Subordinates:					
Land Revenues, Current year - - - - -	72,98,523				
- - D ^o - - Balances - - - - -	14,71,680				
Customs - - - - -	15,23,675				
		1,02,93,878			
Ceded and Conquered Countries:					
Land Revenues, Current year - - - - -	2,53,11,115				
- - D ^o - - Balances - - - - -	18,85,154				
Customs - - - - -	29,18,846				
		3,01,16,115			
Salt: Receipts from the Sale of - - - - -	31,20,955				
Stamp Duties - - - - -	4,06,933				
Extra Revenue - - - - -	1,98,420				
Foreign Settlements - - - - -	45,276				
		4,41,80,577			
Judicial:					
Receipts in the Provincial and Zillah Courts, &c. - - - - -	- - -	1,59,217			
Marine:					
Receipts on Boats, &c. - - - - -	- - -	76,833			
Military: Provision Department, &c. - - - - -	- - -	7,63,430			
					4,89,49,561
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:					
Gain on Recoinage, &c. - - - - -	1,60,130				
Mint Bullion Certificates - - - - -	4,75,881				
Received from Nabob and Family, account Advances repayable - - -	1,27,245				
- - D ^o Account sundry Prize Funds - - - - -	46,120				
Value of Stationery issued for the Public Service - - - - -	84,656				
Advances by Court repaid - - - - -	1,50,224				
Deposits - - - - -	22,57,133				
Funds of Public Institutions - - - - -	7,16,239				
Carnatic Deposit and Interest - - - - -	19,57,697				
Bills payable - - - - -	6,57,060				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	10,290				
Account Current, London:		66,42,675			
Bills drawn - - - - -	10,48,743				
Supplies from Ceylon, &c. - - - - -	75,911				
Canton, Recoveries of Advances to Navy - - - - -	1,973				
		11,26,627			
Carried forward - - - - -		77,69,302	- - -		7,72,03,914

MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819. - - - - C'

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Rupees.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT:			
Salaries of the Governor and Council - - - - -	2,62,920		
Durbar Charges and Governor's Office and Establishments - -	3,54,849		
Allowance to Officers of His Majesty's squadron - - -	79,198		
Salaries and Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates -	15,34,650		
Interest account, payments on Loans, Deposits, &c. - - -	11,38,525		
• Stipends and Allowances :			
To the Nabob of the Carnatic - - - - -	11,66,875		
To Families and Dependents of late Nabobs - - - - -	6,21,940		
To the Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	9,53,872		
To the Nabob of Masulipatam - - - - -	50,024		
To the Families of the late Tippoo and Hyder Ally - - -	2,25,454		
Expenses of the Mysore Princes in Bengal - - - - -	3,30,750		
Pensions at the Presidency and Subordinates - - - - -	85,006		
Contributions to Public and Charitable Institutions - - -	104,339		
	35,37,260		
Hospitals and Vaccine Establishments - - - - -	92,366	70,00,768	
Judicial :			
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Officers - - - - -	2,29,698		
Justices of the Peace, Law Charges, &c. - - - - -	1,01,400		
Police Charges at the Presidency - - - - -	87,646		
Commission for revision of Judicial system - - - - -	10,668		
Sudder Dewanny, Fouzdarry, and Zillah Adawlut - - - -	34,31,478	38,60,890	
Revenue :			
Board of Revenue and Officers at the Presidency - - -	1,89,518		
Charges Collection at the Presidency and Subordinates - -	7,10,020		
	8,99,538		
- D° - - in the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - -	27,82,051		
Customs—Charges Collection - - - - -	9,19,628		
Salt - - - D° - - - - -	5,23,510		
Stamp Charges - - - - -	20,834		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	10,59,725		
Peishcush for the Northern Circars - - - - -	6,30,631		
Rajah's share of Revenue in Malabar - - - - -	2,53,187		
Foreign Settlements - - - - -	18,300		
- D° - Prisoners - - - - -	1,493	71,88,037	
Marine :			
Salaries and Establishments - - - - -	- - -	1,40,467	
		1,81,90,162	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops - - - - -	1,80,95,657		
General Staff and Military Officers - - - - -	18,03,069		
Ordnance, Medical, and Camp Equipage Departments - - -	25,90,767		
Commissariat - - - - -	57,56,432	2,82,45,925	
		4,64,36,087	
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -	19,590		
Charges on Treasure - - - - -	42,959		
Carnatic Commissioners - - - - -	53,377		
D° Deposit of the Current year - - - - -	11,90,000		
Commercial Stores, &c. expended in Civil Department - -	50,721		
Advances account Government Lottery, repayable - - -	1,42,662		
Bonds, Notes, &c. discharged - - - - -	3,937		
Government Bank - - - - -	4,64,679		
Deposits repaid - - - - -	21,46,907		
Funds of Public Institutions repaid - - - - -	6,38,312		
Mysore Government account, Silladar Horse, &c. - - -	3,87,575		
Loan Certificates of former years - - - - -	2,09,674		
Arrears of Off-reckonings, &c. - - - - -	91,556		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6,87,184		
Carried forward - - - - -	61,29,123	- - -	4,64,36,087

D' - - - - - No. 10.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

Brought forward - - -		77,69,302		Rupees. 7,72,03,914
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:				
Bengal :				
Bills drawn - - - - -	45,95,354			
Subscriptions to Loans - - - - -	31,85,889			
Expense of Mysore Princes - - - - -	3,30,750			
Supplies by Resident at Nagpore - - - - -	29,71,961			
Remittances per Company's Ships - - - - -	7,47,118			
Supplies from Mauritius and Java - - - - -	80,086			
Miscellaneous Supplies - - - - -	52,216			
		1,19,63,374		
Bombay :				
Supplies to Paymaster at Poonah - - - - -	11,80,403			
Recoveries and transfers credited by Paymasters, &c. - - - - -	4,06,882			
		15,87,285		
			2,13,19,961	
Revenue :				
Recoveries of Tuckavy, &c. - - - - -	13,59,899			
Charges refunded - - - - -	2,06,155			
Gain by Exchange - - - - -	52,341			
			16,18,395	
Military—Sale of Stores, &c. - - - - -	- - -		1,72,370	
				2,31,10,726
Floating Balances of the Year - - - - -	- - -		- - -	27,28,651
TOTAL TERRITORIAL - - - Rupees				
				10,30,43,291
COMMERCIAL:				
To BALANCE; Amount remaining on 30th April 1818 - - - - -	- - -	6,71,316		
Sales of Imports and Exports - - - - -	3,12,392			
Issues for the Public Service - - - - -	1,46,776			
Stores from England - - - - -	6,32,490			
Recoveries of Advances for Investment, &c. - - - - -	2,25,415			
		13,17,073		
TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - - Rupees				
				19,88,389
Rupees				
				10,50,31,680

of the MADRAS Government—continued. - - - - - C

		Brought forward - - Rupees	4,64,36,087
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:—continued.			
Brought forward - - -		61,29,123	
Account Current, London:			
Advances, account Ceylon, &c. - - - - -		93,364	
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:			
Bengal:			
Interest on Securities - - - - -		27,70,048	
Bills drawn from Persia - - - - -		43,351	
Residency at Hyderabad - - - - -		5,56,851	
Stores supplied from Commercial Department - - -		40,918	
Advances to Resident at Nagpore - - - - -		7,701	
- D ^o - Naval Commissioner - - - - -		3,51,708	
- D ^o account Ceylon Government - - - - -		7,23,503	
- D ^o to French Government of Pondicherry, on } account Salt and Opium Convention - - - }		2,14,815	
Value of Stores supplied to H. M. Government of } Ceylon, &c. - - - - - }		2,34,071	
Supplies to Mauritius, &c. - - - - -		170	
Miscellaneous - - - - -		2,20,384	
		51,63,520	
Bombay:			
Advances at Hyderabad to Commissioner at Poona -		4,33,617	
Remittance of Specie from Treasuries on Malabar } Coast, &c. - - - - - }		30,22,831	
Receipts, account Travancore Treasury - - -		2,25,809	
Supplies from Commercial Department - - -		24,750	
Supplies of Coir from Canara, &c. - - -		22,925	
Miscellaneous - - - - -		91,401	
		38,21,333	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Advances - - - - -		- - -	1,52,07,350
			15,21,731
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -		4,82,296	
Arrears of former Years, &c. - - - - -		4,70,590	
Extraordinary and Contingent Charges - - - - -		57,61,506	
Stores supplied from Commercial Department - - -		6,98,987	
			74,13,379
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1819.			
GENERAL DEPARTMENT - - - - -		1,42,53,499	
REVENUE - - - - -		93,36,863	
MARINE - - - - -		2,922	
MILITARY - - - - -		58,80,822	
			2,94,74,106
TOTAL TERRITORIAL - - - Rupees			5,36,16,566
COMMERCIAL:			10,00,52,653
Board of Trade - - - - -		86,767	
Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates, &c. - - -		7,64,724	
Advances for Investment - - - - -		25,60,223	
		34,11,714	
Account Current, London:			
Demurrage, &c. to Europe Ships - - - - -		12,843	
Payments on account Ceylon Cinnamon Investment - - -		7,03,807	
		7,16,650	
			41,28,364
BALANCE—Amount remaining on 30th April 1819 - - -			8,50,663
TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - - Rupees			49,79,027
			Rupees 10,50,31,680
(Errors Excepted)		W ^m WRIGHT,	
		Auditor of India Accounts.	

D' - - - - No. 11.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1818 :					Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :					
General - - - - -	-	-	-	19,39,759	
Revenue - - - - -	-	-	-	15,92,517	
Marine - - - - -	-	-	-	61,737	
				35,94,013	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -	-	-	-	70,07,788	1,06,01,801
ORDINARY RECEIPTS :					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :					
General :					
Post Office and Mints - - - - -	-	-	-	1,18,781	
Revenue :					
Land Revenue and Sayer at the Presidency - - -	-	-	3,78,606		
- - D° - - D° - - - Subordinates - - -	-	-	4,18,900		
- - D° - - D° in Ceded and Conquered Countries	-	-	1,07,90,929		
			1,15,88,435		
Customs :					
Collection of Duties at the Presidency - - -	-	-	10,34,671		
- - D° - - - - - Subordinates - - -	-	-	2,90,141		
- - D° in Ceded and Conquered Countries - - -	-	-	14,14,233		
			27,39,045		
Judicial :					
Fees and Fines in Country Courts - - - - -	-	-	-	14,108	
Marine :					
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. - - -	-	-	-	1,47,648	
					1,46,08,017
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS :					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :					
General :					
Guicowar State, for maintenance of Mulhar Row, &c. - -	-	-	27,600		
Civil and Military Funds - - - - -	-	-	1,05,209		
Nazrana from Bate, &c. - - - - -	-	-	92,370		
Jorria, Umran and Balumba - - - - -	-	-	1,00,000		
Arrears of 1818/19 - - - - -	-	-	3,97,455		
Bills payable outstanding - - - - -	-	-	91,588		
Stamp Duty collected - - - - -	-	-	1,29,012		
Bills receivable outstanding - - - - -	-	-	2,76,550		
Prize Property captured in the Deccan, &c. - - -	-	-	11,31,177		
Treasury Bills - - - - -	-	-	4,70,100		
Sundry Receipts - - - - -	-	-	16,204		
			28,37,265		
Account Current, London :					
Bills on the Court - - - - -	-	-	11,67,419		
Advances recovered, &c. - - - - -	-	-	4,75,115		
			16,42,534		
Carried forward - - - R ^s	-	-	44,79,799	- - -	2,52,09,818

the BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819 - - - C'

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:					Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General:					
Salaries of the Governor and Council	-	-	-	-	2,58,225
D° - Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	-	-	-	-	3,75,490
D° - D° - Subordinates	-	-	-	-	2,20,478
Post Office and Mint Charges	-	-	-	-	59,116
Interest on Debt	-	-	-	-	3,27,209
Ecclesiastical Department	-	-	-	-	91,880
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	-	-	-	-	42,004
Revenue:					13,74,402
Charges Collection at the Presidency	-	-	-	-	48,228
D° - D° - Subordinates	-	-	-	-	2,28,423
D° - D° - in Ceded and Conquered Countries	-	-	-	-	6,81,828
Customs:					9,58,479
Charges Collection	-	-	-	-	2,94,558
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	-	-	-	2,17,434	
Stipends to Nabob of Surat and his Officers	-	-	1,12,967		
					3,30,401
Judicial:					15,83,438
Recorder's Court and Establishments	-	-	-	-	1,22,766
Police Establishment, &c.	-	-	-	-	25,072
Country Courts	-	-	-	-	7,66,056
Marine:					8,53,894
Bombay Cruizers and Vessels, with Charges	-	-	-	-	4,24,548
Pattamar, Bunder, and other Boats	-	-	-	-	32,966
Marine Office Establishment and Charges	-	-	-	-	1,00,770
Charges on account Dry Docks and Mooring Chains	-	-	-	-	32,694
Marine Yards	-	-	-	-	21,402
Charges on Marine Stores	-	-	-	-	21,089
Marine Charges	-	-	-	-	32,757
Surat Cruizers and Charges	-	-	-	-	23,805
Sundry Charges	-	-	-	-	17,998
					7,08,029
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:					45,19,763
Pay and Allowances to King's and Company's Troops	-	-	-	-	60,64,212
Baroda Subsidiary Force	-	-	-	-	13,77,194
Poonah - D° - D°	-	-	-	-	12,69,808
General Staff	-	-	-	-	3,37,313
Extraordinaries	-	-	-	-	26,23,295
Off-Reckonings	-	-	-	-	6,06,619
Repairs and Buildings	-	-	-	-	1,94,590
					1,24,73,031
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:					1,69,92,794
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General:					
Bills payable	-	-	-	-	65,530
Arrears	-	-	-	-	3,04,214
Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	14,66,400
Guicowar State, for the maintenance of Mulhar Row, &c.	-	-	-	-	30,731
Accountant General to the Recorder's Court	-	-	-	-	25,425
Bombay School Society, &c.	-	-	-	-	31,160
D° - First Town Hall Lottery	-	-	-	-	52,436
Exchange	-	-	-	-	36,814
Baroda: Deputation of Assistant to Malwa	-	-	-	-	31,252
Payment to the Guicowar Government, on account ex- changes of Territory, &c.	-	-	-	-	4,25,160
Bills receivable outstanding	-	-	-	-	70,000
Extra Medical Establishment during the Epidemic	-	-	-	-	12,777
Charges constructing Scotch Church at the Presidency	-	-	-	-	45,400
Sundry Disbursements	-	-	-	-	32,411
Carried forward - - - R ^s					26,29,716
					1,69,92,794

D' - - - - No. 11.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

		Brought forward - - -	Rupees.
			2,52,09,818
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS— <i>continued.</i>			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—General: - <i>cont^d</i> - and bro ^t forward - R ^s	44,79,799		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:			
<i>Bengal:</i>			
Loans at 6 per Cent - - - - -	3,58,094		
Disbursements on account this Presidency - -	63,610		
Bills drawn - - - - -	72,20,178		
Specie and Bullion received - - - - -	30,61,148		
Sundry Receipts - - - - -	6,624		
	1,07,09,654		
<i>Fort St. George:</i>			
Bills drawn - - - - -	40,000		
Specie and Bullion received - - - - -	32,68,715		
Disbursements on account this Presidency - -	77,281		
Forests in Malabar and Canara - - - - -	3,04,502		
Guicowar Government for Canojee's Pension - -	4,608		
	36,95,106		
<i>Fort Cornwallis:</i>			
Disbursed on account this Presidency - - - - -	1,674		
The Commissioner at Poonah:			
Received by the Paymaster there - - - - -	20,71,787		
Specie remitted to the Presidency - - - - -	3,00,000		
	23,71,787		
Revenue:			2,12,58,020
Sale of Salt, Ground, &c. - - - - -	69,537		
Deposit Commission to Collectors, &c. - - - -	1,31,465		
Surplus Revenue - - - - -	20,750		
Sale of Grain - - - - -	99,961		
		3,21,713	
Judicial:			
Clothing, Stoppages, and Costs on Suits - - - -	- - -	838	
Commercial:			
Amount received from the Import Warehousekeeper - - -	- - -	21,01,227	
Marine:			
Arrears of 1818/19 - - - - -	1,65,434		
Sale of Stores, deducting Purchase - - - - -	1,97,513		
Sundry Receipts - - - - -	50,583		
		4,13,530	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Bazar Collections - - - - -	56,760	2,40,95,328	
Deposits, &c. - - - - -	22,535		
Sale of Stores, deducting Purchase - - - - -	1,62,310		
Unliquidated Draft in favour of Military Paymaster at Surat -	67,500		
		3,09,105	
Carried forward - - - R ^s			2,44,04,433
			4,96,14,251

the BOMBAY Government, &c.—*continued.* - - - - - C'

		Brought forward - - -	Rupees. 1,69,92,794
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS— <i>continued.</i>			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—General: - <i>cont^d</i> - and bro ^t forward - R ^s		26,29,716	
Account Current, London:			
Company's Subscription to the Civil Fund, &c. - - -	58,529		
Pension to the Persian Ambassador - - - - -	12,000		
Sundry Disbursements - - - - -	6,854		
	77,383		
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:			
Bengal:			
Interest on Loans - - - - -	8,53,795		
Bills on account that Presidency - - - - -	1,72,947		
Disbursements - D ^o - D ^o - including Pensions, } Advances, &c. - - - - -	1,50,720		
Advances and Supplies, on account H. M. Government	4,46,163		
	16,23,625		
Fort St. George:			
Disbursements on account that Presidency, including Supplies } of Stationery, Pensions, &c. - - - - -		16,96,797	
The Commisioner at Poonah:			
Advances made by the Paymaster there, and Specie remitted from } the Presidency, &c. - - - - -		59,78,714	
		1,11,06,235	
Revenue:			
Charges Extraordinary at the Presidency and Subordinates - -	37,511		
D ^o - - D ^o - in Ceded and Conquered Countries - - -	1,76,867		
Military Troops employed at the requisition of Collectors - -	30,078		
	2,44,456		
Customs:			
Revenue Custom Committee, Dead Stock, &c. - - - - -	9,000		
		2,53,456	
Judicial:			
Dead Stock, Costs on Suits, &c. - - - - -		19,183	
Commercial:			
Advances for the Purchase of Investments, &c. - - - - -		31,34,889	
Marine:			
Arrears - - - - -	1,01,872		
Marine Charges of former Years - - - - -	49,839		
D ^o - Vessels - D ^o - - - - -	31,133		
Purchase of Timber, including Advances - - - - -	1,78,562		
Sundry Disbursements - - - - -	23,158		
	3,84,564		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Field Allowances to King's and Company's Troops - - - - -	9,77,532		
Baroda Subsidiary Force - - - - -	2,57,877		
Poonah - D ^o - D ^o - - - - -	3,81,554		
Stores - - - - -	1,19,040		
Extraordinaries - - - - -	37,15,462		
Amount paid to the Paymasters at Baroda and Surat - - -	3,90,500		
Exchange - - - - -	58,609		
	59,00,574		
		1,48,98,327	
		2,07,98,901	
Carried forward - - - R ^s			3,77,91,695

D' - - - - - No. 11.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

Brought forward - - -	Rupees	4,96,14,251
	Rupees	4,96,14,251

D' - - - - - Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1818 - -			Rupees.	46,626
RECEIPTS :				
At the Presidency :				
Amount received for Cotton Screwing, &c. &c. after deducting } Charges - - - - -	34,364			
Sale of Export Goods - - - - -	14,618			
D° of Imports - - - - -	20,68,746			
- - Subordinates :				
Sale of Imports, &c. - - - - -	4,620	21,22,348		
TERRITORIAL BOOKS :				
Amount received from the General and Subordinate Treasuries for } the Purchase of Investments - - - - -	30,08,952			
Deduct,				
Payments made into the General Treasury, and Supplies by the } Import Warehousekeeper, &c. on account Sale of Imports -	20,79,225	9,29,727		
ARREARS - - - - -	- - -	22,963		
				30,75,038
			Rupees	31,21,664

the BOMBAY Government, &c.—continued. - - - - - C^r

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.						Rupees.
Brought forward - - -						3,77,91,695
BALANCE :—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1819.						
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :						
General	-	-	-	-	-	26,45,641
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	36,89,376
Customs	-	-	-	-	-	20,055
						37,09,431
Bullion in the Mints	-	-	-	-	-	11,97,403
Marine	-	-	-	-	-	5,246
						75,57,721
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :						
Unaccounted Balances :						
Civil Department General	-	-	-	-	-	2,38,711
Military	-	-	-	-	-	25,26,369
						27,65,080
						1,18,22,556
						Rupees 4,96,14,251

in the COMMERCIAL Department at BOMBAY, for 1818-1819 - - - - - C^r

BY ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.						Rupees.
COMMERCIAL CHARGES :						
At the Presidency :						
Import Department	-	-	-	-	-	73,609
Export - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	67,387
						1,40,996
- - Subordinates :—Salaries, Establishments, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	1,08,086
						2,49,082
EXTRAORDINARIES :						
CHARGES ON MERCHANDIZE :						
At the Presidency	-	-	-	-	-	56,380
- - Subordinates	-	-	-	-	-	1,60,920
						2,17,300
INVESTMENTS :						
At the Presidency :						
Charges on Cotton Investments, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	66,199
- - Subordinates :	-	-	-	-	-	
Cotton for Europe and China, Piece Goods, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	24,38,287
						25,04,486
DEAD STOCK	-	-	-	-	-	1,414
ACCOUNT CURRENT, LONDON	-	-	-	-	-	9,830
ARREARS	-	-	-	-	-	28,840
						27,61,870
						30,10,952
BALANCE—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1819 - -						1,10,712
						Rupees 31,21,664

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

D' - No. 12.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the ~~Residency~~

										Dollars.
To BALANCE at the Residency, &c. on the 30th April 1818										501,453
To RESOURCES:										
Residency :										
Amount of the Opium and Spirit Farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,961		
Customs collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,529	31,490	
Subordinates :										
Opium Farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,035		
Customs collected from Nuttal and Croee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,149	7,184	
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:										
Residency :										
Bills drawn on Fort William	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355,320		
Received from the Commissariat Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,499		
D ^o - Treasure from Padang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,992		
Stores sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,668		
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,517	438,996	
Storekeeper :										
Received for Sales of Stores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,562		
Deduct, paid into the Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,668	1,894	
Custom Master :										
Received for Customs collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,807		
Deduct, paid into the Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,529	1,278	
Subordinates :										
Rice and Stores sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458		
Donations on account Marlbro' Free School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143		
Received on account the Opium Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,822		
Sundry Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,205	6,628	
										487,470
										Dollars
										988,923

East India House, }
25th May 1821.

(Errors excepted.)

D' - - - No. 13.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

BALANCE :—Amount remaining in the Treasury, &c. on the 30th April 1818 - - - -			Dollars. 88,738
ORDINARY RECEIPTS :			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :			
General :			
Post Office Collections - - - - -	292		
Judicial :			
Fees and Fines in the Court of Requests, &c. - - - -	8,940		
Revenue :			
Arrears of former years - - - - -	16,447		
Revenue and Customs of 1818/19 - - - - -	162,308		
	178,815		
Marine :			
Duty on Prow and Anchorage Fees, &c. - - - - -	4,650	192,697	
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS :			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :			
General :			
Bills drawn on Bengal - - - - -	146,192		
Treasure received from d° - - - - -	110,000		
D° - - d° from Canton - - - - -	120,762		
Debts outstanding; amount received - - - - -	12,747		
Stores sold and issued - - - - -	17,252		
Loan to Opium Farmers - - - - -	20,000		
Malacca :—Sundry Receipts - - - - -	9,157		
Interest on account Loans to Sufferers by Fire, &c. - -	7,841		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	10,656		
	454,607		
Judicial :			
Deposits, &c. - - - - -	29,014		
Commercial :			
Stores sold and issued - - - - -	75,464		
Marine :			
Sale of the Brig Penang - - - - -	4,550		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :			
Stores sold, issued, and expended - - - - -	21,219		
Bengal :—Sundry Receipts on account of - - - - -	1,718		
	22,937		
		586,572	
			779,269
RECEIPTS on account other PRESIDENCIES, &c. :			868,007
Bengal :—Hire and Cloathing of Convicts - - - - -			6,987
MALACCA :			874,994
RECEIPTS, Ordinary and Extraordinary, from 1st May to 23d December 1818 - - -			59,785
Dollars - - -			934,779

East India House, }
25th May 1821. }

(Errors excepted.)

PRINCE of WALES ISLAND, from the 1st May 1818 to the 30th April 1819 - C^r

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Dollars.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Durbar Charges	- - - - -	8,053		
Salaries of the Governor and Council	- - - - -	60,667		
Public Offices	- - - - -	52,070		
D ^o - Establishments	- - - - -	16,753		
Petty - D ^o and Contingencies	- - - - -	14,095		
House Rent and Repairs	- - - - -	3,807	155,445	
Judicial:				
Salaries of the Recorder and Officers of Court	- - - - -	21,113		
Establishments of the Sheriff, Police, &c.	- - - - -	22,869		
Diet and Cloathing of Prisoners and Contingencies	- - - - -	6,489	50,471	
Revenue:				
Establishment and Contingencies	- - - - -		11,602	
Commercial:				
Establishments and Contingencies	- - - - -		5,417	
Marine:				
Salary and Establishment of the Master Attendant	- - - - -	7,140		
D ^o - of the Boat Master, Wages of Crews, &c.	- - - - -	10,825	17,965	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances to the Staff, &c.	- - - - -	20,517		
D ^o - - d ^o - - to the Troops	- - - - -	97,611		
Advances to the Commissariat, &c.	- - - - -	10,718		
			128,846	
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Loan to Opium Farmer	- - - - -	20,000		
Advances to the Agent for Tin	- - - - -	21,632		
Purchase of Stores, Grain, &c.	- - - - -	15,159		
Mission to the Malay States	- - - - -	3,144		
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	14,741		
			74,676	
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock	- - - - -		14,669	
Malacca:—Sundry Disbursements on account of	- - - - -		15,393	
Bombay:—Stores consigned, Freight, &c.	- - - - -		27,975	
Account current London; Paint supplied	- - - - -		39	
Judicial:				
Deposits paid, &c.	- - - - -		31,216	
Revenue:—Repairs to the Custom House, &c.	- - - - -		545	
Marine:—Charter Party Allowance, Boats, &c.	- - - - -		1,640	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Purchase of Stores	- - - - -		3,618	
DISBURSEMENTS on account other PRESIDENCIES, &c.				
Bengal:—Missions to Acheen and the Malay States; Convicts, &c.	- - - - -		168,734	
Madras:—Prisoners of War (Polygar) Advances to Officers, &c.	- - - - -		3,691	
Bombay, Canton, Ceylon:—Sundry Disbursements	- - - - -		12,852	
				185,277
MALACCA:				
DISBURSEMENTS, Ordinary and Extraordinary, from 1st May to 23d December 1818				
				724,794
				59,746
				784,540
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the Treasury, &c. on 30th April 1819	- - - - -			150,239
			Dollars	934,779

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 14.—AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCE of QUICK STOCK, exhibiting a State of
Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, BOMBAY, and PRINCE OF WALES

	FORT WILLIAM.		FORT ST. GEORGE.	
	C ^t R ^s	£.	Pagodas.	£.
TERRITORIAL:				
CASH - - - - -	3,10,48,111	3,104,811	78,64,220	3,145,688
BILLS Receivable - - - - -	54,10,126	541,013	- - -	- - -
STORES - - - - -	56,94,781	569,478	27,47,389	1,098,956
DEBTS - - - - -	2,98,03,016	2,980,301	82,97,609	3,319,044
SALT, OPIUM, RUM, GRAIN, and CATTLE -	93,67,016	936,702	13,68,063	547,225
TOTAL ASSETS - -	8,13,23,050	8,132,305	2,02,77,284	8,110,913
BOND, Register, and other DEBTS bearing Interest	28,15,03,528	28,150,353	60,92,597	2,437,039
ARREARS and DEBTS not bearing Interest - -	4,63,22,861	4,632,286	28,02,086	1,120,834
TOTAL DEBTS - -	32,78,26,389	32,782,639	88,94,683	3,557,873
COMMERCIAL:				
CASH - - - - -	15,52,567	155,257	2,43,046	97,218
DEBTS - - - - -	79,51,119	795,112	3,03,929	121,572
EXPORT GOODS - - - - -	63,65,556	636,556	4,15,756	166,302
IMPORT GOODS - - - - -	48,74,886	487,488	6,43,725	257,490
TOTAL ASSETS - -	2,07,44,128	2,074,413	16,06,456	642,582
ARREARS and DEBTS not bearing Interest - -	10,74,864	107,486	- - -	- - -
GRAND TOTAL of ASSETS - -	10,20,67,178	10,206,718	2,18,83,740	8,753,495
GRAND TOTAL of DEBTS - -	32,89,01,253	32,890,125	88,94,683	3,557,873
EXCESS of DEBTS Territorial - -	24,65,03,339	24,650,334	- - -	- - -
EXCESS of ASSETS Territorial - -	- - -	- - -	1,13,82,601	4,553,040
EXCESS of ASSETS Commercial -	1,96,69,264	1,966,927	16,06,456	642,582

N.B.—Current Rupees converted into £. S^{ts} at 2s. the Current Rupee.
Pagodas - - - - d° - - d° „ 8s. the Pagoda.
Bombay Rupees - d° - - d° „ 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee.
Dollars - - - - d° - - d° „ 5s. the Dollar.

the Company's Affairs in respect to their ASSETS and DEBTS, as they stood at the several ISLAND, and at the Residency of FORT MARLBRO', at the conclusion of the Year 1818/19.

BOMBAY.		PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.		FORT MARLBRO'.		TOTAL.
Rupees.	£.	Dollars.	£.	Dollars.	£.	£.
82,08,326	923,436	150,233	37,558	283,602	70,900	7,282,393
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	541,013
78,17,957	879,520	257,588	64,397	1,395	349	2,612,700
16,60,601	186,818	101,891	25,473	240,405	60,101	6,571,737
4,818	542	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,484,469
1,76,91,702	1,990,316	509,712	127,428	525,402	131,350	18,492,312
40,73,029	458,215	55,395	13,849	24,364	6,091	31,065,547
45,17,152	508,180	62,913	15,728	38,781	9,695	6,286,723
85,90,181	966,395	118,308	29,577	63,145	15,786	37,352,270
1,10,661	12,449	- - -	- - -	3,540	885	265,809
10,65,828	119,906	- - -	- - -	164,754	41,188	1,077,778
17,82,205	200,498	- - -	- - -	54,370	13,593	1,016,949
11,08,223	124,675	111,884	27,971	230,604	57,651	955,275
40,66,917	457,528	111,884	27,971	453,268	113,317	3,315,811
41,662	4,687	- - -	- - -	5,445	1,361	110,534
2,17,58,619	2,447,844	621,596	155,399	978,670	244,667	21,808,123
86,31,843	971,082	118,308	29,577	68,590	17,147	37,465,804
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,650,334
91,01,521	1,023,921	391,404	97,851	462,257	115,564	5,790,376
40,25,255	452,841	111,884	27,971	447,823	111,956	3,202,277
NET EXCESS of DEBTS Territorial - - - £.						18,859,958
NET EXCESS of DEBTS in INDIA - - - £.						15,657,681

W^m WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 15.

AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS owing by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, at their several Presidencies in the *East Indies*, on the 30th April 1819; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

TERRITORIAL :							
BENGAL							
DEBTS at INTEREST :							
Loans, &c. at 6 per cent.	-	-	-	-	S ^r R ^s	22,61,89,091	
D ^o - from Vizier at d ^o	-	-	-	-	-	1,03,82,093	
Deposits, at 6 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	9,920	
Bow Begum's Stipend Fund, 6 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	55,98,435	
Promissory and Treasury Notes, at 6 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	3,22,016	
Treasury Notes, at 8 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	1,73,900	
Batta, 16 per cent.						24,26,75,455	
						3,88,28,073	28,15,03,528
Interest estimated on the above	-	-	-	-	-	54,32,816	
Bills outstanding on account other Presidencies	-	-	-	-	-	22,21,968	
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	96,88,186	
Bonds, &c. ordered for payment, but not demanded	-	-	-	-	-	6,14,633	
Rohilla Donation	-	-	-	-	-	57,787	
ARREARS and DEBTS.							
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :							
General	-	-	-	-	33,24,093		
Judicial	-	-	-	-	27,98,824		
Revenue	-	-	-	-	72,73,452		
Marine	-	-	-	-	1,40,035		
					1,35,36,404		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT					83,81,707		
						2,19,18,111	
Batta, 16 per cent.						3,99,33,501	
						63,89,360	4,63,22,861
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at BENGAL					- - C ^t R ^s	32,78,26,389	
					At 2s. the Current Rupee	- - £.	32,782,639
MADRAS :							
DEBTS at INTEREST :							
Loans, at 8 per cent.	-	-	-	-	Pagodas	44,000	
D ^o - 6 d ^o	-	-	-	-	-	3,42,205	
Deposits, at 6 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	51,81,634	
Due the Government Bank	-	-	-	-	-	5,24,759	
					Pagodas	60,92,598	
					At 8s. the Pagoda	- - £.	2,437,039
Interest estimated	-	-	-	-	-	6,013	
Loans, &c. undischarged, on which Interest has ceased	-	-	-	-	-	1,13,172	
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	10,30,825	
ARREARS and DEBTS :							
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :							
General	-	-	-	-	12,93,668		
Revenue	-	-	-	-	25,995		
					13,19,663		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT					3,32,413		
						16,52,076	
					Pagodas	28,02,086	
					At 8s. the Pagoda	- - £.	1,120,834
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at MADRAS					- - - £.	3,557,873	
					Carried forward	- - £.	36,340,512

BOMBAY:										Brought forward - -		£.
DEBTS at INTEREST:												36,340,512
Treasury Bills, at 9 per cent. - - - - - Rupees										5,04,000	40,73,029	
Promissory Notes, at 6 per cent. - - - - -										27,33,600		
Deposits, at 6 per cent. - - - - -										8,35,429		
Loans, &c. advertised for payment, not yet demanded - -										1,23,149		
Deposits - - - - -										12,81,770		
Demands not bearing Interest - - - - -										76,005		
ARREARS and DEBTS:												
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:												
General - - - - - 92,617												
Revenue - - - - - 5,45,082												
Judicial - - - - - 41,936												
Marine - - - - - 6,75,649												
										13,55,284		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -										16,80,944		
										30,36,228		
										Rupees	85,90,181	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at BOMBAY, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - - £.											45,17,152	966,395
FORT MARLBRO':												
Promissory Notes - - - - - Dollars										24,364		
Deposits - - - - -										31,869		
Arrears and Debts - - - - -										6,912		
										Dollars	63,145	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at FORT MARLBRO' at 5s. the Dollar - £.												15,789
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:												
Deposits, &c. bearing Interest - - - - -											55,395	
Interest on the above - - - - -										3,037		
Deposits not bearing Interest - - - - -										8,082		
Arrears - - - - -										51,794		
											62,913	
										Dollars	118,308	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, at 5s. the Dollar - £.												29,577
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS in INDIA - - - £.												37,352,273
BENGAL: COMMERCIAL:												
Commission due the Agents - - - - - S ^r R ^s										2,17,643		
Debts due on sundry Accounts - - - - -										5,21,175		
Arrears of Allowances, &c. - - - - -										1,87,788		
Batta, 16 per cent. - - - - -										9,26,606		
										1,48,257		
										C ^r R ^s	10,74,863	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEBTS at BENGAL - - - £.											107,486	
MADRAS - - - - - None.												
BOMBAY:												
Arrears, Export Department - - - - - R ^s										20,396		
D ^o - Import - D ^o - - - - -										13,849		
D ^o - at Subordinates - - - - -										7,417		
										41,662		
TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEBTS at BOMBAY, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - £.											4,687	
FORT MARLBRO' - - - - - Dollars - - - - -										5,194		
										At 5s. the Dollar - - - £.	1,298	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEBTS in INDIA - - - £.												113,471
TOTAL DEBTS in INDIA - - - - - £.												37,465,744

No. 15—*continued.*

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

		Principal.	Rates of Interest.	Annual Interest.	£.	
BENGAL :						
On Treasury Notes	- - - - S ^a R ^s	1,73,900	8 per Cent.	13,912	£. 1,689,425	
- Loans, &c.	- - - - -	24,25,01,555	6 - „ -	1,45,50,093		
		24,26,75,455		1,45,64,005		
Batta, 16 per cent.		3,88,28,073		23,30,241		
	C ^t R ^s	28,15,03,528		1,68,94,246		
	£.	28,150,353				
MADRAS :						
On Loans, &c.	- - - - - Pagodas	44,000	8 - „ -	3,520		
- Deposits, &c.	- - - - -	60,48,598	6 - „ -	3,62,916		
	Pagodas	60,92,598		3,66,436		
At 8s. the Pagoda	- £.	2,437,039		At 8s. the Pagoda	£. 146,574	
BOMBAY :						
On Treasury Bills	- - - - - Rupees	5,04,000	9 - „ -	45,360	£. 29,194	
- Promissory Notes, &c.	- - - - -	35,69,029	6 - „ -	2,14,142		
	Rupees	40,73,029		2,59,502		
At 2s. 3d. the Rupee	- £.	458,216		At 2s. 3d. the Rupee		
FORT MARLBRO' :						
On Promissory Notes	- - - - - Dollars	24,364	10 - „ -	2,436		
At 5s. the Dollar	- £.	6,091		At 5s. the Dollar	£. 609	
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND :						
On Deposits	- - - - - Dollars	55,395	6 - „ -	3,324	£. 831	
At 5s. the Dollar	- £.	13,849		At 5s. the Dollar		
AMOUNT bearing Interest	- £.	31,065,548	Annual Interest thereon	-	£. 1,866,633	

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
25th May 1821. }

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 16.—Probable Receipts and Disbursements	-	BENGAL Government	- - - -	pp. 52—55
No. 17. - - - - D°	- - - -	MADRAS Government	- - - -	pp. 56—59
No. 18. - - - - D°	- - - -	BOMBAY Government	- - - -	pp. 60—65
No. 19.—Receipts and Disbursements	- - -	BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies,		pp. 66—67
No. 20. - - - - D°	- - - -	PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND	-	pp. 68—69
No. 21.—Trade at Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bencoolen, and Prince of Wales Island	-		-	p. 70
No. 22.—Amount received for SALES of Import Goods	- - - -		-	p. 71
No. 23.—Prime Cost of all CARGOES purchased in India	- - - -		-	p. 72

D^r. - - - No. 16.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1819 :				Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :				
General	- - - - -	1,76,01,903		
Judicial	- - - - -	3,84,764		
Revenue	- - - - -	1,23,02,320		
Salt and Opium	- - - - -	7,29,185		
Marine	- - - - -	4,328	3,10,22,500	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT	- - - - -	- - -	4,26,307	3,14,48,807
ORDINARY RECEIPTS :				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :				
General :				
Sale of Presents	- - - - -	90,000		
Duty on Coinage, &c.	- - - - -	6,10,000		
Post Office Collections	- - - - -	4,00,000		
Stamp Duties	- - - - -	16,00,000	27,00,000	
Judicial :				
Licences for Sale of Spirituous Liquors, and Fines to the Justices		2,90,000		
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures in Court of Requests, Provincial Courts, &c.	- - - - -	4,10,000	7,00,000	
Revenue :				
Land Revenue: Expected Collections on account				
the current year	- - - - -	2,68,00,000		
Balances of former years	- - - - -	22,00,000	-	
Collections on account Syer, &c.	- - - - -	20,40,000	3,10,40,000	
Western Provinces	- - - - -	- - -	3,64,60,000	
Customs and Town Duties	- - - - -	30,00,000		
D ^o - - D ^o in Western Provinces	- - - - -	31,00,000	61,00,000	
			7,36,00,000	
Salt : Receipts from the Sale of	- - - - -	1,56,00,000		
Opium, D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	72,50,000	2,28,50,000	
Marine :				
Fund for Pensions, Hire of Moorings, Pilotage, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	4,20,000	
Ceded Territory : Sundry acquisitions (deducting Charges)	- - - - -	- - -	13,00,000	10,15,70,000
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS :				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :				
General :				
Six per Cent Loan, opened on 1st October 1819	- - - - -	1,30,00,000		
Treasury Notes which may be outstanding, independently of those issued in exchange for Mint Certificates, &c. &c.	- - - - -	3,00,000		
Bills expected to be outstanding on 30th April 1820	- - - - -	70,00,000		
Interest on Bank Shares	- - - - -	1,10,000		
Carried forward	- - - - -	2,04,10,000	- - -	13,30,18,807

of the BENGAL Government, from the 1st May 1819 to the 30th April 1820. - - C'

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Sicca Ruppes
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Durbar Charges, and Embassies to Native Courts	- - -	24,57,000		
Temporary Embassies	- - - - -	8,38,000		
Payments to Native Chiefs, as per Treaty	- - - - -	20,00,000		
Salaries of the Governor General and Members of Council	- - -	5,15,000		
Public Offices, and Establishments at the Presidency	- - -	24,68,000		
Mint and Assay Offices	- - - - -	4,55,000		
General Post Office and Subordinates	- - - - -	4,00,000		
Stamp Office	- - - - -	5,10,000		
Nizamut Stipends	- - - - -	17,13,000		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	- - - - -	95,000		
Stationery	- - - - -	35,000		
Provincial Battalion:		1,14,86,000		
Lower Provinces	- - - - - 4,90,000			
Western D°	- - - - - 7,00,000			
		11,90,000		
Judicial:			1,26,76,000	
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	- - -	4,65,000		
Justices of the Peace, Court of Requests, and Coroner	- - -	3,31,000		
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut	- - - - -	4,25,000		
Courts of Appeal	- - - - -	8,10,000		
City and Zillah Adawluts	- - - - -	20,22,000		
Diet of Prisoners	- - - - -	3,30,000		
Provincial Police	- - - - -	7,78,000		
Pensions of Hill Chiefs	- - - - -	29,000		
Western Provinces, including Benares:		51,90,000		
Courts of Appeal, City Adawluts, Police Establishments, &c.	- - -	29,50,000		
			81,40,000	
Revenue:				
Board of Revenue and Establishments	- - - 3,00,000			
Charges collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	- 14,67,000			
Poolbundy	- - - 2,28,000			
Pensions, &c.	- - - 5,98,000			
		25,93,000		
Western Provinces, including Benares:				
Board of Commissioners	- - - 2,45,000			
Charges collecting the Land Revenue, Syer, &c.	- 24,10,000			
Stipends and Allowances	- - - 36,62,965			
Pensions	- - - 5,54,035			
		68,72,000		
Customs:—Lower Provinces	- - - 4,95,000			
D° - Western D°	- - - 4,15,000			
		9,10,000		
Salt:—Advances and Charges	- - - 47,00,000		1,03,75,000	
Opium - D° - D°	- - - 7,75,000			
			54,75,000	
Marine:				
Established Allowances and Charges, including Pensions	- - -		10,00,000	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			3,76,66,000	
Established Allowances and Charges	- - - - -		3,58,24,611	
Carried forward	- - -			7,34,90,611

Dr - - - - - No. 16.—Abstract **ESTIMATE** of the Probable Receipts and

	Brought forward	- - -	Sicca Rupees. 13,30,18,807
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT : General— <i>continued</i> —and Brought forward	2,04,10,000		
ACCOUNT CURRENT, LONDON :			
Bills to be drawn on account Interest on Debt, &c.	- 25,00,000		
Treasure from England	- - - - - 80,00,000	1,05,00,000	
SUPPLIES from the COMMERCIAL BRANCH:			
Payments into the Treasury on account Sale of Imports, &c.	- 35,00,000		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES :			
<i>Fort St. George :</i>			
Supplies to Bengal	- - - - - 59,99,800		
<i>Bombay:</i>			
Supplies to Bengal	- - - - - 14,53,000		
<i>Prince of Wales Island :</i>			
Advances to Bengal Troops, &c.	- - - - - 2,50,000		
<i>Fort Marlbro :</i>			
Advances to Military Department	- - - - - 1,25,000	4,22,37,800	
Revenue :			
Miscellaneous	- - - - - 5,00,000		
Western Provinces :—Tuckavee Advances	- - - - - 12,00,000	17,00,000	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT :			
Off Reckoning Stoppages	- - - - - 7,00,000		
Miscellaneous	- - - - - 2,00,000	9,00,000	
			4,48,37,800
	Sicca Rupees	- - -	17,78,56,607

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
25th May 1821.

Disbursements of the BENGAL Government—*continued*. - - - - - C'

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS— <i>continued</i> —and Brought forward - - -		Sicca Rupees. 7,34,90,611
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:		
General:		
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts - - - - -	1,57,10,000	
Java Prize Money - - - - -	3,22,000	
Loans and Notes to be discharged on which Interest has ceased -	1,00,000	
Promissory Notes, &c. purchased for the liquidation of Debt -	25,00,000	
Bills payable - - - - -	82,00,000	
College at Fort William - - - - -	1,60,000	
Buildings, and purchase of Dead Stock - - - - -	4,00,000	
	2,73,92,000	
SUPPLIES to LONDON:		
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	1,50,000	
His Majesty's Government:		
Mauritius - - - - -	4,00,000	
Ceylon and H. M. Navy - - - - -	1,00,000	
Payments to be made at Fort St. George - - - - -	10,00,000	
D° - - D° at Bombay - - - - -	4,00,000	
	19,00,000	
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:		
<i>Fort St. George:</i>		
Supplies required from Bengal - - - - -	1,10,07,120	
<i>Bombay:</i>		
Supplies required from Bengal - - - - -	61,69,700	
<i>Fort Marlboro':</i>		
Bills to be drawn, and other Supplies - - - - -	9,50,000	
<i>Prince of Wales Island:</i>		
Bills to be drawn, and other Supplies - - - - -	9,00,000	
<i>St. Helena:</i>		
Supplies - - - - -	50,000	
<i>Singapore:</i>		
Supplies - - - - -	2,00,000	
SUPPLIES to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH:		
Advances on account Investment and Europe Ships - 89,00,000		
Supplies to China, including Cotton, &c. - - - 55,00,000		
	1,44,00,000	
Revenue:		
Western Provinces: Tuckavee Advances - - - 10,00,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - - 4,00,000		
	14,00,000	
Marine:		
Advances for building Pilot Schooners, &c. - - - - -	1,40,000	
	6,46,58,820	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:		
Off Reckonings, including Advances to the Agent for Clothing - - - - -	7,00,000	
		6,53,58,820
BALANCE—Amount expected to remain in the different Treasuries on 30th April 1820 - - -		13,88,49,431
		3,90,07,176
Sicca Rupees - - -		17,78,56,607

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

D' - No. 17.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements of

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1819 :					Rupees.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT	-	-	-	-	1,42,53,499
Revenue	-	-	-	-	93,36,863
Marine	-	-	-	-	2,922
					2,35,93,284
MILITARY DEPARTMENT	-	-	-	-	58,80,821
					2,94,74,105
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:					
GENERAL DEPARTMENT:					
Post Office Collections	-	-	-	-	1,87,000
Peishcush and Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin	-				34,33,100
Mint Duties	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
Durbar Presents	-	-	-	-	9,010
					37,29,110
Revenue:					
Presidency and Subordinates:					
Land Revenues—Current Year	-	-	-	-	73,86,803
- - D° - - Balances	-	-	-	-	12,90,568
Customs	-	-	-	-	15,68,006
					1,02,45,377
Ceded and Conquered Countries:					
Land Revenues—Current Year	-	-	-	-	2,52,23,470
- - D° - - Balances	-	-	-	-	19,99,159
Customs	-	-	-	-	27,31,994
					2,99,54,623
Salt—Receipts from the Sale of	-	-	-	-	30,00,000
Stamp Duties	-	-	-	-	3,90,582
Extra Revenue	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
					4,36,90,582
Judicial:					
Receipts in the Provincial and Zillah Courts, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,10,000
Marine:					
Expected Receipts	-	-	-	-	70,000
Military—Expected Receipts	-	-	-	-	5,75,000
					4,81,74,692
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:					
Deposits	-	-	-	-	22,00,000
Funds of Public Institutions	-	-	-	-	7,00,000
Carnatic Deposit	-	-	-	-	19,50,000
Recoveries from Nabob Account Advances	-	-	-	-	7,200
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	1,75,000
Account, Current, London :					
Bills to be drawn	-	-	-	-	18,00,000
Supplies from Ceylon, &c.	-	-	-	-	50,000
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
					19,50,000
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	69,82,200
					7,76,48,797

the MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1819 to the 30th April 1820 - - - - C'

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Rupees.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT:			
Salaries of the Governor and Council - - - - -	2,62,920		
Durbar Charges, and the Governor's Office and Establishments -	3,23,200		
Allowance to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron - - - -	79,000		
Salaries and Establishments at the Presidency, and Subordinates -	14,80,770		
Interest Account—Payments on Loans, Deposits, &c. - - -	13,82,200		
STIPENDS and ALLOWANCES:			
To the Nabob of the Carnatic - - - - -	11,66,800		
To Families and Officers of late Nabobs - - - - -	6,21,940		
To the Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	9,39,100		
To the Nabob of Masulipatam - - - - -	50,100		
To Families of the late Tippoo and Hyder Ally - - - -	2,25,277		
Expense of the Mysore Princes in Bengal - - - - -	3,30,750		
Pensions at the Presidency and Subordinates - - - -	86,000		
Contributions to Public and Charitable Institutions -	91,220		
	35,11,187		
Hospital and Vaccine Establishments - - - - -	92,440		
		71,31,717	
Judicial:			
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Officers - - - -	2,26,950		
Justices of the Peace, Law Charges, &c. - - - - -	1,02,570		
Police Charges at the Presidency - - - - -	87,900		
Sudder Dewanny, Fouzdarry, and Zillah Adawluts - - -	32,23,977		
		36,41,397	
Revenue:			
Board of Revenue, and Officers at the Presidency - - -	1,89,520		
Charges Collection at the Presidency, and Subordinates -	6,43,989		
	8,33,509		
- - D° - - in the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - -	29,13,824		
Customs—Charges Collection - - - - -	8,24,711		
Salt - - - D° - - - - -	5,99,095		
Stamp Charges - - - - -	29,830		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	10,61,814		
Peishcush for the Northern Circars - - - - -	6,30,630		
Rajah's Share of Revenue in Malabar - - - - -	2,63,186		
		71,56,599	
Marine:			
Salaries, Establishments, &c. - - - - -	- - -	1,30,000	
		1,80,59,713	
Military:			
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops - - - -	1,98,50,000		
General Staff, and Military Officers - - - - -	17,00,000		
Ordnance, Medical and Camp Equipage Departments - - -	22,00,000		
Commissariat - - - - -	50,00,000		
		2,87,50,000	
			4,68,09,713
	Carried forward - - - -		4,68,09,713

D' - - - - - No. 17.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and

Brought forward - - - Rupees		69,82,200	- - -	7,76,48,797
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:				
<i>Bengal:</i>				
Bills to be drawn	- - - - -	64,00,000		
Bullion	- - - - -	25,26,370		
Subscription to Loan	- - - - -	17,00,000		
Stipends of Mysore Princes	- - - - -	3,30,750		
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	50,000		
		1,10,07,120		
<i>Bombay:</i>				
Advances to be made	- - - - -	10,00,000	1,89,89,320	
Revenue:				
Recoveries of Advances	- - - - -	- - -	14,50,000	
Military—Expected Receipts	- - - - -	- - -	1,50,000	
			2,05,89,320	
		Total Territorial - Rupees		9,82,38,117
COMMERCIAL:				
To BALANCE—Amount remaining on 30th April 1819	- - -	- - -	8,50,663	
Sale of Imports and Exports	- - - - -	3,00,000		
Issues for the Public Service	- - - - -	1,40,000		
Stores from England, &c.	- - - - -	10,02,000		
			14,42,000	
		Total Commercial - - - Rupees		22,92,663
		Rupees		10,05,30,780

East India House, }
25th May 1821

(Errors excepted.)

Disbursements of the MADRAS Government—*continued.* - - - - - C

		Brought forward - - - Rupees	4,68,09,713
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
Mint Bullion Certificates of former Years, to be discharged in this -	4,79,000		
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -	19,000		
Charges on Treasure - - - - -	43,000		
Carnatic Commissioners - - - - -	60,000		
- - D ^o - Deposit of the current Year - - - - -	11,90,000		
Bonds, Notes, &c. to be discharged - - - - -	80,000		
Deposits repayable - - - - -	22,00,000		
Funds of Public Institutions, repayable - - - - -	6,00,000		
Advances account Mysore Government - - - - -	70,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6,00,000		
Account Current, London :		53,41,000	
Advances, account Ceylon, &c. - - - - -	70,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	25,000		
		95,000	
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:			
<i>Bengal:</i>			
Interest on Securities - - - - -	33,00,000		
Residency at Hydrabad - - - - -	2,15,000		
Remittance to Nagpore, &c. - - - - -	11,40,000		
Advances to Naval Commissioner - - - - -	3,60,000		
- D ^o - French Government - - - - -	2,14,800		
- D ^o - Ceylon - - D ^o &c. - - - - -	4,00,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3,70,000		
		59,99,800	
<i>Bombay:</i>			
Supplies from Malabar Coast - - - - -	40,00,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,00,000		
		41,00,000	
Revenue:			1,55,35,800
Tuckavy, &c. Advances - - - - -	- - -		15,48,555
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -	4,82,000		
Arrears of former Years - - - - -	4,20,000		
Extraordinary and Contingent Charges - - - - -	25,00,000		
Stores supplied from Commercial Department - - - - -	10,00,000		
		44,02,000	
			2,14,86,355
By BALANCE—Amount expected to remain in the different Departments, on 30th April 1820 - -			6,82,96,068
			2,87,52,212
TOTAL TERRITORIAL - - - Rupees			9,70,48,280
COMMERCIAL:			
Establishment at the Presidency and Subordinates - - - - -	4,44,500		
Advances for Investment - - - - -	22,50,000		
Charges on Exports, &c. - - - - -	2,20,000		
Account Current, London:			29,14,500
Disbursed on account Europe Ships - - - - -	8,000		
- - D ^o - - Ceylon Cinnamon Investment - - - - -	5,60,000		
		5,68,000	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - - Rupees			34,82,500
		Rupees	10,05,30,780

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

D' - - - No. 18.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1819 :			Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :			
General - - - - -	31,78,384		
Revenue - - - - -	45,49,536		
Marine - - - - -	68,503		
		77,96,423	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -	- - -	40,26,123	1,18,22,546
ORDINARY RECEIPTS :			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :			
General :			
Post Office and Mints - - - - -	- - -	1,07,100	
Revenue :			
Land Revenue and Sayer at the Presidency - - -	7,57,169		
- - D° - - D° - - - Subordinates - - -	4,04,840		
- - D° - - D° in Ceded and Conquered Countries	1,06,17,928		
	1,17,79,937		
Customs :			
Collection of Duties at the Presidency - - -	10,45,000		
- D° - - D° - - Subordinates - - -	2,56,426		
- D° - - D° in Ceded and Conquered Countries	15,47,274		
	28,48,700		
Judicial :		1,46,28,637	
Fees and Fines in Country Courts - - - - -	- - -	11,263	
Marine :			
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. - - -	- - -	1,36,800	1,48,83,800
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS :			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT :			
General :			
Guicowar State, for the maintenance of Mulhar Row, &c. - -	32,700		
Civil and other Funds - - - - -	1,53,500		
Jorria, Ambrun and Balumba - - - - -	1,00,000		
Arrears of 1819/20 - - - - -	3,35,000		
Bills payable, may be outstanding - - - - -	50,000		
Stamp Duty - - - - -	1,65,000		
Bills receivable, outstanding - - - - -	70,000		
Society for promoting the Education of the Poor - - -	40,300		
Sale of Presents, &c. - - - - -	9,800		
	9,56,300		
Account Current, London :			
Bills on the Court - - - - -	10,10,000		
Advances in England to be recovered - - -	75,700		
	10,85,700		
Carried forward - - - R ^s	20,42,000	- - -	2,67,06,346

of the BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1819 to the 30th April 1820 - - C'

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:					Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General:					
Salaries to the Governor and Council	-	-	-	-	2,56,561
D ^o - Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	-	-	-	-	3,90,778
D ^o - D ^o - Subordinates	-	-	-	-	2,08,150
Post Office and Mint Charges	-	-	-	-	66,802
Interest on Debt, &c.	-	-	-	-	2,70,000
Ecclesiastical Department	-	-	-	-	92,000
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	-	-	-	-	41,536
					13,25,827
Revenue:					
Charges Collection at Bombay	-	-	-	64,001	
- D ^o - the Subordinates	-	-	-	2,12,869	
- D ^o - in Ceded and Conquered Countries	-	-	-	7,98,304	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	-	-	-	2,12,176	
Stipends to the Nabob of Surat and his Officers	-	-	-	1,12,931	
				14,00,281	
Customs:					
Charges Collection	-	-	-	-	3,63,244
					17,63,525
Judicial:					
Recorder's Court, Police Establishment and Law Charges	-	-	-	-	1,52,508
Country Courts	-	-	-	-	7,52,241
					9,04,749
Marine:					
Marine Vessels, Boats and Charges	-	-	-	-	4,91,392
Office Establishment and Charges	-	-	-	-	1,00,560
Charges on account Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	-	-	-	-	63,605
D ^o - on Marine Stores	-	-	-	-	23,000
Marine Charges	-	-	-	-	30,300
Batta and House Rent to His Majesty's Navy	-	-	-	-	8,000
					7,16,857
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:					47,10,958
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops	-	-	-	-	71,00,000
Baroda Subsidiary Force	-	-	-	-	14,00,000
General Staff	-	-	-	-	3,50,000
Extraordinaries	-	-	-	-	18,00,000
Off Reckonings	-	-	-	-	3,20,000
Buildings and Repairs	-	-	-	-	2,00,000
					1,11,70,000
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:					1,58,80,958
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General:					
Bills payable	-	-	-	-	91,500
Arrears to be discharged	-	-	-	-	3,97,000
Promissory Notes advertised but not demanded	-	-	-	-	5,16,400
Guicowar State for the maintenance of Mulhar Row, &c.	-	-	-	-	32,700
Accountant General to the Recorder's Court	-	-	-	-	28,800
Repairs to Roads, Wheel Tax Charges, &c. &c.	-	-	-	-	24,400
Exchange	-	-	-	-	30,000
Difference between Invoice Value and out turn of Gold Bullion	-	-	-	-	50,000
from Bengal and Madras	-	-	-	-	
Charges on account Mint Machinery and refining Gold Bullion	-	-	-	-	19,100
Prize Property captured in the Decan, &c.	-	-	-	-	11,91,400
Sundry Disbursements	-	-	-	-	39,000
Carried forward	-	-	-	R ^s	24,20,300
					- - -
					1,58,80,958

D' - - - - - No. 18.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and

		Brought forward - - - R ^s	2,67,06,346
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS— <i>continued</i> .			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:—General— <i>continued</i> - Brought forward -	20,42,000		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:			
<i>Bengal:</i>			
Loans at 6 per Cent. - - - - -	20,37,600		
Certificates to be granted for Interest on d ^o - - -	50,000		
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - -	62,500		
Bills to be drawn - - - - -	40,19,600	61,69,700	
<i>Fort St. George:</i>			
Specie and Bullion may be received - - -	9,50,100		
Bills may be drawn - - - - -	80,000		
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - -	88,000		
Forests in Malabar and Canara - - - - -	2,05,000	13,23,100	
COMMISSIONER at POONAH:			
Amount may be realized from Conquered Territory } in the Decan - - - - - }	40,00,000		
" D ^o may be received by the Paymaster at } Poonah - - - - - }	20,00,000	60,00,000	
			1,55,34,800
Revenue:			
Sale of Salt Deposits, &c. - - - - -	60,800		
Collector's Commission, &c. - - - - -	80,200		
			1,41,000
Judicial:			
Costs on Suits, &c. - - - - -	- - -		2,000
Commercial:			
Amount may be received from the Import Warehouse-Keeper - - -	- - -		16,00,000
Marine:			
Arrears - - - - -	1,50,000		
Surplus Pilotage, Hire of Dry Docks, &c. to be recovered - - -	29,200		
Sale of Stores, deducting Purchase - - - - -	1,70,000		
			3,49,200
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Bazar Collections - - - - -	50,000		
Deposits for Stores lent to Merchants, &c. - - -	20,000		
Sale of Stores, deducting Purchase - - - - -	1,50,000		
			2,20,000
			1,78,47,000
		Rupees	4,45,53,346

Disbursements of the BOMBAY Government—continued. - - - - - C'

		Brought forward - - - R'	1,58,80,958
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:—General—continued - Brought forward -		24,20,300	
Account Current, London:			
Company's Subscription and Donation to various	66,200		
Public Institutions - - - - - }			
Pension to Persian Ambassador - - - - -	12,000		
His Majesty's Embassy to Persia, &c. - - - - -	6,500	84,700	
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:			
Bengal:			
Interest on Loans - - - - -	8,60,000		
Bills on account that Presidency - - - - -	75,000		
Disbursements, &c. - D° - D° - - - - -	93,300		
Advances and Supplies on Account His Majesty's			
Government - - - - - }	4,00,000	14,35,500	
Fort St. George:			
Disbursement, &c. on account that Presidency - - - - -	14,06,000		
D° - - D° - - General Pritzler's Force - - - - -	12,00,000	26,06,000	
Commissioner at Poonah:			
Civil, Political, &c. Charges - - - - -	21,00,000		
Poonah Auxiliary Force - - - - -	15,00,000		
Treasure and other Supplies - - - - -	7,00,000	43,00,000	
Revenue:			1,08,46,500
Charges Extraordinary - - - - -			1,68,500
Judicial:			
Dead Stock, &c. - - - - -			16,000
Commercial:			
Advances for the Purchase of Investments, &c. - - - - -			44,32,500
Marine:			
Arrears - - - - -	1,61,800		
Purchase of Timber, including Advances and Charges - - - - -	1,85,200		
Marine Vessels: Charges of former Years - - - - -	57,000		
D° Charges - - - - D° - - - - -	86,000		
Building Vessels for the Marine - - - - -	29,500		
Sundry Charges - - - - -	11,300	5,30,800	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Field Allowances to King's and Company's Troops - - - - -	21,00,000	1,59,94,300	
Baroda Subsidiary Force - - - - -	2,00,000		
Donation Batta for late Services - - - - -	3,00,000		
Stores - - - - -	1,00,000		
Extraordinaries - - - - -	36,00,000		
Amount to be paid to the Paymaster at Surat, as credited last year	67,500	63,67,500	
			2,23,61,800
			3,82,42,758
BALANCE:—Amount expected to remain in the several Departments, on 30th April 1820 - R'			63,10,588
		Rupees	4,45,53,346

D' - - - - - No. 18.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements

			Rupees.
TO BALANCE :—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1819 - - - -			1,10,712
RECEIPTS:			
At the Presidency :			
Amount that may be received for Cotton Screwing, &c. after de-ducting Charges - - - - -	- - -	30,000	
- - - D° - - - for Sale of Export Goods - - - -	- - -	10,000	
Sale of Imports :			
To be received for Monthly General Sales - - - -	15,00,000		
Supplies of Imports to different Departments - - - -	2,10,000		
Sale of Madeira Wine - - - - -	20,000		
		17,30,000	17,70,000
TERRITORIAL BOOKS:			
Amount that may be required from the General and Subordinate Treasuries, for the purchase of Investments - - - -	- - -	44,32,500	
Deduct,			
Payments that may be made into the General Treasury, on account Sale of Imports - - - - -	- - -	16,00,000	28,32,500
			Rupees 47,13,212

in the Commercial Department at BOMBAY, for 1819/20. - - - - - C'

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Rupees.
Commercial Charges:			
At the Presidency:			
Import Department	- - - - -	74,500	
Export - D°	- - - - -	92,600	
			1,67,100
- - Subordinates:			
Salaries, Establishments, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	1,14,446
			2,81,546
EXTRAORDINARIES:			
Charges on Merchandize:			
At the Presidency	- - - - -	4,500	
- - Subordinates	- - - - -	3,19,200	
			3,23,700
Investments:			
At the Presidency:			
Charges on Cotton Investment	- - - - -	1,10,000	
Surat:			
Cotton for Europe and China	- - - - -	36,44,000	
Piece Goods	- - - - -	2,51,000	
		38,95,000	
			40,05,000
Arrears	- - - - -	- - -	29,487
			43,58,187
			46,39,733
BALANCE:—Amount expected to remain in this Department, on 30th April 1820		- - -	73,479
			Rupees 47,13,212

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 19.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Residency

THIS ESTIMATE HAS - - - - -

East India House, }
25th May 1821. }

of BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies, from 1st May 1819 to 30th April 1820 - - C^r

- - - - - NOT BEEN RECEIVED.

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

D' - - - - No. 20.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the Treasury on the 1st May 1819				Dollars. 150,200
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Post Office Collections	-	-	250	
Judicial:				
Fees and Fines in the Court of Judicature	-	2,000		
D° - D° in the Police Office and Court of Requests		9,000	11,000	
Revenue:				
Arrears of last year, expected collection	-	9,065		
Collections on account the current Year	-	190,680	199,745	
Marine:				
Anchorage and Prow Fees, Pilotage, &c.	-	6,000	216,995	
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Debts outstanding: amount expected to be received	-	30,000		
Sale and issue of Stores	-	5,900		
Tin, amount expected for sale of	-	27,000	62,900	
Commercial:				
Sale and issue of Stores	-		18,000	
Marine:				
Balance, sale of Brig Penang	-		250	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Sale and issue of Stores	-	14,800		
Hospital Stoppages, and Bills on Military Paymaster	}	2,000	16,800	
General				
Bills expected to be drawn on Bengal	-		100,000	
			197,950	414,945
Dollars - - -				565,145

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, from 1st May 1819 to 30th April 1820. - - - C'

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Dollars.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Durbar Charges - - - - -	9,701		
Salaries of the Governor and Council - - - - -	62,000		
Public Offices - - - - -	50,076		
D° - Establishments - - - - -	26,585		
Petty D° and Contingencies - - - - -	8,928		
House Rent and Repairs - - - - -	4,000	162,290	
Judicial:			
Salaries of the Recorder and Officers of Court - - -	23,820		
Establishments of the Sheriff, Court of Requests, and Police - - - - -	22,128		
Diet and Clothing of Prisoners, and Contingencies - -	6,000	51,948	
Revenue:			
Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -		13,514	
Commercial:			
Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -		4,586	
Marine:			
Salary and Establishment of the Master Attendant - -	7,260		
Seamen's Wages, and supplies to Cruizers, &c. - - -	10,946	18,206	250,544
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Pay and Allowances to the Staff, &c. - - - - -	16,864		
Supplies and Stores - - - - -	3,500		
		20,364	270,908
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Purchase of Provisions and Stores, &c. - - - - -	21,150		
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -	12,000		
Contingencies, &c. - - - - -	2,300	35,450	
Judicial:			
Deposits claimable - - - - -		15,000	
Marine:			
Allowance for Peons, &c. to the Navy Captain's House - -		450	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Pay and Allowance to the Troops, &c. - - - - -		110,000	160,900
Difference expected to be disbursed on account of other Presidencies, &c. } on the 30th April 1820 - - - - -			431,808
			45,484
BALANCE expected to remain in the Treasury, &c. on the 30th April 1820 - - -			477,292
			87,853
Dollars - - - - -			565,145

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 21.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENCOOLEN, and PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND; also an ACCOUNT of the Factory Charges at CANTON, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices:—With an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Per Estimate, 1819/20.
BENGAL:				
Ct R ^s -	12,06,482	15,38,963	13,08,274	13,51,239
Charges at the Presidency, and Subordinates -	-	-	-	-
or, at 2/ the Current Rupee - - £.	120,648	153,896	130,827	135,124
MADRAS:				
Pagodas -	2,15,300	2,25,165	1,92,189	1,78,429
Charges at the Presidency, and Subordinates -	-	-	-	-
or, at 8/ the Pagoda - - - £.	86,120	90,066	76,876	71,372
BOMBAY:				
Rupees -	2,85,257	2,96,960	3,06,006	4,61,653
Charges at the Presidency, and Subordinates -	-	-	-	-
or, at 2/3 the Rupee - - - £.	32,091	33,408	34,425	51,936
BENCOOLEN:				
Dollars -	11,442	11,007	10,734	11,060
Charges at the Residency - - - -	-	-	-	-
or, at 5/ the Dollar - - - - £.	2,862	2,752	2,683	2,765
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:				
Dollars -	3,696	1,335	472	1,830
Charges at the Presidency - - - -	-	-	-	-
or, at 5/ the Dollar - - - - £.	924	334	118	457
CANTON:				
Tales -	172,880	130,280	131,007	174,819
Charges at the Factory - - - -	-	-	-	-
or, at 6/8 the Tale - - - - £.	57,627	43,427	43,669	58,273
TOTAL - - £.St^r	300,270	323,883	288,598	319,927

East India House.
25th May 1821.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 22.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, BOMBAY, and at BENCOOLEN and PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, for Sales of Import Goods, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices:—With an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

	1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.	Per Estimate, 1819/20.
BENGAL - - - - - C ^t R. -	43,60,853	26,08,547	36,08,880	35,26,090
or, at 2 s. the Current Rupee - £.	436,085	260,854	360,888	352,609
MADRAS - - - - - Pagodas -	4,40,313	3,15,390	2,63,426	4,12,000
or, at 8 s. the Pagoda - - £.	176,125	126,156	105,370	164,800
BOMBAY - - - - - Rupees -	12,85,137	16,64,621	20,73,365	17,30,000
or, at 2 s. 3 d. the Rupee - £.	144,578	187,270	233,253	194,625
BENCOOLEN - - - - - Dollars -	50,064	88,444	70,562	69,690
or, at 5 s. the Dollar - - £.	12,516	22,111	17,640	17,422
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND - - - Dollars -	62,242	37,261	43,175	8,000
or, at 5 s. the Dollar - - £.	15,560	9,315	10,794	2,000
TOTAL - - - £. St ^s	784,864	605,706	727,945	731,456

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
25th May 1821. }

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N^o 23.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRIME COST of all CARGOES purchased by the
EAST INDIA COMPANY in INDIA, and shipped for EUROPE, for Three Years;
according to the latest Advices.

		1816/17.	1817/18.	1818/19.
BENGAL	C ^t R ^s -	64,72,159	1,07,70,168	75,09,414
or, at 2s. the Current Rupee	- £.	647,216	1,077,016	750,941
MADRAS	Pagodas -	10,65,775	9,81,622	8,04,353
or, at 8s. the Pagoda	- £.	426,310	3,92,649	3,21,972
BOMBAY	Rupees -	6,50,891	5,71,635	8,35,853
or, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee	- £.	73,225	64,297	94,933
FORT MARLBRO'	Dollars -	62,048	79,084	—
or, at 5s. the Dollar	- £.	15,512	19,771	—
TOTAL	- £. S ^{ts}	1,162,263	1,553,733	1,166,946

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
25th May 1821. }

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of Accounts.

PENSIONS, CEYLON, &c.

A RETURN OF ALL PENSIONS OR ALLOWANCES

Granted and now payable from the Revenues of the Islands of CEYLON, MAURITIUS, MALTA, and the Settlement of the Cape of GOOD HOPE, to Persons formerly in the Public, Civil, and Military Service in those Colonies; stating, The number of the Persons, the Offices they hold, the length of Service in each Office, the Salaries and Allowances they received in those Offices, the Dates on which the Pensions or Allowances were granted, and by what Authority, the Amount of each in Colonial and in British Currency, where paid, and the total Amount paid by each Colony :—viz.

(1.)—CEYLON	- - - - -	pp. 2 & 3
(2.)—MAURITIUS	- - - - -	pp. 4 & 5
(3.)—MALTA	- - - - -	pp. 6 & 7
(4.)—Cape of GOOD HOPE	- - - - -	pp. 7 & 8

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 June 1821.

(1.)—STATEMENT OF PENSIONS payable from the Revenue of the Island of Ceylon, to Persons and from the Account of the Agent

PERSONS NAMES.	OFFICE Formerly Held :		LENGTH of Service.	SALARIES And Allowances in those Offices, per annum.	
	Civil.	Military.		Salaries.	Allowances.
Baron Van Lynden - -	Service of the Dutch government - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	not known - -
Sir E. Carrington - -	Chief Justice - - -	- - -	- - -	£. 5,000	- - -
Sir T. Maitland - -	Governor - - -	- - -	- - -	10,000	as Lieut Genl on the Staff at £. 4 per diem
J. H. Douwe, esq. - -	Fiscal of Colombo - - -	- - -	- - -	R.D. 6,000	- - -
Mr. J. Watkins - -	Clerk in Accountant General's office - - -	- - -	- - -	2,400	- - -
Mr. F. de Bruin - -	Head Printer, government press - - -	- - -	- - -	1,200	- - -
R. J. Ebert, esq. - -	Sitting Magistrate of Caltura and Pantura - - -	- - -	- - -	1,800	- - -
J. H. Brechman, esq. -	Sitting Magistrate of Gangebaddipattoo & Talpipattoo - - -	- - -	- - -	1,800	- - -
Mr. J. W. François - -	Clerk Chief Secretary's office - - -	- - -	- - -	1,200	- - -
Mr. V. Bavyn - -	Clerk Chilaw Cutcherry - - -	- - -	- - -	720	- - -
Mr. W. P. Van Culenberg -	Clerk Post office - - -	- - -	- - -	720	- - -
Mr. L. A. Mathyz - -	Commander government brig Ariel - - -	- - -	- - -	1,800	- - -
Sir A. Johnstone - -	Chief Justice - - -	- - -	- - -	£. 7,000	- - -
Julius Cornelius Vansprang	Senior merchant and administrator - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	not known - -
P. J. de Lile - -	- - -	Lieut. Dutch service - - -	- - -	- - -	not known - -

There are various Pensions to Widows, and small Allowances to Invalids and other indigent persons, which are not specified, as not coming within the terms of the Order.

TOTAL Pensions paid from the					
S. Tolfrey, esq. - -	Civil Auditor General and Commissioner of Customs - - -	- - -	- - -	£. 2,400	- - -
T. Christie, esq. - -	Superintendent of Hospitals - - -	- - -	- - -	1,500	- - -
A. Wood, esq. - -	Commissioner of Revenue - - -	- - -	- - -	3,000	- - -
G. Atkinson, esq. - -	Civil Engineer and Surveyor General - - -	- - -	- - -	896	- - -
A. Bertollacci, esq. - -	Comptroller General of Customs - - -	- - -	- - -	2,000	- - -
L. Gibson, esq. - -	Garrison Storekeeper - - -	- - -	- - -	500	- - -
G. Loughton, esq. - -	Master Attendant, Colombo - - -	- - -	- - -	720	- - -
H. Layard, esq. - -	Provincial Judge, Matura - - -	- - -	- - -	1,234	- - -
R. Plasket, esq. - -	Civil Auditor General - - -	- - -	- - -	2,000	- - -
E. Tolfrey, esq. - -	Civil Auditor General - - -	- - -	- - -	2,000	- - -
W. H. Kerr, esq. - -	Collector of Colombo - - -	- - -	- - -	650	2 per cent. on net revenue collected
J. Gay, esq. - -	2d Commissioner Res ^d of Kandy - - -	- - -	- - -	2,000	- - -

TOTAL of Pensions

Colonial Audit Office, }
28th May 1821.

E. H. Lushington.
Edmund Byng.
George Jenkinson.

formerly in the Civil and Military Service of the Colony; taken from the Ceylon Account for 1816, for the Colony for the Year 1820.

PERIOD from which Pension is drawn.	By what Authority Pension granted.	AMOUNT of PENSION Paid in the Colony per annum.		Amount of PENSION paid in England. £. s. d.	Total Amount of PENSION. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
		Rds. ja. pice.	£. s. d.			
31 May 1803	{ Secretary of State }	2,057 1 2	180 — —	- - -	180 — —	The earliest period to which this pension can be traced.
16 Sept. 1810	- D° -	- - -	- - -	1,200 — —	1,200 — —	
11 March 1812	- D° -	- - -	- - -	1,000 — —	1,000 — —	
1 Aug. 1814	{ Ceylon go- vernment }	3,000 — —	262 10 —	- - -	262 10 —	Draws only to 31st March 1816.
1 Aug. 1814	- D° -	1,200 — —	105 — —	- - -	105 — —	
16 May 1815	- D° -	600 — —	52 10 —	- - -	52 10 —	
1 June 1815	- D° -	900 — —	78 15 —	- - -	78 15 —	
1 June 1815	- D° -	900 — —	78 15 —	- - -	78 15 —	
1 April 1816	- D° -	600 — —	52 10 —	- - -	52 10 —	
1 July 1816	- D° -	240 — —	21 — —	- - -	21 — —	
1 Aug. 1816	- D° -	360 — —	31 10 —	- - -	31 10 —	
1 Oct. 1816	- D° -	900 — —	78 15 —	- - -	78 15 —	
1 March 1819	{ Secretary of State }	- - -	- - -	1,600 — —	1,600 — —	
- - not known	- - -	600 — —	52 10 —	- - -	52 10 —	
- - not known	- - -	360 — —	31 10 —	- - -	31 10 —	
COLONIAL Revenue - - £.		11,717 1 2	1,025 5 —	3,800 — —	4,825 5 —	
1 Jan. 1810	{ Secretary of State }	- - -	- - -	600 — —	600 — —	When the Government of the Colony of Ceylon was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, this Fund was esta- blished under the authority of His Majesty's Government, by a sub- scription from the Civil Officers of the Colony, at their individual option, of one-tenth of their Salary, to which an equal sum was added, on the part of the Government, from the Colonial Treasury, and the whole was vested in trustees. The subscribers to this Fund became entitled, on retiring from the Co- lony after 12 years service, to a pension proportioned to the Salary enjoyed by them at the period of their retirement. Some alterations having been made in the original regulations, the subscriptions are now paid into the Colonial Trea- sury at Ceylon, and the pensions are paid by the Agent of the Colo- nial Government in this country. Under this arrangement it has been thought necessary that the Pensions paid from the Fund should be re- turned under the terms of the Order of the Honourable House of Com- mons, although they are evidently rather annuities which have been purchased, than pensions from the Colonial Revenues.
1 July 1810	- D° -	- - -	- - -	500 — —	500 — —	
31 March 1811	- D° -	- - -	- - -	700 — —	700 — —	
1 April 1811	- D° -	- - -	- - -	400 — —	400 — —	
1 Jan. 1814	{ Ceylon go- vernment }	- - -	- - -	600 — —	600 — —	
1 Jan. 1814	- D° -	- - -	- - -	400 — —	400 — —	
1 Jan. 1814	- D° -	- - -	- - -	400 — —	400 — —	
1 Feb. 1814	- D° -	- - -	- - -	400 — —	400 — —	
1 Sept. 1814	{ Secretary of State }	- - -	- - -	600 — —	600 — —	
1 March 1817	- D° -	- - -	- - -	600 — —	600 — —	
1 Sept. 1819	- D° -	- - -	- - -	500 — —	500 — —	
1 Jan. 1820	- D° -	- - -	- - -	600 — —	600 — —	
paid from the CIVIL Fund		- - -	- - -	6,300 — —	6,300 — —	
TOTAL of PENSIONS		- - - £.	1,025 5 —	10,100 — —	11,125 5 —	

(2.)—STATEMENT OF PENSIONS payable from the Revenue of the Island of MAURITIUS, to sundry
taken from the Mauritius Account for 1817,

PERSONS NAMES.	INHABITANTS Of the Colony	PERSONS formerly holding Offices in the British Service:		L E N G T H Of Service.
		Civil.	Military.	
M. De Chauvalon	late Administrator General at Bourbon, in the French service.	-	-	-
„ Jacob	late a General Officer in d ^o	-	-	not known.
„ Bayard	formerly a Judge	-	-	-
„ L'hortel	-	late Sub-director of distillery duties.	-	1 May 1812 to 31 Oct. 1813
„ Gaslambide	-	Inspector, Gov ^t buildings.	-	1st December 1811 to 31st May 1815.
„ Nogent	not known	-	-	-
„ De Rance	late a Colonel in the French service.	-	-	-
„ Bruny	-	-	-	-
„ Mangeot	-	-	-	-
„ Rondelet	not known.	-	-	-
„ Massard de la Haussaye	-	-	-	-
„ Brousse	late a Captain, French ser- vice.	-	-	-
„ Dessavoyes	late a Captain, French ser- vice.	-	-	-
„ De Boucherville	-	-	-	not known
„ Meaumont	not known.	-	-	-
„ Vial	late a Captain, French ser- vice.	-	-	-
„ Pécarrère	not known	-	-	-
„ Feilla	late an Ensign, French ser- vice.	-	-	-
„ Asselin, Cadet	-	-	-	-
„ Des Fayes	-	-	-	-
„ De la Carrière	not known	-	-	-
„ Angibout	-	-	-	-
„ Thiout	-	-	-	-
„ Canonge	-	late Portuguese Interpreter.	-	1 Feb. 1812 to 31 Oct. 1813
„ Erard de la Housse	late a Captain, French ser- vice.	-	-	-
„ Maron le Gay	not known	-	-	-
„ Dazemar	late a Captain, French ser- vice.	-	-	-
„ Demitre	-	-	-	-
„ De la Roche Durouzet	-	-	-	-
„ Commissioner Roquefeuil	-	-	-	-
„ Des Brullaus	-	-	-	-
Chevr Roquefeuil	-	-	-	-
Nicholas Simon	not known	-	-	not known.
B. Liberge	-	-	-	-
Ballet de St. Simon	-	-	-	-
M. Giraud	-	-	-	-
P. Le Chalery	-	-	-	-
J. Siron	-	-	-	-
Castillon	late Enseigne de Vaisseau	-	-	-
Lardy (blind)	-	-	-	-
Descelles	-	-	-	-
Delaitre	not known.	-	-	-
Palerne	-	-	-	-

There are various Pensions to Widows, and small Allowances to Invalids and other indigent Persons, which are not specified, as not coming within the terms of the Order.

Colonial Audit Office, }
28 May 1821. }

Inhabitants of the Colony and others; distinguishing those employed in the British Civil and Military Service; and from the Account of the Agent of the Colony for the Year 1820.

SALARIES and Allowances in those Offices.		PERIOD when Pension drawn from.	By what Authority Pension granted.	Annual Amount of PENSIONS paid in the Colony.		Annual Amount of Pensions paid in England.	REMARKS.
Salaries.	Allowances.			\$ at 4 s. 3 d. each.	£. stg.		
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	the Governor 12 Oct. 1811.	1,285 71	300 — —	—	* With one exception only this is the ear- liest period to which the Pen- sions can be traced, the Ac- counts of an earlier date not being in this Office.
- - -	- - -	1 Dec. 1812	the Governor 3 June 1813.	840 —	196 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 Oct. (see *) 1811	not known	720 —	168 — —	—	
\$1,440 —	½ per cent. on collections.	1 May 1816	the Governor 12 July 1816.	600 —	140 — —	—	
„ 1,071 36	- - -	1 July 1815	the Governor 6 Jan. 1817.	600 —	140 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	480 —	112 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	360 —	84 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	not known.	300 —	70 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 Nov. 1817	- - -	264 —	61 12 —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	240 —	56 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 June 1812	the Governor 17 Dec. 1812.	240 —	56 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	216 —	50 8 —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1111	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	not known	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 July 1812	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 June 1812	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 July 1812	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
„ 480 —	- - -	1 Nov. 1813	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 Aug. 1812	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 June 1812	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 June 1817	the Governor 24 Oct. 1817	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	180 —	42 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	not known	168 —	39 4 —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	144 —	33 12 —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 Oct. 1816	the Governor 2 Nov. 1816.	144 —	33 12 —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 Oct. 1816	D ^e 2 Nov. 1816	144 —	33 12 —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	120 —	28 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	120 —	28 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 June 1812	not known	120 —	28 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 Jan. 1812	- - -	120 —	28 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	1 Jan. 1815	the Governor 14 Jan. 1815.	120 —	28 — —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	108 —	25 4 —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	108 —	25 4 —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	not known	108 —	25 4 —	—	
- - -	- - -	* 1 Dec. 1811	- - -	108 —	25 4 —	—	
				\$ 11,017 71	£. 2,570 16 —		

E. H. Lushington.
Edmund Byng.
George Jenkinson.

(3.)—STATEMENT OF PENSIONS payable from the Revenue of
of the Colony, as borne on the Establishment

PERSONS NAMES.	PERSONS formerly holding Offices in the British Service:		LENGTH of Service.	SALARIES and Allowances in those Offices.	
	Civil.	Military.		Salaries.	Allowances.
F. Chapman, esq. -	Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta, and Colonial Treasurer.	- - -	from the year 1801 to the year 1811.	£. 1,400	- - -
Robert R. Wood, esq. -	Vendue Master - - -	- - -	not known in this office.	1 per cent. on all sales, average amount not known.	- - -
Rev. Francis Laing -	Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta.	- - -	from the year 1809 to the year 1815.	£. 1,500	- - -
M ^r Vittorio Barzoni -	Editor of the Government Gazette.	- - -	not known in this office.	200	- - -
Giuseppe Regnaud -	late Chancellor of the Health Office.	- - -	Aged. Served. 81 yrs. 54 yrs.	- - -	- - -
Gaetana Labatie -	late Clerk in the Custom-House.	- - -	75 - 47	- - -	- - -
Dr. Geo. Ba. Vergottino -	late Judge in Gozo -	- - -	66 - 38	- - -	- - -
Geo. Batta Grognett -	late Commissary of the streets.	- - -	79 - 64	- - -	- - -
F. Giov. Mallia -	late Director of the Printing Office.	- - -	78 - 60	- - -	- - -
Giacomo Beniamino Maurine	late Clerk in the Custom-House.	- - -	65 - 14	- - -	- - -

*Note:—*IN addition to the Pensions above specified, there were, during the Year 1816, 274 persons receiving small Pensions from the Colonial Government, amounting in all to scudi 50,509, or £. 4,471. 6s. 2d. per annum; these, with the exception of some few superannuated boatmen, and other persons of that description, who had been in the employ of the Government, were either old and indigent members of the order of St. John, or persons who had rendered services during the blockade of La Valetta, and to whom small Pensions were granted shortly after the surrender of the Island to the British.

Colonial Audit Office, }
28 May 1821. }

the Island of MALTA, to Persons formerly in the Civil and Military Service
of the Colony, for the Year 1816.

PERIOD when Pension drawn from.	By what Authority pension granted.	Annual Amount of PENSION paid in the Colony (1819.)			Annual Amount paid in England (1820.)	REMARKS.	
		scudi.	tar.	gs. £ s. d.			
- * -	Secretary of State, dated 25 June 1811.	7,907	4	16	700 — —	- - -	* The exact period from which this pension com- menced, cannot be ascer- tained from any documents in this Office.
25 June 1813	Secretary of State, dated 28 July 1813.	11,296	3	12	1,000 — —	—	
- † -	It cannot be ascertained from any document in this office, by what authority this pension was granted.	3,388	4	4	300 — —	- - -	† The exact period from which this Pension com- menced, cannot be ascer- tained from any documents in this Office.
- ‡ -	Secretary of State, dated 14 February 1815.	1,129	7	4	100 — —	- - -	‡ - D°.
- § -	the Governor	1,000	—	—	88 10 6	- - -	§ The exact periods from which the Pensions com- menced, cannot be ascer- tained by any documents in this Office.
- § -		720	—	—	63 14 9	- - -	
- § -		720	—	—	63 14 9	- - -	
- § -		600	—	—	53 2 4	- - -	
- § -		600	—	—	53 2 4	- - -	
- § -		420	—	—	37 3 7	- - -	
		27,781	7	16	2,459	8 3	

E. H. Lushington.
Edmund Byng.
George Jenkinson.

(4.)—STATEMENT OF PENSIONS payable from the Revenue of the Cape of Good Hope taken from the Cape of Good Hope Account for 1819, and from

PERSONS NAMES.	PERSONS formerly holding Offices in the British Service.		LENGTH of Service.	SALARIES and Allowances in those Offices.	
	Civil.	Military.		Salaries.	Allowances.
				<i>Rds. Sk. St.</i>	
G. G. Hohne, esq. - -	late Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office.	- - -	- - -	3,000 — —	- - -
A. A. Faure, esq. - -	late Landdrost at Swellendam.	- - -	- - -	3,500 — —	- - -
I. P. Baumgardt, esq. † -	late Receiver of Land Revenue, and Inspector of Lands and Woods.	- - -	- - -	5,700 — —	- - -
P. Diemel, esq. - -	late Member of Court of Justice.	- - -	- - -	3,250 — —	- - -
C. D. Wentzel, esq. - -	late Superintendent Government Farm at Sweet Milk Valley.	- - -	not known -	not known -	- - -
O. I. T. Hemmy - -	late Bookkeeper Collector of Tithes Office.	- - -	- - -	600 — —	- - -
Rev. Mr. Vos - -	late Clergyman at Caledon	- - -	- - -	1,500 — —	- - -
Jonathan Redford - -	late Government Gardener	- - -	- - -	600 — —	- - -
Mr. I. Sinkautyn - -	late Officer of Health	- - -	- - -	600 — —	- - -
C. F. Germann - -	late Chief Clerk Vendue Office.	- - -	from 1st Jan. 1817 to 31st Dec. 1818.	900 — —	- - -
C. Velbron - -	late Messenger Court of Appeal.	- - -	- - -	300 — —	- - -
I. T. Stoffberg - -	late Superintendent Saldanha Bay.	- - -	not known	600 — —	- - -
Rev Mr. Schutz - -	late Clergyman Graaf Reinet.	- - -	from 1st Oct. 1813 to 9th July 1818.	1,500 — —	- - -
E. Bergh, Esq. - -	late President of the former Insolvent Estates Chamber.	- - -	- - -	3,000 — —	- - -
C. Nelson, Esq. - -	late Member of - - Ditto -	- - -	- - -	2,250 — —	- - -
I. F. Serrurier, Esq. - -	late Member of - - Ditto -	- - -	- - -	2,250 — —	- - -
A. G. Van Kervel - -	late Landdrost at George	- - -	- - -	3,500 — —	- - -
T. Mastert ‡ - -	not known - - -	- - -	- - -	not known -	- - -

THERE are various Pensions to Widows, and small Allowances to discharged Soldiers, which are not specified, as not coming within the terms of the Order.

Colonial Audit Office, }
28th May 1821. }

GOOD HOPE, to Persons formerly in the Civil and Military Service of the Colony ;
the Account of the Agent of the Colony for the Year 1820.

PERIOD when Pension drawn from.	By what Authority Pension granted.	Annual Amount of PENSION paid in the Colony.		Annual Amount paid in England.	REMARKS.
		Average Exchange 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ rix d ^s for 1 l. sterling.	£. sterling.		
- - - - -	- - - - -	Rds. Sk. St.	£. s. d.	-	
- - - - -	- - - - -	1,500 — —	139 10 8	—	
1 April 1814 *	- - - - -	1,500 — —	139 10 8	- - -	* This is the earliest period to which the Pensions can be traced by the accounts in this Office.
- - - - -	- - - - -	2,000 — —	186 — 10	—	
16 August 1817	the Governor	2,000 — —	186 — 10	—	
1 July 1814	- - - - -	300 — —	27 18 1	—	† Believed to be dead since 1819
11 September 1817	- - - - -	300 — —	27 18 1	—	
1 July 1818	not known	1,500 — —	139 10 8	—	
1 April 1815	- - - - -	300 — —	27 18 1	—	
7 May 1816	the Governor	600 — —	55 16 3	—	
1 November 1818	- - - - -	400 — —	37 4 2	—	
1 February 1819	not known	200 — —	18 12 1	—	
1 April 1814 *	the Governor	360 — —	33 9 9	—	
10 July 1818	- - - - -	750 — —	69 15 4	—	
- - - - -	- - - - -	3,000 — —	279 1 4	—	
1 January 1819	not known	1,125 — —	104 13 —	—	
- - - - -	- - - - -	1,125 — —	104 13 —	—	
1 October 1819	- - - - -	2,000 — —	186 — 10	—	
19 December 1817	the Governor	360 — —	33 9 9	—	‡ Wounded in the pursuit of Cogan and his accom- plices.
		19,320 — —	1,797 3 5		

E. H. Lushington.
Edmund Byng.
George Jenkinson.

PENSIONS, CEYLON, &c.

A RETURN OF ALL PENSIONS OR ALLOWANCES

Granted and now payable from the Revenues of the Islands of Ceylon, MAURITIUS, MALTA, and the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, to Persons formerly in the Public, Civil, and Military Service in those Colonies; stating, The number of the Persons, the Offices they hold, the length of Service in each Office, the Salaries and Allowances they received in those Offices, the Dates on which the Pensions or Allowances were granted, and by what Authority, the Amount of each in Colonial and in British Currency, where paid, and the total Amount paid by each Colony.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 June 1821.*

SUGAR.

(1.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF
EAST-INDIA SUGAR

Entered for Home Consumption in the several Years 1813 to 1820 inclusive, distinguishing
the Quantity in each Year.

		Quantity of EAST INDIA SUGAR charged with Duty in Great Britain for Home Consumption.		
		Cwts.	q.	lb.
Year -- 1813 - - - -		*		
-- 1814 - - - -		12,916	1	-
-- 1815 - - - -		42,707	1	2
-- 1816 - - - -		33,130	2	6
-- 1817 - - - -		27,059	-	4
-- 1818 - - - -		24,775	-	23
-- 1819 - - - -		99,440	1	12
-- 1820 - - - -		83,231	2	12

* Uncertain, the Records having been destroyed by Fire.

(2.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF
WEST INDIA SUGAR

Entered for Home Consumption in the several Years 1813 to 1820 inclusive, distinguishing
the Quantity in each Year.

		Quantity of WEST INDIA SUGAR charged with Duty in Great Britain for Home Consumption		
		Cwts.	q.	lb.
Year -- 1813 - - - -		*		
-- 1814 - - - -		3,030,042	1	23
-- 1815 - - - -		2,941,735	3	8
-- 1816 - - - -		3,220,594	2	26
-- 1817 - - - -		4,151,238	2	24
-- 1818 - - - -		2,672,226	-	7
-- 1819 - - - -		3,283,058	3	24
-- 1820 - - - -		3,661,730	3	27

* Uncertain, the Records having been destroyed by Fire.

Custom House London, }
15th May 1821. }

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

SUGAR.

(1.)
AN ACCOUNT of the total Quantity of EAST INDIA
Sugar entered for Home Consumption in the several Years
1813 to 1820 inclusive, distinguishing the Quantity in
each Year.

(2.)
AN ACCOUNT of the total Quantity of WEST INDIA
Sugar entered for Home Consumption in the several Years
1813 to 1820 inclusive, distinguishing the Quantity in
each Year.

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 May 1821.

COLONIES OF CEYLON,
&c.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE NET ANNUAL REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE,

 OF THE COLONIES OF
CEYLON, MAURITIUS, MALTA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
AND TRINIDAD.

1816, 1817. 1819.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 June 1821.

ISLAND OF CEYLON; FOR THE YEAR 1817.

EXPENDITURE:					
Civil Disbursements:					
Pay and Salaries,					
	Rds.	f.	p.		
Civil Establishment -	348,572	7	-		
Revenue Establishment -	384,996	7	2		
Judicial Establishment -	373,297	8	3		
Ecclesiastical and School Es-					
tablishment -	48,663	1	2		
Marine Establishment -	30,674	6	3		
Cinnamon Establishment -	29,382	9	-	Rds.	f. p.
In all, Pay and Salaries	1,215,587	4	2		
Contingent -	936,609	11	$2\frac{3}{4}$		
Civil Expenditure of the Agent in London,					
£. 33,840. 1. 8.	386,743	9	3		
	2,538,941	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$		
Deduct Repayments -	2,466	7	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Rds.	f. p.
Net Civil Disbursements -				2,536,474	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Military Disbursements:					
	Rds.	f.	p.		
Ordinary -	1,748,931	11	$2\frac{3}{4}$		
Contingent -	660,270	10	-		
Military Expenditure of the Agent in Lon-					
don £. 11,399. 18. $1\frac{1}{4}$.	130,284	7	2		
	2,539,487	5	$\frac{3}{4}$		
Deduct Repayments -	689,747	9	2		
Net Military Disbursements -				1,849,739	7 $2\frac{3}{4}$
New Works at Trincomalé -				21,575	3 1
Kandian Disbursements:					
	Rds.	f.	p.		
Civil -	276,649	7	$\frac{3}{4}$		
Military -	467,743	7	-		
In all, Kandian Disbursements -				744,393	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
In all, Expenditure -				Rds.	f. p.
				5,152,182	6 3

ISLAND OF MAURITIUS; FOR THE YEAR 1817.

EXPENDITURE, including Arrears:					
Civil Disbursements:					
Pay and Salaries,					
Civil Establishment -	\$ 229,337	-			
Judicial Establishment -	91,791	68			
Medical Establishment -	5,871	24			
Ecclesiastical Establishment -	6,428	52			
Ex Bourbon Establishment -	2,142	80			
In all, Pay and Salaries -	335,571	24			
Contingencies:					
Fixed -	241,001	63			
Unfixed, after deducting repay-					
ments -	115,863	17			
In both Contingencies -	356,864	80			
Disbursements for the service of the Colony by					
the Agent in England, £. 3,145. 9s. 8d. -	13,480	64			
In all, Civil Disbursements, including				705,916	68
Arrears -					
Military Disbursements, including Arrears:					
Ordinary -	237,536	62			
Contingent -	78,894	59			
Bourbon Expenditure, being Pay and Allow-					
ances in arrear -	3,927	90			
Disbursements for the service of the Colony,					
by the Agent in England, £. 1,268. 1s. 11d. -	5,434	69			
In all, Military Disbursements, including				325,793	80
Arrears -					
Net Civil and Military Expenditure -				1,031,710	48
Balance of Advances on account of the fire, to be hereafter recovered				44,802	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
				\$	1,076,513 45 $\frac{1}{2}$

(3).—STATEMENT OF THE NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:					
Revenue:					
			<i>Scudi. ta. gr.</i>		
Customs and Port Dues	-	-	293,601 11 -		
Internal Revenue	-	-	750,038 8 7		
Quarantine Dues	-	-	115,183 10 17	<i>Scudi. ta. gr.</i>	
In all, Revenue	-	-		1,158,824 6 4	
Universita, Balance of the Receipts from, above the					
Advances to	-	-	-	51,034 1 8	<i>Scudi. ta. gr.</i>
In all, Revenue and Receipts	-	-	-		1,209,858 7 12

The Maltese scudi are estimated at 11 to the pound sterling

(4.)—ABSTRACT OF THE NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

REVENUE												
										<i>Rds.</i>	<i>₹.</i>	<i>₹.</i>
Duties .												
Customs and Harbour Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,553	7	1
Internal Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	758,224	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
In all, Duties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Lombard and Discount Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total Net Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rds.</i>		

ISLAND OF MALTA AND DEPENDENCIES; FOR THE YEAR 1816.

EXPENDITURE:									
Pay and Salaries:									
						Scudi.	ta.	gr.	
Civil Government	-	-	-	-	265,523	1	14		
Revenue Department	-	-	-	-	94,545	-	15		
Judicial Department	-	-	-	-	113,763	6	10		
Quarantine department	-	-	-	-	41,453	-	-		
In all, Pay and Salaries	-	-	-	-		515,284	8	19	
Contingencies:--									
Fixed	-	-	-	-	100,883	7	4		
Unfixed	-	-	-	-	122,106	6	3		
In both Contingencies	-	-	-	-		222,990	1	7	
Charitable Institutions and University of Literature	-	-	-	-		188,368	9	9	
In all, Expenditure in the Colony	-	-	-	-					
									Scudi. ta. gr.
									926,643 7 15
Disbursements by the Agent in England, £. 3,081. 13s. 8d. at scudi 11 per £. sterling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,898 6 -
Total Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960,542 1 15

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ; FOR THE YEAR 1819.

EXPENDITURE:									
Civil Disbursements, including Arrears:									
* Pay and Salaries,									
						Rds.	s.	s.	
Civil Establishment	-	-	-	-	405,746	1	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Judicial Establishment	-	-	-	-	270,542	7	5		
Medical Establishment	-	-	-	-	8,370	4	5		
Ecclesiastical Establishment	-	-	-	-	50,366	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
In all, Pay and Salaries	-	-	-	-		735,026	4	$-\frac{3}{4}$	
Contingencies:									
Fixed	-	-	-	-	116,729	6	-		
Unfixed	-	-	-	-	174,038	5	$2\frac{3}{4}$		
In both Contingencies	-	-	-	-		290,768	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
In all, Civil Disbursements, including Arrears	-	-	-	-					Rds. s. d.
									1,025,794 7 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Military Disbursements, including Arrears:									
Ordinary	-	-	-	-		231,709	7	$-\frac{3}{4}$	
Contingent	-	-	-	-		19,707	4	3	
In both Military Disbursements, including Arrears	-	-	-	-					251,417 3 $3\frac{1}{4}$
Total Net Expenditure in the Colony	-	-	-	-					Rds. 1,277,212 3 $1\frac{1}{4}$
Expenditure by the Agent in England:									
						£.	s.	d.	
Civil	-	-	-	-	-	3,677	2	10	
Military	-	-	-	-	-	709	18	10	
In all, Expenditure by the Agent in England	-	-	-	-	-				£. s. d.
									4,387 1 8

* The Currency is the Paper Rixdollar, estimated at 4s. ; but Salaries fixed with reference to the Pound Sterling, are paid according to the rate of Exchange on England, certified by the Deputy Commissary General, which amounts upon the average in this Year to Rds. 1,072 $\frac{1}{2}$ for £. 100.

(5.)—ABSTRACT OF THE NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

REVENUE												
Fixed :												
										£.	s.	d.
Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,947	13	8
Internal Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,417	13	3
In both Fixed Revenue										83,365 6 11		
Incidental :												
Sales of preference to allotments of Crown Lands, Fines, Assessoria, &c.										-	6,679	8 —
Total Net Revenue										£.	s.	d.
										90,044 14 11		

Colonial Audit Office, }
11th May 1821 }

ISLAND OF TRINIDAD; FOR THE YEAR 1819.

EXPENDITURE, including ARREARS:									
Pay and Salaries:							£. Cy.	s.	d.
Civil Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,038	5	1 ⁵ / ₄
Judicial Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,010	19	10 ¹ / ₂
Ecclesiastical Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,766	16	3
Government Negroes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,036	13	6
In all, Pay and Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. Cy. s. d.		
							35,852	14	9 ¹ / ₄
Contingencies:									
Fixed	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,415	17	6 ³ / ₄
Unfixed	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,406	—	1 ¹ / ₄
In both Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,821 17 8		
Disbursements, for the service of the Colony, by the Agent in England, £.2,011. 3s. 3 ¹ / ₂ l. sterling, paid for by remittances from the Colony * - -									
							4,505	—	2
Total Net Expenditure, including Arrears							£. Cy.	94,179	12 7 ¹ / ₄

* The nominal value of the Pound Current is 10s. sterling. Such Salaries as are fixed, with reference to the Pound Sterling, are paid according to the rate of Exchange for Bills on England, certified by two Merchants; and the average rate for this year appears to have been £. 224. currency, for £.100. sterling.

E. H. Lushington.
Edmund Byng.
George Jenkinson.

COLONIES OF CEYLON,
&c.

AN ABSTRACT of the Net Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Colonies of CEYLON, MAURITIUS, MALTA, GUYANA, GRENADA, and TRINIDAD.

1816, 1817. 1819.

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